W-MIX POLIESTER MX 158 RED ALUMINUM 00000 MONOCOMPONENT

Safety Data Sheet

According to ABNT NBR 14725: 2023
Issue date: 2/24/2026 Revision date: 2/25/2026 Version: 4.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. GHS Product identifier

Product form	:	Mixture
Trade name	:	W-MIX POLIESTER MX 158 RED ALUMINUM 00000 MONOCOMPONENT
Product code	:	18611952
Type of product	:	Paint
Product group	:	Trade product

1.2. Other means of identification

No additional information available

1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Coating providing surfaces with protection, waterproofing, finishing and resistance, etc.

1.4. Supplier's details

WEG TINTAS LTDA - GRUPO WEG

Guaramirim - Santa Catarina / Brasil
Rodovia BR 280 – Km 50, 6.918 – Bloco A. Caixa D'Água – 89270-000 - +55 (47) 3276-4000

Mauá - São Paulo / Brasil
Rua Dr. Ulysses Guimarães, nº 918 – Bloco A. Loteamento Industrial Coral 09372-050 – Fone: +55 (11) 4547-6100

Cabo de Santo Agostinho - Pernambuco / Brasil
Via VII, 314 Distrito Industrial DIPER – 54590-000 - Fone: +55 (81) 3512-3000

Betim - Minas Gerais / Brasil
Avenida Juiz Marco Tulio Isaac, 2994 Betim Industrial – 32671-198, Fone: +55 (31) 3268-0687 / +55 (31) 3268-0686

Macaé - Rio de Janeiro / Brasil
Rua Itacolomi, 528 – Quadra H – Lote 11 Cabiúnas – 27977-340

Atotonilco de Tula - Estado de Hidalgo / México
Av. Hidalgo, lote 40, 41, 42 y 43 - Parque Industrial Bicentenario, CP 42980 - Fone: +52 (55) 5321-4231

Buenos Aires - Provincia de Buenos Aires / Argentina
Av. José Melián, 2983 - Parque Industrial Burzaco, B1852 - Fone: +54 (11) 4299-8000

1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number :

24-HOUR EMERGENCY - AMBIPAR 0800 117 2020

CHEMTREC international number +1-703-527-3887 e 1-800-424-9300

Country	City	Local Number	Toll-Free Number
Austria	Vienna	+43-1-3649237	
Austria			0800 293702
China		400 120 4937	
France		+33-975181407	

Germany			0800-181-7059
India	Bangalore	+91 8071 279 207	
India			000 800 1007 141
Italy	Milan	+39-02 4555 7031	
Italy			800 789 767
Netherlands		+31-85 888 0596	
South Africa			080-001-4676
United Kingdom	London	+44 20 3807 3798	
South korea			080-880-0454
Japan			0800-300-5842

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to GHS BR (ABNT NBR 14725: 2023)

Flammable liquids, Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 3
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard, Category 3

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS BR labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS BR) :

Signal word (GHS BR) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS BR) : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS BR) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof equipment.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	GHS Product identifier	Conc. (% w/w)	Classification according to GHS BR (ABNT NBR 14725: 2023)
BUTYL ACETATE	CAS-No.: 123-86-4	20 – 40	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
sec-butyl acetate	CAS-No.: 105-46-4	10 – 20	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303
SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA	CAS-No.: 141-78-6	5 – 10	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H336
MIXED XYLENES	CAS-No.: 1330-20-7	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
2-ethoxyethyl acetate	CAS-No.: 111-15-9	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Repr. 1B, H360FD Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
SOLVENT BUTANOL	CAS-No.: 71-36-3	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335
SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL	CAS-No.: 78-83-1	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335
Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent	CAS-No.: 64742-95-6	0.5 – 1	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313

Name	GHS Product identifier	Conc. (% w/w)	Classification according to GHS BR (ABNT NBR 14725: 2023)
			Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]	CAS-No.: 64742-82-1	0.5 – 1	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Aluminium	CAS-No.: 7429-90-5	0.5 – 1	Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Pyr. Liq. 1, H250 Water-react. 2, H261 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N)	CAS-No.: 872-50-4	0.5 – 1	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapour), H331 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Repr. 1B, H360 STOT SE 3, H335

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

First-aid measures general : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

First-aid measures after skin contact : After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of water. Be careful, the product may remain trapped under clothing, footwear or a wrist-watch.

First-aid measures after eye contact : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects : Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Depression of the central nervous system, headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Causes mild skin irritation. Itching.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : stinging. Redness. Causes serious eye damage. redness, itching, tears.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : May cause irritation to the digestive tract.

Chronic symptoms : May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry chemical, CO2, or water spray or regular foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : Flammable liquid and vapour. The vapours are denser than air and may travel along the ground. Distance ignition possible. Agitation can cause build up of electrostatic charge. Vapours may cause fire/explosion if source of ignition is present. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Explosion hazard : Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Prolonged exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Precautionary measures fire : Keep container closed when not in use. This product is not to be used under conditions of poor ventilation.
Firefighting instructions : Get the package away from the fire if this can be done without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance or use hoses with support or cannon engine. Cool laterally with water containers exposed to flames, even after the fire is extinguished. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
Protection during firefighting : Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing.
Other information : In case of fire, corrosive and harmful gases come free.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. May be harmful to aquatic organisms, to flora, to soil organisms. Clean up any spills as soon as possible, using an absorbent material to collect it. Stop leak if safe to do so. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment.
Emergency procedures : No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Do not touch or walk on the spilled product. Evacuate area. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Notify fire brigade and environmental authorities.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing. Gloves. Wear security glasses which protect from splashes. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Total impervious protective suits, gloves, and boots must be worn to prevent any contact with the product. Corrosionproof suit. Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergency procedures : Keep away from combustible material. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do not allow product to spread into the environment. Toxic to aquatic life. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Stop leak without risks if possible. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for cleaning up : Absorb remaining liquid with sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Absorb spilled material with sand or earth. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take up liquid spill into absorbent material.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container.

Precautions for safe handling : Provide adequate ventilation to minimize dust and/or vapour concentrations. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Handle carefully. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wear personal protective equipment. Obtain special instructions before use. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Limit quantities of product at the minimum necessary for handling and limit the number of exposed workers. When heated, material emits highly irritating vapours, affecting the eyes. Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Keep only in original container. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Hygiene measures : Always wash hands after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Keep cool. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Incompatible materials : combustible materials.

Packaging materials : Always store product in container of same material as original container.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL 78-83-1	
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Isobutyl alcohol
OSHA PEL TWA	300 mg/m³
	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4	
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	n-Butyl-acetate
OSHA PEL TWA	710 mg/m³

BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4	
	150 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

2-ethoxyethyl acetate 111-15-9	
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate (Cellosolve acetate)
OSHA PEL TWA	540 mg/m³
	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA 141-78-6	
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethyl acetate
OSHA PEL TWA	1400 mg/m³
	400 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

8.3. Individual protection measures

Personal protective equipment:
Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Hand protection:
Protective gloves made of PVC. Nitrile rubber gloves

Eye protection:
Wear closed safety glasses

Skin and body protection:
Safety shoes

Respiratory protection:
Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, respiratory protection equipment is recommended

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	red
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	Not available
Melting point	:	Not available
Freezing point	:	Not available
Boiling point	:	Not available
Flash point	:	31 °C
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	:	Not available
Flammability	:	Not available
Explosive limits	:	Not available
Vapour pressure	:	Not available
Relative vapour density at 20°C	:	Not available
Relative density	:	Not available
Density	:	0.89 – 0.99 g/cm³
Solubility	:	Material insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	:	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	60 – 70 ku/kg
Particle size	:	Not applicable
Particle size distribution	:	Not applicable
Particle shape	:	Not applicable
Particle aspect ratio	:	Not applicable
Particle specific surface area	:	Not applicable

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent64742-95-6	
Boiling point	135 – 210 °C Source: NLM
Flash point	< 41 °C Source: IUCLID
Vapour pressure	≤ 240 kPa Temp.: 37,8 °C

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]64742-82-1	
Boiling point	-20 – 260 °C Atm. press.: 101,325 kPa
Flash point	< -40 °C Atm. press.: 101,325 other:
Vapour pressure	≤ 240 kPa Temp.: 37,8 °C

Aluminium7429-90-5	
Boiling point	2327 °C Source: HSDB
Auto-ignition temperature	590 °C Source: ICSC
Vapour pressure	1 Temp.: 1284 °C

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
Boiling point	138 °C Source: ICSC
Flash point	30 °C (ASTM D 93)
Auto-ignition temperature	≥ 528 °C Source: SRC
Vapour pressure	8.84 mm Hg at 25°C Source: SRC

sec-butyl acetate105-46-4	
Boiling point	112 °C Source: HSDB
Flash point	17 °C Source: ICSC
Vapour pressure	1.33 kPa at 20°C Source: ICSC

SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL78-83-1	
Boiling point	108 °C Source: ChemIDPlus
Flash point	28 °C Source: ECHA
Auto-ignition temperature	415 °C Source: ECHA
Vapour pressure	1.2 kPa at 20°C Source: CHemIDplus

SOLVENT BUTANOL71-36-3	
Boiling point	117 °C Source: HSDB
Flash point	29.9 °C Source: ICSC
Auto-ignition temperature	345 °C Source: ICSC
Vapour pressure	9.31 hPa at 20°C Source: ECHA

BUTYL ACETATE123-86-4	
Boiling point	126.1 °C Source: HSDB
Flash point	22 °C Source: ICSC
Auto-ignition temperature	420 °C Source: ICSC
Vapour pressure	11.5 mm Hg at 25°C Source: hSDB

2-ethoxyethyl acetate111-15-9	
Boiling point	156 °C Source: ICSC
Flash point	51 °C Source: ICSC
Auto-ignition temperature	380 °C Source: GESTIS
Vapour pressure	2.67 hPa at 20°C Source: GESTIS

SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA141-78-6	
Boiling point	77 °C Source: ICSC
Flash point	-4 °C Source: ICSC
Auto-ignition temperature	427 °C Source: ICSC

SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA141-78-6	
Vapour pressure	93.2 mm Hg at 25°C Source: HSDB

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N)872-50-4	
Boiling point	204.3 °C at 1015.8 hPa Source: ECHA
Flash point	91 °C Source: ECHA
Auto-ignition temperature	245 °C Source: ECHA
Vapour pressure	0.32 hPa at 20°C Source: ECHA

9.2. Data relevant with regard to physical hazard classes

VOC Total (g/l) : 544.97 g/l
VOC Total (lb/gal) : 4.55 lb/gal

9.3. Further safety characteristics

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability : In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
Conditions to avoid : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid contact with hot surfaces. High temperature. Avoid formation of vapours.
Hazardous decomposition products : May liberate toxic gases. On exposure to high temperature, may decompose, releasing corrosive gases.
Incompatible materials : Combustible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions : Liquids/vapours may ignite or react with other materials.
Reactivity : The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Handling temperature : No additional information available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not available
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not available
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not available

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent (64742-95-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	5.16 mg/l Source: ECHA

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).] (64742-82-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).] (64742-82-1)	
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg Source: IUCLID
Aluminium (7429-90-5)	
LD50 oral rat	> 15900 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	> 0.888 mg/l Source: ECHA
MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3523 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	12126 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Animal sex: male
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	5922 ppm
sec-butyl acetate (105-46-4)	
LD50 oral rat	3200 mg/kg Source: ChemIDplus
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	24000 ppm Source: ChemIDplus
SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL (78-83-1)	
LD50 oral rat	2460 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	2460 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	19.6 mg/l Source: ECHA
SOLVENT BUTANOL (71-36-3)	
LD50 dermal rabbit	3430 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	8000 ppm Source: ECHA
BUTYL ACETATE (123-86-4)	
LD50 oral rat	3200 ml/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 17600 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	1802 mg/l Source: ECHA
2-ethoxyethyl acetate (111-15-9)	
LD50 oral rat	3900 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	10500 mg/kg
SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA (141-78-6)	
LD50 oral rat	11.3 ml/kg Source: ECHA
SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N) (872-50-4)	
LD50 oral rat	4150 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rat	> 5000 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.1 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	> 5.1 mg/l Source: ECHA

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes mild skin irritation.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
pH	7

BUTYL ACETATE (123-86-4)	
pH	6.2 Source: ECHA

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N) (872-50-4)	
pH	7.7 – 8 Source: HSDB

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
pH	7

BUTYL ACETATE (123-86-4)	
pH	6.2 Source: ECHA

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N) (872-50-4)	
pH	7.7 – 8 Source: HSDB

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not available

Germ cell mutagenicity : May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N) (872-50-4)	
NOAEL (chronic, oral, animal/male, 2 years)	≈ 89 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: mouse, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies), Guideline: EU Method B.32 (Carcinogenicity Test), Guideline: EPA OTS 798.3300 (Carcinogenicity)
NOAEL (chronic, oral, animal/female, 2 years)	≈ 221 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: mouse, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies), Guideline: EU Method B.32 (Carcinogenicity Test), Guideline: EPA OTS 798.3300 (Carcinogenicity)

Aluminium (7429-90-5)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	1000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N) (872-50-4)	
LOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	500 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 416 (Two-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study)
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	≥ 500 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 416 (Two-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study)
NOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	350 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 416 (Two-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study)

Reproductive toxicity : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

STOT-single exposure : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL (78-83-1)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

SOLVENT BUTANOL (71-36-3)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

BUTYL ACETATE (123-86-4)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA (141-78-6)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N) (872-50-4)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure : Not available

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).] (64742-82-1)	
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aluminium (7429-90-5)	
NOAEL (subchronic, oral, animal/male, 90 days)	1034 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: dog, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 409 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Non-Rodents)
NOAEL (subchronic, oral, animal/female, 90 days)	1087 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: dog, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 409 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Non-Rodents)

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	150 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents), Guideline: EPA OPP 82-1 (90-Day Oral Toxicity)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N) (872-50-4)	
LOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	1653 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 410 (Repeated Dose Dermal Toxicity: 21/28-Day Study)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	826 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 410 (Repeated Dose Dermal Toxicity: 21/28-Day Study)

Aspiration hazard : Not available

W-MIX POLIESTER MX 158 RED ALUMINUM 00000 MONOCOMPONENT	
Viscosity, kinematic	60 – 70 mm²/s

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent (64742-95-6)	
Viscosity, kinematic	< 1 mm²/s Temp.: 'other:' Parameter: 'kinematic viscosity (in mm²/s)'

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).] (64742-82-1)	
Viscosity, kinematic	< 1 mm²/s Temp.: 'other:' Parameter: 'kinematic viscosity (in mm²/s)'

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
Viscosity, kinematic	≈ 0.76 mm²/s Temp.: '20°C' Parameter: 'kinematic viscosity (in mm²/s)'

SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL (78-83-1)	
Viscosity, kinematic	5 mm²/s

SOLVENT BUTANOL (71-36-3)	
Viscosity, kinematic	3.684 mm²/s

BUTYL ACETATE (123-86-4)	
Viscosity, kinematic	0.841 mm²/s

2-ethoxyethyl acetate (111-15-9)	
Viscosity, kinematic	1.347 mm²/s

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N) (872-50-4)	
Viscosity, kinematic	1.613 mm²/s

11.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects : Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Depression of the central nervous system, headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Causes mild skin irritation. Itching.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact : stinging. Redness. Causes serious eye damage. redness, itching, tears.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion : May cause irritation to the digestive tract.
Chronic symptoms : May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short–term (acute) : Toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long–term (chronic) : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent64742-95-6	
LC50 - Fish [1]	9.22 mg/l Source: IUCLID
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	6.14 mg/l Source: IUCLID
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	19 mg/l Source: IUCLID

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]64742-82-1	
LC50 - Other aquatic organisms [1]	4.3 mg/l Source: IUCLID

Aluminium7429-90-5	
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	1.05 mg/l Test organisms (species): Raphidocelis subcapitata (previous names: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum)

Aluminium7429-90-5	
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	0.2 mg/l Test organisms (species): Raphidocelis subcapitata (previous names: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum)

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
LC50 - Fish [1]	2.6 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	3.4 mg/l Test organisms (species): Ceriodaphnia dubia
ErC50 algae	2.2 mg/l
LOEC (chronic)	3.16 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC chronic fish	> 1.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri) Duration: '56 d'

SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL78-83-1	
LC50 - Fish [1]	1430 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1100 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	593 mg/l Source: ECHA

SOLVENT BUTANOL71-36-3	
LC50 - Fish [1]	1376 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1983 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	225 mg/l Source: ECHA

BUTYL ACETATE123-86-4	
LC50 - Fish [1]	18 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	44 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	335 mg/l Source: ECHA

2-ethoxyethyl acetate111-15-9	
LC50 - Fish [1]	42.2 mg/l Source: HSDB

SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA141-78-6	
LC50 - Fish [1]	230 mg/l Source: ECHA

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N)872-50-4	
LC50 - Fish [1]	500 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	600.5 mg/l Test organisms (species): Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus)
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	672.8 mg/l Test organisms (species): Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus)
LOEC (chronic)	25 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC (chronic)	12.5 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'

12.2. Persistence and degradability

W-MIX POLIESTER MX 158 RED ALUMINUM 00000 MONOCOMPONENT	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent64742-95-6	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]64742-82-1	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

Aluminium7429-90-5	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

sec-butyl acetate105-46-4	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL78-83-1	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

SOLVENT BUTANOL71-36-3	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

BUTYL ACETATE123-86-4	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

2-ethoxyethyl acetate111-15-9	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA141-78-6	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N)872-50-4	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent64742-95-6	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.1 – 6 Source: IUCLID

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]64742-82-1	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.1 – 6 Source: IUCLID

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	3.15 Source: HSDB

sec-butyl acetate105-46-4	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	1.72 Source: HSDB

SOLVENT ISOBUTHANOL78-83-1	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.8 Source: ChemIDPlus
SOLVENT BUTANOL71-36-3	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	1 Source: ECHA
BUTYL ACETATE123-86-4	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	1.78 Source: HSDB
2-ethoxyethyl acetate111-15-9	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.24 Source: GESTIS
SOLVENT ACETATO DE ETILA141-78-6	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.73 Source: ICSC
SOLVENT N-METILPIRROLIDONE (N)872-50-4	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-0.46 Source: ECHA

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Hazardous to the ozone layer : Not available
Other adverse effects : May cause pH changes in aqueous ecological systems. Before neutralisation, the product may represent a danger to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods : Must follow special treatment according to local regulation.
Sewage disposal recommendations : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Additional information : Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container. Do not re-use empty containers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 National and international Regulations

In accordance with IMDG / IATA / ANTT

ANTT	IMDG	IATA
UN number		
1263	1263	1263
UN Proper Shipping Name		
TINTA	PAINT	Paint
Transport document description		
Not applicable	UN 1263 PAINT, 3, III (31°C c.c.)	UN 1263 Paint, 3, III
Transport hazard class(es)		
3	3	3

Danger labels		
3	3	3
		
Subsidiary risk		
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Risk Number		
30	Not applicable	Not applicable
Packing group		
III	III	III
Special provisions		
163,223,367	163,223,367,955	A3,A72,A192
Dangerous for the environment		
No	No	No

14.2 Other informations

No additional information available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. National regulations

Brazil Local Regulations : Standard ABNT NBR 14725.
Federal Decree no. 10.088, of 5 November 2019 – Promulgates Convention no. 170 of the WLO, relating to Safety in the Use of Chemicals in the Workplace, ratified by the Federative Republic of Brazil.
Ministerial Order no. 2.770, of 5 September 2022 – Approves the new wording of Regulatory Standard No. 26
Federal Decree no. 96.044, of 18 May 1988 - Approves Regulations for Road Transportation of Hazardous Materials
Resolution no. 5998, of 03 November 2022, updates the regulation for road transport of dangerous goods, approves its Complementary Instructions, and other measures.
Law No. 12.305, of August 2, 2010 (National Policy on Solid Waste)

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms : CAS-No. - Chemical Abstracts Service number
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
BCF - Bioconcentration factor
EC50 - Median effective concentration
LC50 - Median lethal concentration
VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds
LD50 - Median lethal dose

DMEL - Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL - Derived-No Effect Level
COD - Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IATA - International Air Transport Association
EC-No. - European Community number
vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WGK - Water Hazard Class
IOELV - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value
BLV - Biological limit value
TRGS - Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances
TLM - Median Tolerance Limit
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

Important information, but not specifically described in the previous sections: This MSDS was prepared based on current knowledge about the handling of the product under normal conditions of use, according to the application specified on the packaging and recommended usage in Section 1 of this MSDS. Any other use of the product involving its combination with other materials, as well as forms of use different from those indicated, are the user's responsibility. The company advises that the handling of any chemical substance requires prior knowledge of its hazards by the user. In the workplace it is responsibility of the company user of the product to provide training of its employees and contractors about the possible risks arising from exposure to the chemical. We reserve the right to change the information contained in this document without prior notice, due to the improvement and continuous evolution of the product and technical knowledge.