



# Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293

## ICP Construction

Version No: 2.2  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **05/02/2018**  
Print Date: **05/15/2018**  
S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293 |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available  |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Exterior Paint |
|--------------------------|----------------|

#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ICP Construction  |
| Address                 | 150 Dascomb Road MA 01810 United States   |
| Telephone               | 978-623-9980  |
| Fax                     | Not Available   |
| Website                 | <a href="https://www.icp-construction.com/">https://www.icp-construction.com/</a> |
| Email                   | Not Available   |

#### Emergency phone number

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Chemtel        |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 1-800-255-3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1-813-248-0585 |

### SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Classification | Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
|----------------|---|

#### Label elements

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|--|

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | <b>DANGER</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction.               |
| H350 | May cause cancer.                                  |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

#### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children.  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use.                                    |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P363      | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.               |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|      |                  |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No     | %[weight] | Name                              |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 57-55-6    | 1-5       | <u>propylene glycol</u>           |
| 64742-99-0 | <1        | <u>residual oils, oxidised</u>    |
| 119-61-9   | <1        | <u>benzophenone</u>               |
| 330-54-1   | <1        | <u>diuron</u>                     |
| 1317-70-0  | 2-8       | <u>titanium dioxide (anatase)</u> |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>                    |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>  |

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

for diuron:

- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

for irritant gas exposures:

- ▶ the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
- ▶ arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
- ▶ supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP)), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
- ▶ If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended

Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- ▶ Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- ▶ Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- ▶ Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

## SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

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

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> May emit poisonous fumes.<br>May emit corrosive fumes. |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul> |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>  |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | Titanium dioxide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence</li> <li>▶ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul> |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

| Source                                      | Ingredient | Material name  | TWA                  | STEL          | Peak          | Notes         |
|---|------------|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | diuron     | 3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea; Direx®; Karmex® | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

## Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293


|   |                            |   |               |               |               |                     |
|---|----------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)                 | diuron                     | Diuron                                    | 10 mg/m3      | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)           | titanium dioxide (anatase) | Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Ca See Appendix A   |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)                 | titanium dioxide (anatase) | Titanium dioxide                          | 10 mg/m3      | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: LRT irr |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | titanium dioxide (anatase) | Titanium dioxide: Total dust              | 15 mg/m3      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available       |

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                 | Material name                       | TEEL-1    | TEEL-2      | TEEL-3      |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| propylene glycol           | Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol) | 30 mg/m3  | 1,300 mg/m3 | 7,900 mg/m3 |
| benzophenone               | Benzophenone                        | 1.5 mg/m3 | 90 mg/m3    | 310 mg/m3   |
| titanium dioxide (anatase) | Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)  | 30 mg/m3  | 330 mg/m3   | 2,000 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient                 | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| propylene glycol           | Not Available | Not Available |
| residual oils, oxidised    | Not Available | Not Available |
| benzophenone               | Not Available | Not Available |
| diuron                     | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide (anatase) | 5000 mg/m3    | Not Available |

## Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.<br>CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>  |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges.</li> <li>▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.</li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C.</li> </ul> |

## Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|  |               |  |               |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                          | Not Available |  |               |
| <b>Physical state</b>                      | Liquid        | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available |
| <b>Odour</b>                               | Not Available | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                     | Not Available | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                    | Not Available | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b> | Not Available | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available |

## Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293

|  |               |                                  |               |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol)         | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C)                             | Not Available | Taste                            | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate                             | Not Available | Explosive properties             | Not Available |
| Flammability                                 | Not Available | Oxidising properties             | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol)        | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)                        | Not Available | Gas group                        | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L)                    | Immiscible    | pH as a solution (1%)            | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)                     | Not Available | VOC g/L                          | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7  |
| Chemical stability                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul> |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7  |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7  |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7  |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled      | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions. Inhalation of the ammonia fumes causes coughing, vomiting, reddening of lips, mouth, nose, throat and conjunctiva while higher concentrations can cause temporary blindness, restlessness, tightness in the chest, pulmonary oedema (lung damage), weak pulse and cyanosis.   |
| Ingestion    | Ingestion of propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml. Symptoms included increased heart-rate (tachycardia), excessive sweating (diaphoresis) and grand mal seizures in a 15 month child who ingested large doses (7.5 ml/day for 8 days) as an ingredient of vitamin preparation.<br>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.<br>Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.   |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.<br>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.<br>Mild skin reaction is seen with contact of the vapour of this material on moist skin. High concentrations or direct contact with solutions produces severe pain, a stinging sensation, burns and blisters and possible brown stains. |
| Eye          | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).  |
| Chronic      | Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper airway. Repeated exposure or prolonged contact may produce skin inflammation and conjunctivitis.<br>Propylene glycol is thought to be sensitizing following the regular use of topical creams by eczema patients. Testing in humans showed that 16% of exposed individuals, irritation occurred, with 12.5% showing toxic or allergic reactions.  |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293 | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|  | Not Available                                    | Not Available   |
| propylene glycol                                       | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild   |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>      | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild                                     |
|  |  | Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod<br>Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild |
| residual oils, oxidised                                | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|  | Not Available                                    | Not Available   |
| benzophenone   | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3535 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Not Available   |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >10,000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>    |   |

## Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293

|                            |  |                   |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| diuron                     | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                            | dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 1017 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Not Available     |
| titanium dioxide (anatase) | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                            | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Not Available     |
| <b>Legend:</b>             | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |                   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>BENZOPHENONE</b>                         | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. This is a member or analogue of a group of aromatic substituted secondary alcohols, ketones and related esters generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on the fact that in humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations.</p> |
| <b>DIURON</b>                               | <p>Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs, while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults.</p> <p>Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorazobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day</p>  |
| <b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE (ANATASE)</b>           | Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system.   |
| <b>RESIDUAL OILS, OXIDISED &amp; DIURON</b> | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  |

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ☉ | Carcinogenicity          | ✔ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ☉ | Reproductivity           | ☉ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ☉ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ☉ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✔ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☉ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ☉ | Aspiration Hazard        | ☉ |

**Legend:** ✖ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

| Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293 | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol                                       | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|  | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 710mg/L       | 4             |
|  | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >1000mg/L     | 4             |
|  | EC50          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19000mg/L     | 2             |
| residual oils, oxidised                                | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|  | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
|  | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|  | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 10.89mg/L     | 4             |
| benzophenone   | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|  | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 6.784mg/L     | 2             |
|  | NOEC          | 768                | Fish                          | =0.54mg/L     | 1             |
| diuron   | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|  | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.5mg/L       | 4             |
|  | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 1.4mg/L       | 1             |
|  | EC50          | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.00055mg/L   | 4             |
|  | BCF           | 792                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.159mg/L     | 4             |

Continued...

## Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293

|                            |          |                    |                               |              |        |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
|                            | NOEC     | 336                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.000005mg/L | 4      |
| titanium dioxide (anatase) | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE        | SOURCE |
|                            | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 155mg/L      | 2      |
|                            | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >10mg/L      | 2      |
|                            | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.83mg/L     | 4      |
|                            | EC20     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.81mg/L     | 4      |
|                            | NOEC     | 336                | Fish                          | 0.089mg/L    | 4      |

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

For Diuron: Vapor pressure: 6.90 x10<sup>-8</sup> mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10<sup>-10</sup> atm m<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup>.

Atmospheric Fate: Diuron is non-volatile in the atmosphere and is unlikely to be dispersed over large areas.

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                 | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| propylene glycol           | LOW                     | LOW              |
| benzophenone               | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| diuron                     | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| titanium dioxide (anatase) | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                 | Bioaccumulation |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| propylene glycol           | LOW (BCF = 1)   |
| benzophenone               | LOW (BCF = 9.2) |
| diuron                     | LOW (BCF = 14)  |
| titanium dioxide (anatase) | LOW (BCF = 10)  |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                 | Mobility          |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| propylene glycol           | HIGH (KOC = 1)    |
| benzophenone               | LOW (KOC = 1077)  |
| diuron                     | LOW (KOC = 136)   |
| titanium dioxide (anatase) | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> <li>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|--|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****PROPYLENE GLYCOL(57-55-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List   | US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)                     |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List   | US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants |
| US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory            |
| US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)                                  | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances         |

**RESIDUAL OILS, OXIDISED(64742-99-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
|---|--|

**BENZOPHENONE(119-61-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances                        |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens  | US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements |
| US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)                                       | US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status  |
| US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory                         |   |

**DIURON(330-54-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants                                   | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants   |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants     | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens                              | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants                               |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)   |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals                       | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens   |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants                        | US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances                                       |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)                         | US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List                              | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)   |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List                                | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory                         |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances                      |

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE (ANATASE)(1317-70-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants      |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants   | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants    |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens  | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants                                  |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants                 |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants  | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals   | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens  |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants  | US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)   | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)   | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory                            |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List  | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances                         |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants                     | US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements  |

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids) | No  |
| Gas under pressure                              | No  |
| Explosive                                       | No  |
| Self-heating                                    | No  |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)                    | No  |
| Pyrophoric Gas                                  | No  |
| Corrosive to metal                              | No  |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)                 | No  |
| Organic Peroxide                                | No  |
| Self-reactive                                   | No  |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas       | No  |
| Combustible Dust                                | No  |
| Carcinogenicity                                 | Yes |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)          | No  |
| Reproductive toxicity                           | No  |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation                    | No  |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization               | Yes |



## Ultra 2010 Exterior Paint Semi Gloss Deep Base - 40293

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation                         | No |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | No |
| Aspiration Hazard  | No |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | No |
| Simple Asphyxiant  | No |

## US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

| Name   | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|--------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Diuron | 100                                | 45.4                      |

## State Regulations

## US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

## US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS &amp; REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Benzophenone, Diuron, Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) Listed

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS              | Y   |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y   |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (propylene glycol; residual oils, oxidised; diuron; benzophenone)   |
| China - IECSC                 | Y   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (residual oils, oxidised)   |
| Korea - KECI                  | Y   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | N (residual oils, oxidised)   |
| USA - TSCA                    | Y   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 05/02/2018 |
| Initial Date  | 05/03/2018 |

## CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name                       | CAS No                |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| titanium dioxide (anatase) | 1317-70-0, 13463-67-7 |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.