



CalPro Interior/Exterior Flat Deep Base - 46393

ICP Construction

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

Issue Date: **05/11/2018**
 Print Date: **05/15/2018**
 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	CalPro Interior/Exterior Flat Deep Base - 46393
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Interior/Exterior Paint
--------------------------	-------------------------

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Construction
Address	150 Dascomb Road MA 01810 United States
Telephone	978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	https://www.icp-construction.com/
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



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

Classification	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
----------------	--

Label elements

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

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

Hazard statement(s)

H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
-----------	--

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
------	------------------

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
------	---

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
13463-67-7	2-7	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
1314-23-4	<1	<u>zirconium dioxide</u>
1314-56-3	<1	<u>phosphorus pentoxide</u>
57-55-6	1.32	<u>propylene glycol</u>
330-54-1	<1	<u>diuron</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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 diuron:

- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

for irritant gas exposures:

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

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

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

- ▶ Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces

Continued...

- ▶ 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
-----------------------------	--

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ‘ silicon dioxide (SiO₂) ‘ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous 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	Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
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 Acetic acid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ vapours forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39 C.) ▶ reacts violently with bases such as carbonates and hydroxides (giving off large quantities of heat), oxidisers, organic amines, acetaldehyde, potassium tert-butoxide ▶ reacts (sometimes violently), with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric acid, permanganates, phosphorus isocyanate, phosphorus trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene ▶ attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas ▶ attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

CalPro Interior/Exterior Flat Deep Base - 46393

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	zirconium dioxide	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	zirconium dioxide	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	diuron	3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea; Direx®; Karmex®	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	diuron	Diuron	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
zirconium dioxide	Zirconium oxide	14 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	680 mg/m3
phosphorus pentoxide	Phosphorus pentoxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phosphorus pentoxide	zzSicapent	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

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
titanium dioxide	5000 mg/m3	Not Available
zirconium dioxide	25 mg/m3	Not Available
phosphorus pentoxide	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
diuron	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. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<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"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

CalPro Interior/Exterior Flat Deep Base - 46393

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

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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.
Ingestion	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. 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.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. 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.
Eye	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).
Chronic	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper airway. Repeated exposure or prolonged contact may produce skin inflammation and conjunctivitis.

CalPro Interior/Exterior Flat Deep Base - 46393	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
zirconium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
phosphorus pentoxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.30425 mg/l1hE ^[2]	Eye: SEVERE Skin : SEVERE

CalPro Interior/Exterior Flat Deep Base - 46393

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
propylene glycol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
diuron	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1017 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

TITANIUM DIOXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. * IUCLID
PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
DIURON	Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs, while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults. Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorazobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE	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.
ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE & PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE	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.
ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE & DIURON	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification
 ☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

CalPro Interior/Exterior Flat Deep Base - 46393	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	155mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
zirconium dioxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.042mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2
phosphorus pentoxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	710mg/L	4

Continued...

CalPro Interior/Exterior Flat Deep Base - 46393

	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/L	2
	NOEC	168	Fish	98mg/L	4
diuron	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00055mg/L	4
	BCF	792	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.159mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000005mg/L	4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

For Diuron: Vapor pressure: 6.90 x10⁻⁸ mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10⁻¹⁰ atm m³ mol⁻¹.

Atmospheric Fate: Diuron is non-volatile in the atmosphere and is unlikely to be dispersed over large areas.

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
zirconium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
diuron	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
zirconium dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 1.429)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
diuron	LOW (BCF = 14)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
zirconium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

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

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

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

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

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE(1314-23-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE(1314-56-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

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

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

DIURON(330-54-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

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

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

Continued...

Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	Yes
Simple Asphyxiant	No

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Diuron	100	45.4

State Regulations**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

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

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

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (zirconium dioxide; phosphorus pentoxide; propylene glycol; diuron)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	05/11/2018
Initial Date	05/11/2018

CONTACT POINT

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

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9
phosphorus pentoxide	1314-56-3, 16752-60-6

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 AuthorTe, from Chemwatch.