SAFETY DATA SHEET

6990

Section 1. Identification : TOUGH COAT® Advanced **Product name** Red Oxide Primer **Product code** : 6990 Other means of : Not available. identification **Product type** : Aerosol. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Paint or paint related material. Manufacturer : Krylon Products Group 101 Prospect Avenue NW Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number of the company	:	US/Canada: (800) 424-9300 Mexico: CHEMTREC Mexico 800-681-9531. Available 24 hours and 365 days per year
Product Information Telephone Number	:	US/Canada: (800) 247-3266 Mexico: Not Available
Transportation Emergency Telephone Number	:	US/Canada: (800) 424-9300 Mexico: SETIQ 800-00-214-00 / 55-5559-1588 Available 24 hours and 365 days a year

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	 FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 16.1% (oral), 17.2% (dermal), 26.9% (inhalation)
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger

Date of issue/Date	of revision	: 5/14/2024	Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024	Version : 26	1/20
6990	TOUGH COAT® Adva Red Oxide Primer	inced			SHW-85-NA-GHS-US	;

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements	 Extremely flammable aerosol. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (lungs)
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust or mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Response	: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
Storage	 Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.
	Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Keep upright in a cool, dry place. Do not discard empty can in trash compactor.
Hazards not otherwise classified	: DANGER: Rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately place rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue in a sealed, water-filled, metal container. Dispose of in accordance with local fire regulations.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Other means of	: Not available.
identification	

CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name		% by weight	CAS number
Acetone		≥25 - ≤50	67-64-1
Propane		≥10 - ≤25	74-98-6
Ethylbenzene		≤10	100-41-4
Dimethyl Carbonate		≤10	616-38-6
Butane		≤10	106-97-8
Talc		≤10	14807-96-6
Iron Oxide		≤3	1309-37-1
2-Methyl-1-propanol		<3	78-83-1
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent		≤2.3	64742-89-8
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent		≤2.3	64742-49-0
Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/14/2024	Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024	Version : 26 2/20
6990 TOUGH COAT® Advanced Red Oxide Primer			SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	≤2.2	68410-97-9
Xylene, mixed isomers	<1	1330-20-7
Heptane	≤0.3	142-82-5
Octane	≤0.3	111-65-9

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 and hence require reporting in this section.

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first	aid measures
Eye contact	: 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 it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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.
Ingestion	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symp	otoms/effects, acute and delayed
Potential acute heal	th effects
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	 Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Over-exposure sign	<u>s/symptoms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness

Date of issue/Date	of revision	: 5/14/2024	Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024	Version	:26	3/20
6990	TOUGH COAT® Advar	nced			SHW-85-	NA-GHS-US	
Red Oxide Primer							

Section 4. First aid measures

Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact	: No specific data.
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting
Indication of immediate med	dical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Notes to physician	 Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments	: No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide phosphorus oxides metal oxide/oxides
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Remark	: Flammable aerosol.

Date of previous issue

: 4/18/2024

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protec	tive equipment and emergency procedures
For non-emergency personnel	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing 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 co	ntainment 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). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Date of issue/Date	e of revision	: 5/14/2024	Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024	Version : 26	5/20
6990	TOUGH COAT® Adva Red Oxide Primer	nced			SHW-85-NA-GHS-US	

Section 7. Handling and storage

including any incompatibilities

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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ethylbenzene100-41-4Depletion [Åsphyxiant]. Explosive potential AGGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 545 tm g/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 545 tm g/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 2000 pp	Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Propane74-98-6NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 1000 ppm 18 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 18 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 18 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). Oxyget Depletion [Asphysicat]. Explosive potential ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). Ototxicant. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 300 ppm 10 hours. STEL: 12545 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 345 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 345 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 345 mg/m ³ 10 hours. TWA: 300 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 30	Acetone	67-64-1	TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m ³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.Dimethyl Carbonate Butane616-38-6 106-97-8None.Dimethyl Carbonate Butane616-38-6 106-97-8None.Tiac14807-96-6NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.Talc14807-96-6NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States, 10/2020). 	Propane	74-98-6	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
Butane 106-97-8 NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [Butane] Explosive potential. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. Talc 14807-96-6 NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction Iron Oxide 1309-37-1 NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Fe) 10 hours. Form: Dus and fumes	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Talc 14807-96-6 NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction Iron Oxide 1309-37-1 NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [iron oxide dust and fume] TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Fe) 10 hours. Form: Dust and fumes Irate of issue/Date of revision : 5/14/2024 Date of previous issue : 4/18/2024 Version : 26 6/2	•		NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [Butane] Explosive potential.
Iron Oxide 1309-37-1 NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [iron oxide dust and fume] TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Fe) 10 hours. Form: Dus and fumes Pate of issue/Date of revision : 5/14/2024 Date of previous issue : 4/18/2024 Version : 26 6/2	Talc	14807-96-6	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable
•	Iron Oxide	1309-37-1	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [iron oxide dust and fume] TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Fe) 10 hours. Form: Dust
	ate of issue/Date of revision : 5/14/2024 1900 TOUGH COAT® Advanced	Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024 Version : 26 6/20 SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

Section 8. Exposure control		
2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1	 ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 152 mg/m³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 150 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
		TWA: 300 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent Xylene, mixed isomers	64742-89-8 64742-49-0 68410-97-9 1330-20-7	None. None. None. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Xylenes]
		TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [p- xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant.
	4.40,00,5	TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Heptane	142-82-5	ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [Heptane] TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1640 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2050 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 85 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m ³ 10 hours. CEIL: 440 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2000 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Octane	111-65-9	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 75 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hours. CEIL: 385 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [Octane] TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2350 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Date of issue/Date	of revision	: 5/14/2024
6990	TOUGH COAT® Advar	nced
	Red Oxide Primer	

Date of previous issue

: 4/18/2024

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
acetone	67-64-1	 CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 1200 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OEL: 500 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWAEV: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEV: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
Normal propane	74-98-6	 CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWAEV: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).
		Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	 CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Butane	106-97-8	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWAEV: 800 ppm 8 hours.
Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/14/2024	1 Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024 Version : 26 8/20
990 TOUGH COAT® Advanced Red Oxide Primer		SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

		TWAEV: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Butane] STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). [butane, all isomers] Explosive potential. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
talc (none asbestiform)	14807-96-6	 CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Butane, All isomers] Explosive potential. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). Notes: the value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and less than 1% crystalline silica. TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWAEV: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable particulate CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable particulate CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 2 f/cc 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	 TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 152 mg/m³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).
		TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 152 mg/m ³ 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Xylene	1330-20-7	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). [Dimethylbenzene] OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). [Xylene (o, m & p isomers)] TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023).
Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/14/2024 Date of 5990 TOUGH COAT® Advanced Red Oxide Primer	f previous issue	: 4/18/2024 Version : 26 9/20 SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

[Xylene] TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours.
TWAEV: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEV: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Xylene] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

	CAS #	Exposure limits	
Acetone	67-64-1	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.	
2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.	

Biological exposure indices (United States)

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
Acetone	ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023) BEI: 25 mg/I, acetone [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023) BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.
Xylene, mixed isomers	ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023) [xylenes (technical or commercial grades)] BEI: 0.3 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acids [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.

Biological exposure indices (Canada)

No exposure indices known.

Biological exposure indices (Mexico)

Ingredient n	ame			Exposure indices			
Acetone				047-SSA1-201 Biological exp occupationall substances. (BEI: 50 mg/L is nonspecific, exposure to ot	an STANDARD 1, Environmen oosure indices y exposed to c Mexico, 6/2012 [non-specific.Th since it can be her chemicals.], ng time: at the e	tal Heal for pers hemical) ne deterr found aft acetone	minant er in
Date of issue/Date	e of revision	: 5/14/2024	Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024	Version	: 26	10/20
6990	TOUGH COAT® Adv Red Oxide Primer	anced			SHW-85	-NA-GHS-I	US

•	
Ethylbenzene	Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-
	047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-
	Biological exposure indices for personnel
	occupationally exposed to chemical
	substances. (Mexico, 6/2012)
	BEI: 0.7 g/g creatinine [non-specific.The
	determinant is nonspecific, since it can be
	found after exposure to other chemicals.;
	semi-quantitative.The biological determinant is
	an indicator of chemical exposure, but the
	quantitative interpretation of the measure is
	ambiguous. These biological determinants
	should be used as a screening test if a
	quantitative test is not possible.], Sum of
	mandelic acid and acid phenylglyoxylic [in
	urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the shift at
	the end of the work week.
	BEI: semi-quantitative.The biological
	determinant is an indicator of chemical
	exposure, but the quantitative interpretation of
	the measure is ambiguous. These biological
	determinants should be used as a screening
	test if a quantitative test is not possible.,
	ethylbenzene [in exhaled air]. Sampling time:
	uncritical.

: 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.
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.
<u>95</u>
: 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.
: 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.
: 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.

Date of issue/Date	of revision	: 5/14/2024	Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024	Version	:26	11/20
6990	TOUGH COAT® Advar	nced			SHW-85-	NA-GHS-US	
	Red Oxide Primer						

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

: Not applicable.

: Spray

: 27.938 kJ/g

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

<u>Appearance</u>				
Physical state	Physical state : Liquid.			
Color	: R	Red.		
Odor	: N	ot available.		
Odor threshold	: N	ot available.		
рН	: 7			
Melting point/freezing point	: N	ot available.		
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	: N	ot available.		
Flash point	: C	losed cup: -29°C (-20.2°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]		
Evaporation rate	: 5	.6 (butyl acetate = 1)		
Flammability	: F	lammable aerosol.		
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit		ower: 0.9% pper: 12.8%		
Vapor pressure	: 1	01.3 kPa (760 mm Hg)		
Relative vapor density	: 1	.55 [Air = 1]		
Relative density	: 0	.82		
Solubility(ies)	1			
Media		Result		
cold water		Not soluble		
Partition coefficient: n- : Not octanol/water		ot applicable.		
Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.		ot available.		
Decomposition temperature	: N	ot available.		
Viscosity : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm ² /s (<20.5 cSt)				

Date of previous issue

Date of issue/Date	of revision	: 5/14/2024
6990	TOUGH COAT® Advan	ced
	Red Oxide Primer	

Molecular weight

Aerosol product Type of aerosol

Heat of combustion

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

	,
Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
1	

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Acetone	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
Dimethyl Carbonate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	13 g/kg	-
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours
2-Methyl-1-propanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	19200 mg/m ³	4 hours
5	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2460 mg/kg	-
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	LD50 Oral	Rat	5.17 g/kg	-
Solvent		Dat	0700	4 1
Xylene, mixed isomers	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
Heptane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	48000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	103 g/m³	4 hours
Octane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	25260 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	118 g/m³	4 hours

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
				mg	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
Ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
-	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15	-
				mg	
Talc	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300	-
				ug l	
Xylene, mixed isomers	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
-	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5	-
ate of issue/Date of revision	: 5/14/2024 Date of previo		: 4/18/2024	Version	: 26 13/2

SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

Section 11. Toxicological information

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-
Talc	-	3	-
Iron Oxide	-	3	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	3	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Acetone	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Ethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-Methyl-1-propanol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Heptane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Octane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-
Talc	Category 1	inhalation	lungs
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 2	-	-

Aspiration hazard

Date of issue/Date	of
6990	тс

: 4/18/2024

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Xylene, mixed isomers	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Heptane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Octane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure	: Not available.	
Potential acute health effe	:ts	
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.	
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May caus dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.	e drowsiness or
Skin contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.	
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fa enters airways.	atal if swallowed and
Symptoms related to the p	hysical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness	
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness	
Skin contact	: No specific data.	
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting	
Delayed and immediate ef	ects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure	<u>e</u>
Short term exposure		
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.	
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.	
Long term exposure		
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.	
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.	
Potential chronic health ef	ects	
Not available.		
General	: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposi-	ure.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration exposure.	
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 5/14/2024 Date of previous issue : 4/18/2024	Version : 26 15/20
6990 TOUGH COAT® Red Oxide Prim		SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

Section 11. Toxicological information

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity Teratogenicity Developmental effects Fertility effects

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

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

. ..

Route	ATE value
Oral	26684.79 mg/kg
Dermal	186686.23 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	90.76 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours 🥄
	Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Acartia tonsa - Copepodid	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7460000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Daphniidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna -</i> Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> - Larvae	42 days
Ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
-	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna -</i> Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
2-Methyl-1-propanol	Acute LC50 600 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1030000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna -</i> Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1330000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	Acute LC50 >100000 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
Solvent		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Xylene, mixed isomers	Acute LC50 8500 μg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Heptane	Acute LC50 375000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Date of is:	sue/Date of
6990	тс

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Acetone Ethylbenzene 2-Methyl-1-propanol Xylene, mixed isomers	- - -	- - - -	Readily Readily Readily Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential	
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	-	10 to 2500	High	
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	-	10 to 2500	High	
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	-	10 to 2500	High	
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	8.1 to 25.9	Low	
Heptane	-	552	High	
Octane	-	198.7	Low	

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: 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 minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ΙΑΤΑ	IMDG
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS, flammable	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
	r ision : 5/14/20 GH COAT® Advanced Oxide Primer	24 Date of previous i	i <mark>ssue</mark> : 4/18/2024		on : 26 17/20 -85-NA-GHS-US

Environmental	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
hazards					
Additional information	-	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of	-	-	<u>Emergency</u> <u>schedules</u> F-D, S U
		Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).			
	ERG No.	ERG No.	ERG No.		
	126	126	126		
	Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.	Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.	Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.	Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.	Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.
		all actions in case of	sinergency situation	ю.	
		able. hipping name	: Not available.		
IMO instruments		hipping name	: Not available.		
Section 15.	Proper s	hipping name formation		tal Data Sheet, wher	e applicable.
Section 15. SARA 313 SARA 313 (40 CF California Prop. (Proper s Regulatory in R 372.45) supplier notif 55 product contains chemi	hipping name formation fication can be found	on the Environmen		
Section 15. SARA 313 SARA 313 (40 CF California Prop. (WARNING: This	Proper s Regulatory in R 372.45) supplier notif 55 product contains chemi	hipping name formation fication can be found	on the Environmen		
SARA 313 SARA 313 (40 CF California Prop. (WARNING: This reproductive harm	Proper s Regulatory in R 372.45) supplier notif 55 product contains chemi ulations	hipping name formation fication can be found	on the Environmen		
Section 15. SARA 313 SARA 313 (40 CF California Prop. 6 WARNING: This reproductive harm International reg	Proper s Regulatory in R 372.45) supplier notif 55 product contains chemi ulations	hipping name formation fication can be found	on the Environmen		
Section 15. SARA 313 SARA 313 (40 CF California Prop. (WARNING: This reproductive harm International reg Montreal Protoc Not listed. Stockholm Conv	Proper s Regulatory in R 372.45) supplier notif 55 product contains chemi ulations	hipping name formation fication can be found cals known to the St	on the Environmen		
SARA 313 SARA 313 (40 CF California Prop. (WARNING: This reproductive harm International reg Montreal Protoc Not listed.	Proper s Regulatory in R 372.45) supplier notif 55 product contains chemi a. ulations ol	hipping name formation fication can be found cals known to the St	on the Environmen		
Section 15. SARA 313 SARA 313 (40 CF California Prop. (WARNING: This reproductive harm International reg Montreal Protoc Not listed. Stockholm Conv	Proper s Regulatory in R 372.45) supplier notif 55 product contains chemi ulations ol vention on Persistent s : Austr China Japa Japa Korea New Philip Taiwa	hipping name formation fication can be found cals known to the St	c): Not determined. Not determined.	ause cancer and bir C) : Not determined. ied.	th defects or other
SARA 313 SARA 313 (40 CF California Prop. (WARNING: This reproductive harm International reg Montreal Protoc Not listed. Stockholm Conv Not listed.	Proper s Regulatory in R 372.45) supplier notif 55 product contains chemi ulations ol vention on Persistent s : Austr China Japa Japa Korea New Philip Taiwa Thail	hipping name formation fication can be found cals known to the St Organic Pollutants ralia inventory (AllC a inventory (IECSC) n inventory (ISHL): a inventory (ISHL): a inventory (KECI): Zealand Inventory (P an Chemical Substa and inventory: Not a	c): Not determined. Not determined.	ause cancer and bir C): Not determined. led. CSI): Not determined	th defects or other

Section 15. Regulatory information

Turkey inventory: Not determined. Vietnam inventory: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

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



The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	On basis of test data
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method Calculation method

<u>History</u>	
Date of printing	: 5/14/2024
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 5/14/2024
Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024
Version	: 26
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 = Internediate 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) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations

V Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Date of issue/Date	of revision	: 5/14/2024	Date of previous issue	: 4/18/2024	Version	:26	19/20
6990 TOUGH COAT® Advanced Red Oxide Primer				SHW-85-	NA-GHS-US	5	

Section 16. Other information

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.