



# Fres-Coat Premium Exterior Paint Semi-Gloss White - 47100

## ICP Construction

Version No: 2.2

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	Fres-Coat Premium Exterior Paint Semi-Gloss White - 47100
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Exterior Paint
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

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



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	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Continued...

H371	May cause damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic 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**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P309+P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**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>
1317-70-0	5-15	<u>titanium dioxide (anatase)</u>
330-54-1	9.3	<u>diuron</u>
1332-58-7	6.2	<u>kaolin</u>
10605-21-7	5.58	<u>carbendazim</u>
55406-53-6	1.56	<u>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</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 the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</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.

The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.

- ▶ Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
- ▶ Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- ▶ Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

## 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
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### 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: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <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> Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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>	<p>Titanium dioxide</p> <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)	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
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 <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (OH) <sub>4</sub> .)]	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: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	kaolin	Kaolin: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate	3.3 mg/m3	36 mg/m3	220 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide (anatase)	5000 mg/m3	Not Available
diuron	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available
carbendazim	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	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.
<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>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>
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**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
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Dusts of titanium and titanium compounds are thought to exhibit little or no toxic effects. The acute toxicity of carbendazim is very low. In animal testing, carbendazim caused seizures, nosebleeds and excessive tear secretion, slowed breathing, tiredness, loss of abdominal muscle tone, discharge from the eyes and shrunken pupils prior to death.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
<b>Eye</b>	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).

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**Chronic**

Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.

Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.

Chronic dust inhalation of kaolin, can cause kaolinosis from kaolin deposition in the lungs causing distinct lung markings, abnormal inflation of air sacs, and chronic lung diseases (nodular pneumoconiosis). This condition is made worse by long duration of occupational exposure and pre-existing chest infection. Pre-employment screening is recommended.

Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may include skin irritation, abnormal pigmentation, growth retardation, blurring of vision, abnormal liver, spleen and thyroid effects; red blood cell destruction, or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity causing bluish discoloration and breathlessness.

Long term exposure to titanium and several of its compounds produces lung scarring and chronic bronchitis. Breathing is impaired and cardiac changes with right heart enlargements occur.

Carbendazim is the major metabolite of benomyl and thiophanate-methyl (TM).

Carbendazim was administered by gavage for 5-days to mice showed no effect on body weight gain, but testes weight was reduced.

Benzimidazoles are shown to impair embryonic development and cause genetic abnormalities (often errors in the number of chromosomes). Their activity in the body may also cause cancer and genetic defects by interfering with nucleic acids function.

<b>Fres-Coat Premium Exterior Paint Semi-Gloss White - 47100</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>propylene glycol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	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
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
<b>titanium dioxide (anatase)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>diuron</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1017 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>kaolin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>carbendazim</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
<b>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: Irritating
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l4h* <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: Slight irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

**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

<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>	The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most. 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.
<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>DIURON</b>	Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorozobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day
<b>KAOLIN</b>	For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallization of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low.

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<b>CARBENDAZIM</b>	Benomyl (a precursor of carbendazim) sensitises skin in humans. Benomyl and carbendazim represent a very low risk for acute poisoning in humans. [ <i>* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council</i> ] 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
<b>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</b>	For 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): Acute toxicity studies with IPBC show low toxicity except severe eye irritation. Animal testing showed that extended exposure may cause decreased weight gain and increased red cell and eosinophil counts.
<b>Fres-Coat Premium Exterior Paint Semi-Gloss White - 47100 &amp; DIURON</b>	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.
<b>DIURON &amp; KAOLIN</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	⊖	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	⊖	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊖	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✓	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊖

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

<b>Fres-Coat Premium Exterior Paint Semi-Gloss White - 47100</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>propylene glycol</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	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
<b>titanium dioxide (anatase)</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	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
<b>diuron</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	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
<b>kaolin</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>carbendazim</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	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
<b>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	LC50	96	Fish	0.067mg/L	4

Continued...

EC50	48	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
NOEC	48	Crustacea	<0.01mg/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

Very toxic 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.

Bentonite and kaolin have low toxicity to aquatic species, a large number of which have been tested

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.

Carbendazim, a systemic benzimidazole fungicide that is used to control plant diseases, is of major concern due to its suspected hormone disrupting effects.

Environmental Fate: Carbendazim is mainly degraded by microorganisms in the environment producing 2-aminobenzimidazole (2-AB) as its major degradation products which are further degraded by microorganisms.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide (anatase)	HIGH	HIGH
diuron	HIGH	HIGH
carbendazim	HIGH	HIGH
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (BCF = 10)
diuron	LOW (BCF = 14)
carbendazim	LOW (BCF = 3.5)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)
carbendazim	LOW (KOC = 175.8)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)


### 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> </ul> <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"> <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>
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### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
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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

**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

**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

**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 - 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 - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
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
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

**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
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**3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE(55406-53-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule	

**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

Continued...

## Fres-Coat Premium Exterior Paint Semi-Gloss White - 47100

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)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
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 &amp; REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

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

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; 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
<b>Legend:</b>	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	07/16/2018
Initial Date	07/16/2018

## 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
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

**Fres-Coat Premium Exterior Paint Semi-Gloss White - 47100**

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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