



## CalPro Interior Paint Semi Gloss Neutral Base - 55895

### ICP Construction

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

Issue Date: **10/08/2018**  
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S.GHS.USA.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

Product name	CalPro Interior Paint Semi Gloss Neutral Base - 55895
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Interior 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	Not Applicable
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### 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**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-66-3	0.01-0.02	<u>lithium hydroxide</u>
Not Available	13.95-15.1	<u>acrylic polymer</u>
97-88-1	<0.01	<u>n-butyl methacrylate</u>
79-41-4	<0.01	<u>methacrylic acid</u>
1336-21-6	<0.04	<u>ammonia</u>
57-55-6	1-5	<u>propylene glycol</u>
12251-27-3	2.86	<u>nepheline</u>
119-61-9	0.03-0.09	<u>benzophenone</u>

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

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

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

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

for irritant gas exposures:

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

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

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

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

**SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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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 (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

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

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metal can or drum</li> <li>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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)	methacrylic acid	Methacrylic acid (glacial), Methacrylic acid (inhibited), α-Methacrylic acid, 2-Methylacrylic acid, 2-Methylpropenoic acid	20 ppm / 70 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	[skin]
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	methacrylic acid	Methacrylic acid	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Skin & eye irr


#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lithium hydroxide	Lithium hydroxide	0.091 mg/m3	1 mg/m3	42 mg/m3
lithium hydroxide	Lithium hydroxide monohydrate	0.16 mg/m3	1.8 mg/m3	74 mg/m3
n-butyl methacrylate	Methyl butylacrylate, 2-; (Butyl methacrylate)	19 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
methacrylic acid	Methacrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ammonia	Ammonium hydroxide	61 ppm	330 ppm	2,300 ppm
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
benzophenone	Benzophenone	1.5 mg/m3	90 mg/m3	310 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lithium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Available

n-butyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
methacrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available
ammonia	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
nepheline	Not Available	Not Available
benzophenone	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. CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>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>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C.</li> </ul>

### Respiratory protection

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## 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>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions. Inhalation of the ammonia fumes causes coughing, vomiting, reddening of lips, mouth, nose, throat and conjunctiva while higher concentrations can cause temporary blindness, restlessness, tightness in the chest, pulmonary oedema (lung damage), weak pulse and cyanosis.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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. 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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.
<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).
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. 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.

<b>CalPro Interior Paint Semi Gloss Neutral Base - 55895</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>lithium hydroxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.96 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 210 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>acrylic polymer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>n-butyl methacrylate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4904.39769 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 16000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
<b>methacrylic acid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 7.1 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 1060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>ammonia</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1997.718 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE
<b>propylene glycol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
<b>nepheline</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	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
<b>LITHIUM HYDROXIDE</b>	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE</b>	For isobutyl methacrylates (i-BMA) and n-butyl methacrylates (n-BMA): These have low levels of toxicity orally, through skin contact or by inhalation. They irritate the skin and eyes.
<b>METHACRYLIC ACID</b>	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. For methacrylic acid (MAA): Animal testing suggests that MAA is rapidly absorbed if given by mouth or inhaled. MAA causes adverse effects at the site of application, depending on the concentration and frequency or time of exposure. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
<b>AMMONIA</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<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.
<b>NEPHELINE</b>	No data available No data available
<b>BENZOPHENONE</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. This is a member or analogue of a group of aromatic substituted secondary alcohols, ketones and related esters generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on the fact that in humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations.
<b>LITHIUM HYDROXIDE &amp; N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE &amp; METHACRYLIC ACID &amp; AMMONIA &amp; BENZOPHENONE</b>	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.
<b>LITHIUM HYDROXIDE &amp; METHACRYLIC ACID &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>	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>ACRYLIC POLYMER &amp; AMMONIA</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE &amp; BENZOPHENONE</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
<b>N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE &amp; METHACRYLIC ACID</b>	Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38 Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCOO or CH <sub>2</sub> =C(CH <sub>3</sub> )COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.

<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

CalPro Interior Paint Semi Gloss Neutral Base - 55895	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lithium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC	816	Fish	9.9mg/L	2
acrylic polymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl methacrylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

## CalPro Interior Paint Semi Gloss Neutral Base - 55895

LC50	96	Fish	5.57mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	32mg/L	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	57mg/L	1
NOEC	336	Fish	0.78mg/L	2

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	85mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>130mg/L	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.59mg/L	1
NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.38mg/L	1

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	15mg/L	4
NOEC	72	Fish	3.5mg/L	4

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	40-613mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	43-500mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	19-100mg/L	2
NOEC	168	Fish	11-530mg/L	2

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

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	10.89mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	6.784mg/L	2
NOEC	768	Fish	=0.54mg/L	1

**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

For Ammonia:

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.

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
methacrylic acid	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
benzophenone	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 114)
methacrylic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.93)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
benzophenone	LOW (BCF = 9.2)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 63.6)
methacrylic acid	HIGH (KOC = 1.895)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
benzophenone	LOW (KOC = 1077)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<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**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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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****LITHIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-66-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

**ACRYLIC POLYMER(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable
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**N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE(97-88-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**METHACRYLIC ACID(79-41-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
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 - 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 NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	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	

**AMMONIA(1336-21-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	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 CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances	

**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

**NEPHELINE(12251-27-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
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**BENZOPHENONE(119-61-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**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

## CalPro Interior Paint Semi Gloss Neutral Base - 55895

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	No
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	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Ammonium hydroxide	1000	454

## State Regulations

## US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

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

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

Benzophenone Listed

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (acrylic polymer; nepheline)
Canada - DSL	N (acrylic polymer)
Canada - NDSL	N (acrylic polymer; propylene glycol; ammonia; nepheline; n-butyl methacrylate; methacrylic acid; lithium hydroxide; benzophenone)
China - IECSC	N (acrylic polymer)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (acrylic polymer; nepheline)
Japan - ENCS	N (acrylic polymer; nepheline)
Korea - KECI	N (acrylic polymer)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (acrylic polymer)
Philippines - PICCS	N (acrylic polymer)
USA - TSCA	N (acrylic polymer; nepheline)
<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	10/08/2018
Initial Date	07/24/2018

## 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
lithium hydroxide	1310-66-3, 1310-65-2
ammonia	1336-21-6, 14798-03-9
nepheline	12251-27-3, 37244-96-5

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.

Continued...

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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