

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture  
Product name : Diamond Quick Body (NEW 2022)

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Protective coating

#### 1.3. Supplier

##### Manufacturer

NGNT Material Sciences SA  
Chem. du Mont-de-Brez 2  
1405 Pomy  
Switzerland  
T +41 (0)58 300 1080

##### Importer

NGNT Material Sciences SA  
Rockefeller Center - Concourse- Suite 2002  
610 Fifth Avenue  
New York NY 10185  
United States  
T +1 917 522 2111 (Hours: 10 AM - 5 PM)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Phone number (US): 917 522 2111; Hours - 9 AM - 5 PM

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS US classification

Flammable liquids, Category 3  
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis  
Aspiration hazard, Category 1

Flammable liquid and vapour.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) :

Flammable liquid and vapour.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements (GHS US) :

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
Keep out of reach of children.  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER, a doctor.  
Do NOT induce vomiting.  
Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

#### 2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

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### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	CAS-No.: 64742-48-9	<95	Flam. Liq. 3 STOT SE 3 Asp. Tox. 1
Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium	CAS-No.: 27858-32-8	<6,5	Flam. Liq. 3 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3
Methyltrimethoxysilane	CAS-No.: 1185-55-3	≤1	Flam. Liq. 2
n-butyl acetate	CAS-No.: 123-86-4	<0,7	Flam. Liq. 3 STOT SE 3
Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated	CAS-No.: 71750-80-6	<0,6	Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2
Dimethyl siloxane, HO-term Rxn methyltrimethoxysilane and aminoethylaminopropyltrimethoxysilane	CAS-No.: 69430-37-1	<0,5	Flam. Liq. 2 Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate)	CAS-No.: 1793072-86-2	<0,5	Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)
Stoddard solvent	CAS-No.: 8052-41-3	<0,45	Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Irrit. 2 STOT RE 1, Asp. Tox. 1
ethyl silicate	CAS-No.: 78-10-4	≤0,45	Flam. Liq. 3 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3
methanol	CAS-No.: 67-56-1	<0,3	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation) STOT SE 1
Propan-2-ol	CAS-No.: 67-63-0	<0,2	Flam. Liq. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3
Dimethoxydimethylsilane	CAS-No.: 1112-39-6	<0,015	Flam. Liq. 2 Repr. 2

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Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
ethylbenzene	CAS-No.: 100-41-4	<0,005	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) STOT RE 2 Asp. Tox. 1

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

### SECTION 4: First-aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Rinse skin with water/shower. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/effects	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Risk of lung oedema.

#### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically. Based on the assessment of risk of hazardous chemical agents, the competent person will settle the appropriate medical surveillance protocol, in accordance with the national legislation, in order to protect the health status of the workers.

### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.

#### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire	: Toxic fumes may be released.

#### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	: Wear recommended personal protective equipment.
Emergency procedures	: Ventilate spillage area. No open flames, no sparks, and no smoking. Avoid breathing vapours, fume.

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

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### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Do not let the product enter drainage system, surface and ground-water or soil. Contact local authorities in case of environmental release. Do not empty into drains.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.  
Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection". For further information refer to section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container. Use explosion-proof equipment. Wear personal protective equipment. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapours.  
Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

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

Technical measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Storage conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.  
Incompatible materials : Strong oxidizing agents.  
Heat and ignition sources : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Storage area : Store in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
<b>USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	2-Propanol
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	400 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair. Notations: A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); BEI
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
<b>USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices</b>	
Local name	2-PROPANOL
BEI	40 mg/l Parameter: Acetone - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift at end of workweek - Notations: B, Ns
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021

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<b>Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)</b>	
<b>USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Isopropyl alcohol
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	400 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
<b>ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
<b>USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Ethylbenzene
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair. Notations: A3 (Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans); BEI
ACGIH chemical category	A3 – Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Human. Upper Respiratory Tract Irritant; kidney damage (nephropathy); cochlear impairment) (2010)
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
<b>USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices</b>	
Local name	ETHYLBENZENE
BEI	0.15 g/g creatinine; sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine at the end of the shift (Notation: Non specific).
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
<b>USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Ethyl benzene
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
<b>methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
<b>USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Methanol
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	250 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea. Notations: Skin; BEI
ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
<b>USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Methyl alcohol
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	200 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

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ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
<b>USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Ethyl silicate
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	10 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; kidney dam
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
<b>USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Ethyl silicate
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	850 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
<b>Monitoring methods</b>	
Monitoring methods	The measurement of substances in the workplace must be carried out with standardized methods (e.g. UNI EN 689:2019: Workplace atmospheres - Guide for assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy; UNI EN 482:2015: Workplace exposure - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) or, failing that, with appropriate methods.

### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Appropriate risk management measures, that must be adopted at the workplace, have to be selected and applied, following the risks assessment carried out by the employer, in connection with his working activity. If the results of this evaluation show that the general and collective prevention measures are not sufficient to reduce the risk, and if you cannot prevent exposure to the mixture by other means, adequate personal protective equipment must be adopted, complying with the relevant technical national/international standards.
- Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

#### Personal protective equipment:

Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

<b>Hand protection:</b>
Protective gloves
<b>Eye protection:</b>
Safety glasses
<b>Skin and body protection:</b>
Wear suitable protective clothing
<b>Respiratory protection:</b>
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment

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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Liquid.
Colour	: Not available
Odour	: light solvent smell
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: 45 °C
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available

#### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Flammable liquid and vapour.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic fumes may be released.

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)  
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)  
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)

LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg Read-across
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Read-across
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Read-across

#### Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)

LD50 oral rat	23020 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rabbit	12870 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (oral)	23020 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	12870 mg/kg bodyweight

#### Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)

LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 3000 mg/kg bodyweight
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.5 mg/l air

#### Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

LD50 oral rat	5840 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 12800 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	25000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ATE US (oral)	5840 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapours)	25 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	25 mg/l/4h

#### ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

LD50 oral rat	3500 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	15500 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	3500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	15500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	4500 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapours)	17.2 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.5 mg/l/4h

#### methanol (67-56-1)

ATE US (oral)	100 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	300 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	700 ppmv/4h



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<b>methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
ATE US (vapours)	3 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	0.5 mg/l/4h
Additional data	Methanol- In humans, transient central nervous system (CNS) effects appear above blood methanol levels of 200 mg/L and serious ocular symptoms appear above 500 mg/L. The minimal acute methanol dose to humans that can result in death is considered to be 300 to 1,000 mg/kg by ingestion, and fatalities have occurred in untreated patients with initial methanol blood levels in the range of 1,500- 2,000 mg/L
<b>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	10760 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 14112 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (oral)	10760 mg/kg bodyweight
<b>Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) (1793072-86-2)</b>	
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	2.1 mg/l (vapor, 4h)
ATE US (gases)	700 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapours)	2.1 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	2.1 mg/l/4h
<b>Methyltrimethoxysilane (1185-55-3)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	11685 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rabbit	9500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (oral)	11685 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	9500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapours)	42.1 mg/l/4h
<b>Dimethoxydimethylsilane (1112-39-6)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	2000 – 5000 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	2000 mg/kg bodyweight
<b>ethyl silicate (78-10-4)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	> 2500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	4500 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapours)	16.83 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.5 mg/l/4h

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### Skin corrosion/irritation

: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics: several studies have been carried out on this group of substances; the results showed that this substance is not irritating to the skin

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium: mild skin irritation was observed in guinea pigs

Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated: a short contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

The exposure to Stoddard solvent caused moderate to severe erythema and oedema according to the Draize test after 24 h of skin contact. The test substance is irritating to skin.

Propan-2-ol. In skin irritation studies, irritation was not observed following patch application (occlusive) of undiluted chemical for four hours to intact and abraded skin of rabbits and guinea pigs.

Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012).

Methanol. In vivo test on rabbit: no adverse effect observed (not irritating).

n-butyl acetate is not irritating

Methyltrimethoxysilane: only mild effects were observed (test on rabbits); the substance is not classified.

Dimethoxydimethylsilane is not irritating to the skin (read-across)

Ethyl silicate is slightly irritating to the skin of rabbits, but does not meet the criteria for classification as irritant.

### Serious eye damage/irritation

: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics are not irritating to the eyes (read across from supporting substances, test on rabbits).

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium: the substance is considered to be an eye irritant (weight of evidence)

Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated is irritating to the eyes

Stoddard solvent was administered to one eye of six New Zealand White rabbits to assess for ocular irritation. Irritation subsided and all animals were clear of ocular irritation within 7 days after treatment. These findings do not warrant classification of Stoddard solvent as an ocular irritant.

Propan-2-ol: In an eye irritation study (OECD TG 405), the undiluted chemical was applied to the conjunctival sac of three male and three female New Zealand White rabbits. While conjunctival responses included redness, chemosis (oedema of the conjunctiva), and clear/white discharge, corneal opacity, stippling and corneal ulceration were also noted.

Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012).

Methanol. In six rabbits, mild to moderate conjunctivitis and oedema as well as mild iritis were produced after instillation of 0.1 mL undiluted methanol into the eyes. Average scores after 24, 48, and 72 h were approximately two for conjunctival redness and less than one for other effects. Primary irritation subsided although redness of the conjunctivae persisted after 72 hours (OECD, 2004).

n-butyl acetate is not irritating

Methyltrimethoxysilane: only mild effects were observed (test on rabbits); the substance is not classified.

Dimethoxydimethylsilane is only slightly irritating.

Ethyl silicate: vapours of ethyl silicate are irritating to the eyes and to the respiratory tract

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation	<p>: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)</p> <p>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics: there are studies on guinea pigs (read across from supporting substances) which show that the substance is not a skin sensitizer. Based on the skin sensitization tests, it is presumed that there is no respiratory sensitization potential (specific studies were not performed).</p> <p>Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium: the substance is not considered to be a skin sensitizer</p> <p>Stoddard solvent showed no evidence of being a skin sensitizer when tested using the Buehler test in a reliable study conducted in accordance with OECD Guidelines 406. The study was GLP compliant.</p> <p>Propan-2-ol is not a skin sensitizer</p> <p>Ethylbenzene is not a skin or respiratory sensitizer.</p> <p>Skin sensitization: Methanol is not considered to be a skin sensitizer in guinea pigs.</p> <p>Respiratory sensitization: Methanol is not considered to be a respiratory sensitizer in guinea pigs.</p> <p>N-butyl acetate resulted not a skin sensitizer in the mouse ear swelling test.</p> <p>Methyltrimethoxysilane: two recent studies conducted in guinea pigs showed that the substance doesn't cause skin sensitization.</p>
Germ cell mutagenicity	<p>: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)</p> <p>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics: all the in vivo and in vitro studies were negative</p> <p>Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium: the substance was not mutagenic in a bacterial reverse mutagenetic test (test on Salmonella Typhimurium)</p> <p>Mutagenicity testing in vitro results for Stoddard solvent has been reported in several studies using bacterial and mammalian cells. There was no indication of genotoxicity in any of the studies.</p> <p>Mutagenicity testing in vivo showed no evidence of genotoxicity.</p> <p>Ethylbenzene: based on various in-vivo and in-vitro tests, the substance is not considered to be mutagenic</p> <p>Methanol. In the in-vitro tests and in-vivo tests carried out, no genotoxic potential was detectable</p> <p>N-butyl acetate: all the tests performed were negative; the substance is not genotoxic.</p> <p>Methyltrimethoxysilane: based on the available data, the substance is not classified for genetic toxicity</p> <p>Dimethoxydimethylsilane: all the studies carried out are negative</p> <p>Ethyl silicate: tests in vitro show that the substance does not induce mutations or chromosome aberrations in mammals cells</p>
Carcinogenicity	<p>: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)</p> <p>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics are highly unlikely to be carcinogenic</p> <p>No experimental animal data has been reported concerning the carcinogenic properties of Stoddard solvent. The carcinogenic properties of petrochemical products are usually ascribed to the content of benzene or polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), especially benzo[ a]pyrene. The content of benzene in the Stoddard solvent is lower than 0.1 w/w%.</p> <p>Propan-2-ol is not carcinogenic</p> <p>Methanol. There was no evidence of carcinogenic potential in rats and mice that inhaled the chemical at concentrations up to 1.3 mg/L for 24 and 18 months, respectively. The weight of evidence suggests that methanol is not carcinogenic (OECD, 2004).</p>

<b>Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)</b>	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

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<b>Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)</b>	
Additional data	It is concluded that the substance Stoddard solvent does not meet the criteria to be classified for human health hazards for Reproductive toxicity
<b>Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)</b>	
Additional data	Propan-2-ol: The substance is considered not to be toxic for the reproduction.
<b>ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
Additional data	No adverse effects for reproduction were observed
<b>methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
Additional data	Methanol. Based on the data available, the chemical is not considered to have reproductive or developmental toxicity in humans. No impairment of fertility or reproductive performance was reported in male and female rats exposed to the chemical, unless at very high doses. No epidemiological studies in humans have been located to demonstrate that there is a link between methanol exposure and an increased incidence of fetal malformations or developmental impairment.
<b>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</b>	
Additional data	N-butyl acetate did not show adverse effects on fertility and developmental toxicity
<b>Methyltrimethoxysilane (1185-55-3)</b>	
Additional data	No adverse effects for reproduction were observed
<b>Dimethoxydimethylsilane (1112-39-6)</b>	
Additional data	Animal studies have shown that the substance interferes with fertility
STOT-single exposure	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)</b>	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)</b>	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)</b>	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Additional data	Propan-2-ol may cause drowsiness or dizziness after inhalation (single exposure)
<b>ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
Additional data	Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012).
<b>methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
STOT-single exposure	Causes damage to organs.
Additional data	Methanol: exposure to excessive vapour causes eye irritation, drowsiness, headache and fatigue; exposure to high concentrations can cause damages to the optic nerve and central nervous system depression. Ingestion may cause eye damages.
<b>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</b>	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Additional data	n-butyl acetate may cause drowsiness or dizziness after inhalation (single exposure)

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<b>ethyl silicate (78-10-4)</b>	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Additional data	Ethyl silicate: vapours of ethyl silicate are irritating to the eyes and to the respiratory tract
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
<b>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)</b>	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	≥ 5000 mg/kg bodyweight/day
<b>Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)</b>	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	1056 mg/kg bodyweight
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	2000 mg/kg bodyweight
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	75 mg/kg bodyweight (OECD 408)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Additional data	Prolonged or repeated exposure via oral route or via inhalation to ethylbenzene may damage hearing
<b>methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
Additional data	Methanol. In studies with rodents, methanol produced only slight toxicity effects. In monkeys, instead, methanol produced neurological effects such as slight peripheral nerve damage, very slight degeneration of the optic nerve, coma and lethality. In these animals, methanol also produced liver and kidney effects. A study published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) stated that a group of workers exposed to 0.48–4.0 mg/L (99% methanol) had increased symptoms relevant to methanol toxicity such as headache, dizziness, and eye irritation compared with a non-exposed control group at the same workplace.
<b>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</b>	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	500 mg/kg bodyweight
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	125 mg/kg bodyweight
<b>Methyltrimethoxysilane (1185-55-3)</b>	
Additional data	No significant adverse effects were observed following repeated dose exposure to the substance.

Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

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Likely routes of exposure	: Isopropanol is readily absorbed and distributed throughout the body in animals and humans following ingestion, inhalation, and dermal application. Isopropanol is metabolised to acetone predominantly by the enzyme alcohol dehydrogenase in both animals and humans. A minor metabolic pathway is the conjugation of isopropanol by glucuronic acid and the conjugate has been detected in the urine in animals and humans. The majority of the absorbed chemical is exhaled as acetone, carbon dioxide and unmetabolised chemical, with smaller amounts excreted in the urine and less again in the faeces. Elimination half-lives of 2.5–3 hours and 6.4 hours in blood of humans have been reported in two studies following ingestion of the chemical.  Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact and distributes rapidly throughout the body (organs and tissues). The metabolism of methanol occurs mainly in the liver in mammals, by sequential oxidative steps to formaldehyde, formic acid and carbon dioxide. In humans and monkeys, the conversion to formaldehyde is mediated by alcohol dehydrogenase. Primates accumulate formate at lower doses of methanol than some other species. Studies indicate that formate is the methanol metabolite responsible for methanol toxicity resulting in systemic clinical signs, metabolic acidosis, and ophthalmic effects in primates. Metabolism in humans, rodents, and monkeys contributes up to 98% of the clearance, with more than 90% of the administered dose exhaled as carbon dioxide. Renal and pulmonary excretion contributes only about 2–3%. Kinetic studies in methanol poisoned patients showed that the half-life of formate in blood is 3,4 hours.
Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/effects	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Risk of lung oedema.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms nor to cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

<b>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	LL50 >1000 mg/L, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	LL50 >1000 mg/L, <i>Daphnia magna</i>
NOEC chronic algae	NOELR =100 mg/L, <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>
<b>Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	9640 mg/l <i>Pimephales promelas</i>
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 100 mg/l <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea)
<b>Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	2.5 mg/l <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
NOEC (chronic)	0.1 mg/l <i>Daphnia magna</i>
<b>Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	9640 mg/l <i>Pimephales promelas</i>
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	10000 mg/l <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea)
NOEC chronic algae	1800 mg/l <i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i>
<b>ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	4.2 mg/l <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (Rainbow trout)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1.8 mg/l <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea)

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<b>ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
NOEC chronic crustacea	0.96 mg/l Ceriodaphnia dubia
NOEC (additional information)	Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50=96 mg/L/24h
<b>methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	15400 mg/l Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 10000 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic fish	15800 mg/l Oryzias latipes (Ricefish)
NOEC chronic crustacea	208 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Additional ecotoxicological information	Toxicity data on soil micro- and macro organisms: EC50 activated sludge = 19800 mg/L IC50 activated sludge >1000 mg/L IC50 Nitrosomonas = 880 mg/L Toxic limit concentration Pseudomonas, Microcystis aeruginosa. = 530 - 6600 mg/L
<b>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	18 mg/l Pimephales promelas
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	44 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic crustacea	23 mg/l Daphnia magna; read across: isobutyl acetate
NOEC chronic algae	196 mg/l Desmodesmus subspicatus
<b>Methyltrimethoxysilane (1185-55-3)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 110 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 500 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic crustacea	≥ 100 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
<b>Dimethoxydimethylsilane (1112-39-6)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 126 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 119 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic crustacea	> 12.6 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
<b>ethyl silicate (78-10-4)</b>	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 245 mg/l Brachydanio rerio (zebra-fish)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 75 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic fish	> 245 mg/l Brachydanio rerio (zebra-fish)
NOEC chronic crustacea	≥ 75 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

<b>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.
<b>Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.
<b>Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.

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<b>Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.
<b>ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.
<b>methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Methanol is readily biodegradable. It does not undergo hydrolysis. Volatilization is not a significant removal process from the aquatic compartment. Methanol is degraded in the atmosphere by photochemical, hydroxyl-radical dependent reactions.
<b>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.
<b>Methyltrimethoxysilane (1185-55-3)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Not biodegradable.
<b>Dimethoxydimethylsilane (1112-39-6)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable.
<b>ethyl silicate (78-10-4)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.
<b>12.3. Bioaccumulative potential</b>	
<b>Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)</b>	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	5.01
<b>Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Isopropanol. The potential of bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is not expected to be significant, based on an estimated BCF value of 1.0.
<b>ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Based on log Kow <=3, the substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation.
<b>methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Methanol does not significantly bioaccumulate in fish. Experimental BCFs of < 10 in fish species, including Cyprinus carpio and Leuciscus idus, have been reported.
<b>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.
<b>Methyltrimethoxysilane (1185-55-3)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.
<b>Dimethoxydimethylsilane (1112-39-6)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Based on log Kow <=3, the substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation.
<b>ethyl silicate (78-10-4)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.



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### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
Mobility in soil	A low potential for adsorption is expected because of its log Pow<3 and the ready biodegradability
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Mobility in soil	Ethylbenzene is expected to have a moderate mobility in soil; volatilization from dry soil surfaces is expected
methanol (67-56-1)	
Mobility in soil	Methanol. The low octanol/water partition coefficient value of -0.7 suggest a high mobility in soil.
n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)	
Mobility in soil	n-butyl acetate is expected to have a very high mobility in soil (Koc value of 19, estimated)
ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
Mobility in soil	Based on a Kow=1 (estimated), ethyl silicate is expected to have a very high mobility in soil. The substance is also expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces (based on the vapour pressure)

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available





## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Regional legislation (waste)	: Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Waste treatment methods	: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Additional information	: Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container.
Ecology - waste materials	: Avoid release to the environment. Do not empty into drains.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT / TDG / IMDG / IATA

ADR	IMDG	IATA	RID
14.1. UN number or ID number			
UN 1139	UN 1139	UN 1139	UN 1139
14.2. UN proper shipping name			
COATING SOLUTION	COATING SOLUTION	Coating solution	COATING SOLUTION
Transport document description			
UN 1139 COATING SOLUTION, 3, III, (D/E)	UN 1139 COATING SOLUTION, 3, III	UN 1139 Coating solution, 3, III	UN 1139 COATING SOLUTION, 3, III
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
3	3	3	3
			

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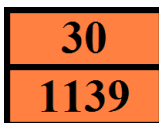
according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

ADR	IMDG	IATA	RID
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>			
III	III	III	III
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>			
Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: No Marine pollutant: No	Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: No
No supplementary information available			

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

#### Overland transport

Classification code (ADR) : F1  
Limited quantities (ADR) : 5I  
Excepted quantities (ADR) : E1  
Packing instructions (ADR) : P001, IBC03, LP01, R001  
Mixed packing provisions (ADR) : MP19  
Portable tank and bulk container instructions (ADR) : T2  
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (ADR) : TP1  
Tank code (ADR) : LGBF  
Vehicle for tank carriage : FL  
Transport category (ADR) : 3  
Special provisions for carriage - Packages (ADR) : V12  
Special provisions for carriage - Operation (ADR) : S2  
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.) : 30  
Orange plates :



Tunnel restriction code (ADR) : D/E  
EAC code : •3Y

#### Transport by sea

Special provisions (IMDG) : 955  
Limited quantities (IMDG) : 5 L  
Excepted quantities (IMDG) : E1  
Packing instructions (IMDG) : P001, LP01  
IBC packing instructions (IMDG) : IBC03  
Tank instructions (IMDG) : T2  
Tank special provisions (IMDG) : TP1  
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E  
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E  
Stowage category (IMDG) : A  
Properties and observations (IMDG) : Miscibility with water depends upon the composition.

#### Air transport

PCA Excepted quantities (IATA) : E1  
PCA Limited quantities (IATA) : Y344  
PCA limited quantity max net quantity (IATA) : 10L  
PCA packing instructions (IATA) : 355  
PCA max net quantity (IATA) : 60L  
CAO packing instructions (IATA) : 366  
CAO max net quantity (IATA) : 220L  
Special provisions (IATA) : A3

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ERG code (IATA) : 3L

### Rail transport

Classification code (RID) : F1  
Limited quantities (RID) : 5L  
Excepted quantities (RID) : E1  
Packing instructions (RID) : P001, IBC03, LP01, R001  
Mixed packing provisions (RID) : MP19  
Portable tank and bulk container instructions (RID) : T2  
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (RID) : TP1  
Tank codes for RID tanks (RID) : LGBF  
Transport category (RID) : 3  
Special provisions for carriage – Packages (RID) : W12  
Colis express (express parcels) (RID) : CE4  
Hazard identification number (RID) : 30

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

Commercial status of components according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

Name	CAS-No.	Listing	Commercial status	Flags
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	64742-48-9	Present	Active	
Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium	27858-32-8	Present	Active	
Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyltrimethoxysiloxy-terminated	71750-80-6	Present	Active	XU
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	Present	Active	
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Present	Active	
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Present	Active	
Dimethyl siloxane, HO-term Rxn methyltrimethoxysilane and aminoethylaminopropyltrimethoxysilane	69430-37-1	Present	-	
methanol	67-56-1	Present	Active	
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Present	Active	
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate)	1793072-86-2	Present	-	
Methyltrimethoxysilane	1185-55-3	Present	Active	
Dimethoxydimethylsilane	1112-39-6	Present	Active	
tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate	78-10-4	Present	-	

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### Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313

### ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313  
Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)

CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
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### methanol (67-56-1)

Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313  
Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)

CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
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### n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313

CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
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## 15.2. International regulations

### CANADA

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated (71750-80-6)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### methanol (67-56-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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### Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) (1793072-86-2)

Not listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)/NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

### Methyltrimethoxysilane (1185-55-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### Dimethoxydimethylsilane (1112-39-6)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

### National regulations

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

#### Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

#### Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

#### ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

#### methanol (67-56-1)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

#### n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane (1185-55-3)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

### 15.3. US State regulations



#### WARNING:

This product can expose you to ethylbenzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and methanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### SECTION 16: Other information

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Data sources

: ECHA Database. SDS suppliers. ChemIDPlus database. PubChem Database.

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Training advice

: Training instructions: Comply with the provisions of Directive 98/24/EC and subsequent amendments and national implementations.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), USA

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.