



CalPro Interior/Exterior Eggshell Pastel Base - 46091

ICP Construction

Version No: 1.2
 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | CalPro Interior/Exterior Eggshell Pastel Base - 46091 |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Interior/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 | https://www.icp-construction.com/ |
| 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 Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
|----------------|--|

Label elements

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

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H340 | May cause genetic defects. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child. |

| | |
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| H370 | Causes damage to organs. |
| 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. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P307+P311 | IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |

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 |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 13463-67-7 | 15-25 | <u>titanium dioxide</u> |
| 7631-86-9 | 0-0.62 | <u>silica amorphous</u> |
| 471-34-1 | 10.01 | <u>calcium carbonate</u> |
| 57-55-6 | 1-5 | <u>propylene glycol</u> |
| 1317-65-3 | 1-5 | <u>limestone</u> |
| 330-54-1 | <1 | <u>diuron</u> |
| 1332-58-7 | <1 | <u>kaolin</u> |
| 10605-21-7 | <1 | <u>carbendazim</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**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

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**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. 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

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. |
| Major Spills | Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. |
| Storage incompatibility | Calcium carbonate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium. Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers Titanium dioxide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers ▶ 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 |

- ▶ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere
 - ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All *transition metal* peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive.
- Acetic acid:
- ▶ vapours forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39 C.)
 - ▶ reacts violently with bases such as carbonates and hydroxides (giving off large quantities of heat), oxidisers, organic amines, acetaldehyde, potassium tert-butoxide
 - ▶ reacts (sometimes violently), with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric acid, permanganates, phosphorus isocyanate, phosphorus trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene
 - ▶ attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas
 - ▶ attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings
- For ammonia:
- ▶ Ammonia forms explosive mixtures with oxygen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, mercury, platinum and silver.
 - ▶ Fire and/or explosion may follow contact with acetaldehyde, acrolein, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, amides, antimony, boron, boron halides, bromine chloride, chloric acid, chlorine monoxide, o-chloronitrobenzene, 1-chloro-2,4-nitrobenzene, chlorosilane, chloromelamine, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, epichlorohydrin, hexachloromelamine, hypochlorites (do NOT mix ammonia with liquid household bleach), isocyanates, nitrogen tetroxide, nitrogen trichloride, nitril chloride, organic anhydrides, phosphorous trioxide, potassium ferricyanide, potassium mercuric cyanide, silver chloride, stibine, tellurium halides, tellurium hypodentachloride, tetramethylammonium amide, trimethylammonium amide, trioxigen difluoride, vinyl acetate.

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) | titanium dioxide | Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Ca See Appendix A |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: LRT irr |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | silica amorphous | Diatomaceous earth, Diatomaceous silica, Diatomite, Precipitated amorphous silica, Silica gel, Silicon dioxide (amorphous) | 6 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | silica amorphous | Amorphous | 80 / (%SiO2) mg/m3 / 20 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | (Name (including natural diatomaceous earth)) |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | silica amorphous | Silica, fused, respirable dust | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Table Z-3 |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | silica amorphous | Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Table Z-3 |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | silica amorphous | Silica, amorphous, diatomaceous earth, containing less than 1% crystalline silica | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Table Z-3 |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Marble is a metamorphic form of calcium carbonate.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Calcite & aragonite are commercially important natural calcium carbonates.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium salt of carbonic acid [Note: Occurs in nature as as limestone, chalk, marble, dolomite, aragonite, calcite and oyster shells.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Marble: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Marble: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Limestone: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Limestone: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | limestone | Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Calcite & aragonite are commercially important natural calcium carbonates.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | limestone | Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Marble is a metamorphic form of calcium carbonate.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | limestone | Calcium salt of carbonic acid [Note: Occurs in nature as as limestone, chalk, marble, dolomite, aragonite, calcite and oyster shells.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | limestone | Marble: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | limestone | Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | limestone | Calcium carbonate: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | limestone | Limestone: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | limestone | Limestone: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | limestone | Marble: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | diuron | 3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea; Direx®; Karmex® | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 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) | kaolin | China clay, Clay, Hydrated aluminum silicate, Hydrite, Porcelain clay [Note: Main constituent of Kaolin is Kaolinite (Al ₂ Si ₂ O ₅ (OH) ₄ .] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | kaolin | Kaolin | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | kaolin | Kaolin: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | kaolin | Kaolin: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| titanium dioxide | Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide) | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |
| silica amorphous | Silica gel, amorphous synthetic | 18 mg/m3 | 200 mg/m3 | 1,200 mg/m3 |
| silica amorphous | Silica, amorphous fumed | 18 mg/m3 | 100 mg/m3 | 630 mg/m3 |
| silica amorphous | Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous) | 120 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 | 7,900 mg/m3 |
| silica amorphous | Silica, amorphous fume | 45 mg/m3 | 500 mg/m3 | 3,000 mg/m3 |
| silica amorphous | Silica amorphous hydrated | 18 mg/m3 | 220 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 |
| calcium carbonate | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 45 mg/m3 | 500 mg/m3 | 3,000 mg/m3 |
| calcium carbonate | Carbonic acid, calcium salt | 45 mg/m3 | 210 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 |
| propylene glycol | Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol) | 30 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 | 7,900 mg/m3 |
| limestone | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 45 mg/m3 | 500 mg/m3 | 3,000 mg/m3 |
| limestone | Carbonic acid, calcium salt | 45 mg/m3 | 210 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| titanium dioxide | 5000 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| silica amorphous | 3000 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| calcium carbonate | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| limestone | Not Available | Not Available |
| diuron | Not Available | Not Available |
| kaolin | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbendazim | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred 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. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <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> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. |

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| 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"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. |
| 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 | <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>The material has NOT 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.</p> <p>Dusts of titanium and titanium compounds are thought to exhibit little or no toxic effects.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> |

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| Eye | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. | |
| Chronic | Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. 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. | |
| CalPro Interior/Exterior Eggshell Pastel Base - 46091 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * |
| silica amorphous | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h**[Grace] ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating * |
| | | |
| calcium carbonate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| propylene glycol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild |
| | | |
| | | |
| limestone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| diuron | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1017 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| kaolin | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbendazim | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 6400 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating * |

Legend:

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

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> <p>* IUCLID</p> |
| SILICA AMORPHOUS | <p>For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]</p> |
| DIURON | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <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> |

CalPro Interior/Exterior Eggshell Pastel Base - 46091

CARBENDAZIM

Benomyl (a precursor of carbendazim) sensitises skin in humans. Benomyl and carbendazim represent a very low risk for acute poisoning in humans. [** The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council*]

Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult male) LD50: 7320 mg/kg * Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult female) LD50: 15000 mg/kg * Inhalation LC50 (4 h) for rats, rabbits, guinea pigs or cats no effect with suspension (10 g/l water). * NOEL (2 y) for dogs 300 mg/kg diet, corresponding to 6-7 mg/kg b.w. ADI 0.01 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III;EPA IV

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

| CalPro Interior/Exterior Eggshell Pastel Base - 46091 | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | 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 | |
| silica amorphous | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | ca.2000mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | ca.7600mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 440mg/L | 1 |
| | EC10 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 140mg/L | 1 |
| NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 60mg/L | 1 | |
| calcium carbonate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >56000mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14mg/L | 2 | |
| 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 |
| NOEC | 168 | Fish | 98mg/L | 4 | |
| limestone | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >56000mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14mg/L | 2 | |
| 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 |
| NOEC | 336 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.000005mg/L | 4 | |
| kaolin | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

CalPro Interior/Exterior Eggshell Pastel Base - 46091

| carbendazim | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.007mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.02mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19.0562mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 480 | Crustacea | <0.0031mg/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 x10⁻⁸ mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10⁻¹⁰ atm m³ mol⁻¹.

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 |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| titanium dioxide | HIGH | HIGH |
| silica amorphous | LOW | LOW |
| propylene glycol | LOW | LOW |
| diuron | HIGH | HIGH |
| carbendazim | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| titanium dioxide | LOW (BCF = 10) |
| silica amorphous | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294) |
| propylene glycol | LOW (BCF = 1) |
| diuron | LOW (BCF = 14) |
| carbendazim | LOW (BCF = 3.5) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------------|-------------------|
| titanium dioxide | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |
| silica amorphous | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |
| propylene glycol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| diuron | LOW (KOC = 136) |
| carbendazim | LOW (KOC = 175.8) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. |
|------------------------------|---|

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

Continued...

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

SILICA AMORPHOUS(7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

PROPYLENE GLYCOL(57-55-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

KAOLIN(1332-58-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

CARBENDAZIM(10605-21-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|---|
| US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
|--|---|

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 | Yes |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | Yes |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | No |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation | Yes |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | Yes |
| Aspiration Hazard | No |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | Yes |
| 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 |
| Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester | 10 | 4.54 |

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 & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

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

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--------|
|--------------------|--------|

CalPro Interior/Exterior Eggshell Pastel Base - 46091

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (kaolin; propylene glycol; diuron; carbendazim) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (kaolin) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory 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 | 05/10/2018 |
| Initial Date | 05/11/2018 |

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 | 13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9 |
| silica amorphous | 7631-86-9, 112945-52-5, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 112926-00-8, 61790-53-2, 60676-86-0, 91053-39-3, 69012-64-2, 844491-94-7 |
| calcium carbonate | 471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4 |
| kaolin | 1332-58-7, 71888-52-3, 1026990-70-4, 12198-85-5, 12199-11-0, 190086-05-6, 290817-34-4, 384842-32-4, 39406-22-9, 52624-41-6, 849104-81-0, 903527-69-5, 90803-81-9, 944250-63-9, 95077-05-7 |

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

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