

UGLZ2001 UNIGLAZE PRIMRSE YELLOW LF

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

UGLZ2001 UNIGLAZE PRIMRSE YELLOW LF

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : UGLZ2001 UNIGLAZE PRIMRSE YELLOW LF

Chemical name: MixtureCAS number: MixtureOther means of identification: FO00016715Product type: liquid

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

Product use : Industrial applications. Plastics.

Supplier's details : AVIENT CORPORATION

33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012

1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (844) 4AVIENT

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or

accident).

Section 2. Hazards identification

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole. Information provided on the health effects of this product is based on individual components. All ingredients are bound and potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal. However, some vapors may be released upon heating and the end-user (fabricator) must take the necessary precautions (mechanical ventilation, respiratory protection, etc.) to protect employees from exposure. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or $\,$

mixture

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4

EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown

acute oral toxicity: 67.6 %

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown

acute dermal toxicity: 66.5 %

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown



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acute inhalation toxicity: 70.4 %

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if inhaled.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements

: Not applicable.

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves. Wear

protective clothing. Wear 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. Avoid breathing vapor.

Response: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF

INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. 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 in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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

regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements : None known. **Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Not available.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture:MixtureChemical name:MixtureOther means of identification:FO00016715

CAS number/other identifiers



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Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Titanium dioxide	>= 10 - <= 25	13463-67-7
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.	>= 5 - <= 10	64742-95-6
2-Butoxy ethanol	>= 5 - <= 10	111-76-2
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	>= 3 - <= 4.2	95-63-6
Butylcarbitol acetate	>= 1 - <= 3	124-17-4
Cumene	> 0 - <= 0.3	98-82-8

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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

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

Section 4. First aid measures

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. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable Inhalation 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. Skin contact Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get

before reuse.

medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly



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Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim

to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. 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 : Harmful if inhaled.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

watering redness

Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.Ingestion: No specific data.

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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)



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Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: 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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides halogenated comp

halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for firefighters 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 fireexposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained 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).



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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 ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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



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incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store in a well-ventilated place. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) TWA 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) TWA 15 mg/m3 Form: Total dust ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) TWA 10 mg/m3
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.	None.
2-Butoxy ethanol	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 120 mg/m3 25 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Absorbed through skin. TWA 240 mg/m3 50 ppm
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) TWA 125 mg/m3 25 ppm OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) TWA 125 mg/m3 25 ppm ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) TWA 123 mg/m3 25 ppm
Butylcarbitol acetate	None.
Cumene	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 245 mg/m3 50 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Absorbed through skin. TWA 245 mg/m3 50 ppm



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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.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product., When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing., For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this



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product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that

meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper

fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state liquid [liquid] Color NOT APPLICABLE Odor Not available. **Odor threshold** Not available. Not available. рH **Melting point** Not available. **Boiling point** Not available. 123 °F (51 °C) Flash point

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

Lower and upper explosive : Lower: Not available. (flammable) limits : Upper: Not available.

Vapor pressure

Vapor density

Relative density

Solubility

Solubility in water

Partition coefficient: n
Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.Decomposition temperature: Not available.SADT: Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic: Not available.

Kinematic: Not available.

Aerosol product

Heat of combustion : Not available.

Ignition distance: Not available.Enclosed space ignition - Time: Not available.

equivalent

Enclosed space ignition - . Not available.



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Deflagration density

Flame height : Not available.
Flame duration : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or

its ingredients.

Chemical stability : Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see

Section 7).

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: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition

products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

products

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Titanium oxide (TiO2)				
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat - Male	6.82 Mg/l	4 h
	Dusts and mists			
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	> 5,000 mg/kg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum),	light arom.			
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8,400 mg/kg	-
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	250 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	450 ppm	4 h
	Gas.			
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	220 mg/kg	-
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	18 Mg/l	4 h
	Vapor			
Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-,	1-acetate			
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6,500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	72.5 Mg/l	4 h



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	Dusts and mists			
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	14,500 mg/kg	-
Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1,400 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	39 Mg/l	4 h
	Vapor			

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hrs	-
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hrs	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-		-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-		-
Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, 1-acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-		-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	=		-
Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hrs	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hrs	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hrs	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-		-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Mixture.Not fully tested.Eyes: Mixture.Not fully tested.Respiratory: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Mixture.Not fully tested.Respiratory: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.



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Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Titanium oxide (TiO2)	-	2B	-
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	-	3	-
Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of : Not available.

exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation,

watering, redness

Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.Ingestion: No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure



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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 effects

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and

level of exposure.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation (gases)	Inhalation (vapors)	Inhalation (dusts and mists)
UGLZ2001 UNIGLAZE PRIMRSE YELLOW LF	2,762.1 mg/kg	2,417.1 mg/kg	5,114.6 ppm	589.4 Mg/l	N/A
Titanium oxide (TiO2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.82 Mg/l
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	8,400 mg/kg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	250 mg/kg	220 mg/kg	450 ppm	N/A	N/A
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	5,000 mg/kg	N/A	N/A	18 Mg/l	N/A
Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, 1-acetate	6,500 mg/kg	14,500 mg/kg	N/A	N/A	72.5 Mg/l
Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	1,400 mg/kg	N/A	N/A	39 Mg/l	N/A

Other information : This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects.

Exposure effects listed are based on existing health data for the



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individual components which comprise the mixture.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	ne Result Species		Exposure	
Titanium oxide (TiO2)				
	Acute LC50 > 1,000 Mg/l	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 h	
	Marine water			
	Acute LC50 3 Mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia	48 h	
		dubia		
	Acute LC50 6.5 Mg/l Fresh	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	48 h	
	water			
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-				
	Acute LC50 1,250 Mg/l Marine	Fish - Menidia beryllina	96 h	
	water			
	Acute EC50 > 1,000 Mg/l Fresh	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 h	
	water			
	Acute LC50 800 Mg/l Marine	Crustaceans - Crangon	48 h	
	water	crangon		
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-				
	Acute LC50 7.72 Mg/l Fresh	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 h	
	water			
	Acute LC50 4.91 Mg/l Marine	Crustaceans - Elasmopus	48 h	
	water	pectenicrus		
Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-				
	Acute LC50 0.0027 Mg/l Fresh	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 h	
	water			
	Acute EC50 7.4 Mg/l Marine	Crustaceans - Artemia sp.	48 h	
	water			
	Acute EC50 10.6 Mg/l Fresh	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 h	
	water			

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential





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Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light	-	10.00 - 2,500.00	high
arom.			
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	0.81	-	low
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	3.63	243.00	low
Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, 1-	1.7	-	low
acetate			
Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	3.55	35.48	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. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Acute hazardous waste "P" List: Not listed

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List: Not listed

Section 14. Transport information

U.S.DOT 49CFR : In accordance with 49CFR 173.150(f)(1) and (2), non-bulk quantities



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Ground/Air/Water of this material may be shipped as non-regulated for USA domestic

highway transport only.

International Air ICAO/IATA

: UN1866, Resin Solution, 3, PGIII

International Water

IMO/IMDG

: UN1866, Resin Solution, 3, PGIII

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None

of the components are listed.

United States - TSCA 4(a) - Final Test Rules: Not listed
United States - TSCA 4(a) - ITC Priority list: Not listed
United States - TSCA 4(a) - Proposed test rules: Not listed
United States - TSCA 4(f) - Priority risk review: Not listed
United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not

listed

United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules:

Not listed

United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Final risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Proposed risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical risk rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Dioxin/Furane precusor: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical Data Reporting (CDR): Not

determined

United States - TSCA 8(a) - Preliminary assessment report

(PAIR): Listed 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-, 2-acetate

Poly(dimethylsiloxane)

United States - TSCA 8(c) - Significant adverse reaction (SAR):

Not listed

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{United States - TSCA 8(d) - Health and safety studies:} & \textbf{Not listed} \\ \textbf{United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 307 - Priority} \end{array}$

pollutants: Not listed

United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 311 -

Hazardous substances: Listed

United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental

release prevention - Flammable substances: Not listed

United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental

release prevention - Toxic substances: Not listed

United States - Department of commerce - Precursor chemical:



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Not listed

Not listed

Listed

Clean Air Act Section 112(b)

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I

Substances

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II : Not listed

Substances

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor

Chemicals)

cursor : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential : N

Chemicals)

Not listed

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

not applicable

SARA 311/312

Classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

ACUTE TOXICITY - inhalation - Category 4

EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Titanium oxide (TiO2)	>= 10 - <= 25	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	>= 5 - <= 10	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	>= 5 - <= 10	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY - oral - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY - dermal - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY - inhalation - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-, 2-acetate	>= 5 - <= 8.3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	>= 3 - <= 4.2	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY - inhalation - Category 4
Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, 1-acetate	>= 1 - <= 3	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A



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Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	> 0 - <= 0.3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
		ACUTE TOXICITY - oral - Category 4
		SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
		EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
		CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

Form R - Reporting requirements

Product name	CAS number	%
2-Butoxy ethanol	111-76-2	>= 5 - <= 10
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	>= 3 - <= 4.2
Butylcarbitol acetate	124-17-4	>= 1 - <= 3
Cumene	98-82-8	> 0 - <= 0.3

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

Not applicable.

State regulations

MassachusettsNone of the components are listed.New YorkThe following components are listed:

Cumene

New Jersey: The following components are listed:

Titanium dioxide

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.

2-Butoxy ethanol

Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-Butylcarbitol acetate

Cumene

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed:

Titanium dioxide

2-Butoxy ethanol

Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-

Cumene

California Prop. 65



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WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Ingredient name	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Titanium dioxide	-	-
Cumene	-	-

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

Canada inventory : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components

are listed in NDSL.

International regulations

Inventory list

Australia : Not determined.

Canada : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components

are listed in NDSL.

China : All components are listed or exempted. **Europe inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.

Japan : Not determined.

New Zealand : All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines : Not determined.

Republic of Korea: All components are listed or exempted. **Taiwan**: All components are listed or exempted.

Turkey : Not determined.

United States : All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

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

Health	*	2
Flammability		2
Physical hazards		0

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.



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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.

History

Date of printing: 11/11/2022Date of issue/Date of revision: 11/10/2022Date of previous issue: 02/18/2022

Version : 1.5

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.

Notice to reader

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