



Ultra Aquaborne Ceramic Interior Semi-Gloss White - 75701

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 3.3

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **10/11/2019**

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Ultra Aquaborne Ceramic Interior Semi-Gloss White - 75701
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 Building Solutions Group
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA United States
Telephone	1-978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	http://www.icpgroup.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	800-424-0300
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



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

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2
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Label elements

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

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

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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.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

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
124-68-5	<1	<u>monoisobutanolamine</u>
7632-00-0	<1	<u>sodium nitrite</u>
1332-58-7	1-5	<u>kaolin</u>
13463-67-7	10-20	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
57-55-6	1-5	<u>propylene glycol</u>
25265-77-4	<2	<u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate</u>

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

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

for 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

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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

Fire Incompatibility	▶ 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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) metal oxides 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

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na₂S₂O₅) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO₃), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na₂SO₃) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

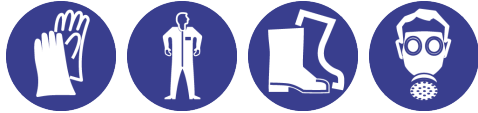
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	kaolin	China clay, Clay, Hydrated aluminum silicate, Hydrite, Porcelain clay [Note: Main constituent of Kaolin is Kaolinite (Al ₂ Si ₂ O ₅ (OH) ₄].]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	kaolin	Kaolin	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	kaolin	Kaolin: Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	kaolin	Kaolin: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
monoisobutanolamine	Isobutanol-2-amine	17 mg/m ³	190 mg/m ³	570 mg/m ³
sodium nitrite	Sodium nitrite	6.4 mg/m ³	71 mg/m ³	240 mg/m ³
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
propylene glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, 2,2,4-; (Texanol)	13 mg/m ³	140 mg/m ³	840 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
monoisobutanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
sodium nitrite	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m ³	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Butyl rubber gloves ▶ Nitrile rubber gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ 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.

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- ▶ 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

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>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.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination. Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>A 0.5% solution of 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is irritating to the skin. Even 0.05% can cause allergy, according to patch tests, with reddening of the skin.</p> <p>Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Mild skin reaction is seen with contact of the vapour of this material on moist skin. High concentrations or direct contact with solutions produces severe pain, a stinging sensation, burns and blisters and possible brown stains.</p>

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Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye.</p>
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</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>Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite.</p> <p>In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer.</p> <p>The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitizers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. 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.</p>

Ultra Aquaborne Ceramic Interior Semi-Gloss White - 75701	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
monoisobutanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2900 mg/kg ^[2]	
sodium nitrite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0055 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: =85 mg/kg ^[2]	
kaolin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentenediol monoisobutyrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.325 mg/l/6h ^[2]	Eyes - Moderate irritant *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin - Slight irritant *
		Skin (rabbit): mild ***
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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

MONISOBTANOLAMINE	TRIS AMINO and its surrogate chemicals have very little, if any, toxicity. They are mildly irritating to eyes at moderate concentrations, and do not cause allergic skin reactions.
SODIUM NITRITE	Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.
KAOLIN	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.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	* IUCLID 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. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction

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	of the lungs and immune system. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	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.
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	Not a skin sensitiser (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]
Ultra Aquaborne Ceramic Interior Semi-Gloss White - 75701 & SODIUM NITRITE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
SODIUM NITRITE & 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.
KAOLIN & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL & 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

Ultra Aquaborne Ceramic Interior Semi-Gloss White - 75701	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
monoisobutanolamine	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=100mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=193mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	52.872mg/L	3
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	100mg/L	2
sodium nitrite	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.048mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.12.5100mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.537mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
kaolin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>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
propylene glycol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>10-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	43-500mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	19-mg/L	2
	NOEC	168	Fish	11-530mg/L	2

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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

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

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

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.

Environmental Fate: Isothiazolinones are antimicrobials used to control bacteria, fungi, and for wood preservation and antifouling agents. They are frequently used in personal care products such as shampoos and other hair care products, as well as certain paint formulations.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
monoisobutanolamine	LOW	LOW
sodium nitrite	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
monoisobutanolamine	LOW (BCF = 330)
sodium nitrite	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0564)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
monoisobutanolamine	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.196)
sodium nitrite	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (KOC = 22.28)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

MONOISOBUTANOLAMINE 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	

SODIUM NITRITE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances	US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides	US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

KAOLIN 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 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	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 - 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

TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply	US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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 Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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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

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	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	Yes
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Sodium nitrite	100	45.4

State Regulations**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

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

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS: LISTED SUBSTANCE

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (monoisobutanolamine; kaolin; propylene glycol; sodium nitrite; 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
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes

Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Continued...

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SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	10/11/2019
Initial Date	10/10/2019

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.3.1.1.1	10/11/2019	Ingredients

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

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

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