

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

LACA VERDE MISTICO



## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : LACA VERDE MISTICO  
**Product code** : 01.00.01053  
**Product type** : Liquid.

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

#### **Identified uses**

Paint or paint related material.

**Supplier's details** : SHERWIN-WILLIAMS DO BRASIL – DIV. AUTOMOTIVA  
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Telephone no.: 55 (11) 2168-4500  
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**Emergency telephone number:** : 08000 – 148110 CEATOX (Centro de Toxicologia) 24 horas  
55 (11) 2168-4500 (Emergency contact available 24 hours a day)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

### GHS label elements

#### **Hazard pictograms**



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
May cause cancer.  
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 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. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- 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 ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

### CAS number/other identifiers

**EC number** : Mixture.

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>CAS number</b>
Ethyl Acetate	≥10 - ≤25	141-78-6
Ethanol	≥10 - ≤25	64-17-5
2-Butyl Acetate	≥10 - ≤25	105-46-4
Xylene, mixed isomers	<10	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	≤5	100-41-4
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	≤5	64742-95-6
trimethylbenzene	≤3	25551-13-7
2-Methyl-1-propanol	≤2.3	78-83-1
2-Butoxyethanol	≤3	111-76-2
Cumene	≤0.3	98-82-8
2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate	<0.3	111-15-9

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

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. 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 symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

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

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
halogenated compounds

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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 swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Ethyl Acetate	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001).</b> TWA: 310 ppm 8 hours.
Ethanol	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001).</b> TWA: 1090 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
2-Butyl Acetate	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001).</b> TWA: 780 ppm 8 hours.
Xylene, mixed isomers	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Butyl acetates all isomers]</b> TWA: 1480 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Butyl acetates all isomers]</b> STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.
trimethylbenzene	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)]</b> TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
2-Methyl-1-propanol	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)]</b> TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours.
2-Butoxyethanol	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)]</b> TWA: 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001).</b> TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001).</b> TWA: 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [trimethyl benzene, isomers]</b> TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001).</b> TWA: 40 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001).</b> TWA: 115 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 39 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 190 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Cumene	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 39 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 190 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate	<b>Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 420 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks, as required by other health and safety legislation. The provisions of the national health and safety at work regulations apply to the use of this product at work.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.  
Nota(s): Contaminated clothing should be washed separately.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.  
Recommended gloves: Nitrile gloves
- 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.  
Nota(s): Closed shoes are recommended for protection.
- 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 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Various
Odor	: Characteristic.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Boiling point, Initial boiling point and boiling range	: 70°C (158°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 3°C (37.4°F)
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Lower: 0.7% Upper: 19%
Vapor pressure	: 11.5 kPa (86 mm Hg)
Relative vapor density	: Not available.
Density	: 0.965445971 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (<20.5 cSt)

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### \*\* Data of Mixture \*\*

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

#### Potential chronic health effects

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Numerical measures of toxicity

##### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	24703.15 mg/kg
Dermal	15531.33 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	94599.91 ppm
Inhalation (vapors)	106.4 mg/l

### \*\* Data of Component \*\*

#### Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Ethyl Acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
Ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-
2-Butyl Acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
trimethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	8970 mg/kg	-
2-Methyl-1-propanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	19200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2460 mg/kg	-
2-Butoxyethanol	LCLo Inhalation Vapor	Guinea pig	>3.1 mg/l	1 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Guinea pig	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1300 mg/kg	-
Cumene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	39000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1400 mg/kg	-
2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	2700 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Ethanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.066666667 minutes 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 uL	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 uL	-
trimethylbenzene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
2-Butoxyethanol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
Cumene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	86 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 10 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	40 mg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	490 mg	-
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### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Ethyl Acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-Methyl-1-propanol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Cumene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 2	-	-
Ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Xylene, mixed isomers	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Cumene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethyl Acetate	Acute EC50 2500000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 750000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 154000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 212500 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 2.4 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Selenastrum sp.</i> Crustaceans - <i>Gammarus pulex</i> Daphnia - <i>Daphnia cucullata</i> Fish - <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> - Embryo	96 hours 48 hours 48 hours 96 hours 21 days 32 days
Ethanol	Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water  Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water Chronic NOEC 100 µl/L Fresh water  Chronic NOEC 0.375 µl/L Fresh water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i> Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> Crustaceans - <i>Artemia franciscana</i> - Larvae Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i> Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate Fish - <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> - Larvae	96 hours 48 hours 48 hours 4 days 96 hours 21 days 12 weeks
Xylene, mixed isomers	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	48 hours 96 hours
Ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - Nauplii	72 hours 96 hours 48 hours

## Section 12. Ecological information

trimethylbenzene	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
2-Methyl-1-propanol	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>	48 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	Acute LC50 600 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia salina</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1030000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	Acute LC50 1330000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 800000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Crangon crangon</i>	48 hours
Cumene	Acute LC50 1250 ppm Marine water	Fish - <i>Menidia beryllina</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7.4 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 10.6 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate	Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 41000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours

### Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Ethyl Acetate	-	-	Readily
Ethanol	-	-	Readily
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	-	Readily
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	-	-	Readily
2-Methyl-1-propanol	-	-	Readily
2-Butoxyethanol	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Ethyl Acetate	-	30	Low
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	8.1 to 25.9	Low
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	-	10 to 2500	High
Cumene	-	35.48	Low

### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : 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. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	Brazil - ANTT	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<b>Risk number</b> 33	-	

**Special precautions for user :** **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product :** No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

#### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

### Inventory list

**Australia** : Not determined.  
**Canada** : Not determined.  
**China** : Not determined.  
**Japan** : **Japan inventory (CSCL):** Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (ISHL):** Not determined.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Malaysia	: Not determined
New Zealand	: Not determined.
Philippines	: Not determined.
Republic of Korea	: Not determined.
Taiwan	: Not determined.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: Not determined.
Viet Nam	: Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

### History

Date of printing	: 23, Feb, 2024.
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 23, Feb, 2024.
Date of previous issue	: 04, Jan, 2024.
Version	: 5.11
Version of the Product	: 004 00

### Key to abbreviations

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

References	: Not available.
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Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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 Sherwin-Williams, including but not limited to the incorporation of non Sherwin-Williams products or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by Sherwin-Williams. 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.