



# AllFlor Porch & Patio Low Luster Enamel White - 53000

## ICP Construction

Version No: 1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **03/04/2019**  
Print Date: **03/04/2019**  
S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

Product name	AllFlor Porch & Patio Low Luster Enamel White - 53000
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Interior/Exterior Porch & Patio Paint
--------------------------	---------------------------------------

#### 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	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
----------------	--

#### Label elements

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

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

#### Hazard statement(s)

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
-------------	------------------

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	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
471-34-1	2.35	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
14808-60-7	2.38	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
107-21-1	1.06	<u>ethylene glycol</u>
25265-77-4	>1.49	<u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate</u>
1317-70-0	10-20	<u>titanium dioxide (anatase)</u>
1332-58-7	1-5	<u>kaolin</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>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- ▶ Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- ▶ Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- ▶ Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- ▶ Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.

- ▶ Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- ▶ Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- ▶ Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: *Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 1996; 53, 595-600

## 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"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> 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"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<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>
Other information	

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Titanium dioxide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence</li> <li>▶ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere</li> <li>▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive.</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)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Calcite & aragonite are commercially important natural calcium	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## AllFlor Porch &amp; Patio Low Luster Enamel White - 53000


		carbonates.]				
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 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	Respirable fraction	5 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	Limestone: 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	Limestone: Respirable fraction	5 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 NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica crystalline - quartz	Cristobalite, Quartz, Tridymite, Tripoli	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica: Crystalline Quartz	10 / (% SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2) mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 250 / (%SiO <sub>2</sub> + 5) mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((Respirable) ((f) This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.)); (TWA mppcf ((b) The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.)); (TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup> ((e) Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics: Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere), Percent passing selector 2, 90   2.5, 75   3.5, 50   5.0, 25   10, 0. The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC (now NRC) instrument. The respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with an MRE; the figure corresponding to that of 2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> in the table for coal dust is 4.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> K.))
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline - α-quartz and cristobalite	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline, respirable dust: Quartz	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	see 1910.1053; (7) See Table Z-3 for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in § 1910.1053 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylene glycol	1,2-Dihydroxyethane; 1,2-Ethanediol; Glycol; Glycol alcohol; Monoethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylene glycol	* Ethylene glycol	25 ppm	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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: 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
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
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	30 ppm	40 ppm	60 ppm
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, 2,2,4-; (Texanol)	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	840 mg/m3
titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide (anatase)	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
kaolin	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>

**Respiratory protection**

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- ▶ Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- ▶ Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- ▶ Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

**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

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	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Dusts of titanium and titanium compounds are thought to exhibit little or no toxic effects.
Skin Contact	<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>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</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>
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections.</p> <p>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.</p>

AllFlor Porch & Patio Low Luster Enamel White - 53000	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: =500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
ethylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /3D
	Oral (rat) LD50: =3.58-12.7 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild	

## AllFlor Porch &amp; Patio Low Luster Enamel White - 53000

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Eyes - Moderate irritant *	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.325 mg/l/6h <sup>[2]</sup>		Skin - Slight irritant *	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Skin (rabbit): mild ***	
titanium dioxide (anatase)	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Not Available	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>			
kaolin	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Not Available		Not Available	
<b>Legend:</b> 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances				

CALCIUM CARBONATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	<b>WARNING:</b> For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b> The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Not a skin sensitizer (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop]
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (ANATASE)	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.
KAOLIN	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. 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.
CALCIUM CARBONATE & 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	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.

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

AllFlor Porch & Patio Low Luster Enamel White - 53000	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2

Continued...

## AllFlor Porch &amp; Patio Low Luster Enamel White - 53000

silica crystalline - quartz	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethylene glycol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>72-860mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3-536mg/L	2
	NOEC	552	Crustacea	>=1-mg/L	2

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	9.552mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>19mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.789mg/L	3
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/L	2

titanium dioxide (anatase)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4

kaolin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**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.

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

For n-Hexane: Log Kow: 3.17-3.94; Henry's Law Constant: 1.69 atm-m<sup>3</sup> mol; Vapor Pressure: 150 mm Hg @ 25 C; Log Koc: 2.90 to 3.61. BOD 5, (if unstated): 2.21; COD: 0.04; ThOD: 3.52.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide (anatase)	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (BCF = 10)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (KOC = 22.28)
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
------------------------------	---

Continued...

- ▶ **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

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO Not Applicable
-------------------------	----------------------

**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

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

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air 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 (Spanish)
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
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	

#### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) 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 Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3 (Spanish)
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

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL(107-21-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 4: Pollutant only mixtures containing one or more components, forming more than 1% by weight of the mixture, which have not yet been assessed by IMO	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides
US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE(25265-77-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security Part 153: Ships Carrying Bulk Liquid, Liquefied gas or compressed gas hazardous materials. Table 1 to Part 153 --Summary of Minimum Requirements	

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

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

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

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
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

**Federal Regulations**

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

**SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No

Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Ethylene glycol	5000	2270

**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: LISTED SUBSTANCE**

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

**US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: LISTED SUBSTANCE**

Ethylene glycol (ingested) Listed

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (kaolin; silica crystalline - quartz; ethylene glycol; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (kaolin)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = 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**

<b>Revision Date</b>	03/04/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	07/17/2018

**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
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
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0, 308075-07-2

**AllFlor Porch & Patio Low Luster Enamel White - 53000**

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265-77-4, 77-68-9
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**

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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.