# 440XX - Preference Interior & Exterior Paint

**ICP Construction**

Version No: **2.6**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **01/25/2017**
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S.GHS.USA.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | 440XX - Preference Interior & Exterior Paint |
| **Synonyms** | Not Available |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Interior and 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 Massachusetts Andover United States |
| **Telephone** | 978-623-9980 |
| **Fax** | Not Available |
| **Website** | Not Available |
| **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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Classification** | Not Applicable |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **GHS label elements** | Not Applicable |
| SIGNAL WORD | **NOT APPLICABLE** |

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

### 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

**Continued...**

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 12251-27-3 | | nepheline |
| 107-21-1 | 1-5 | ethylene glycol |
| 13463-67-7 | 1-17 | titanium dioxide |
| not avail. | 34.3-54.3 | Non-hazardous ingredient |

## SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | ▸ Generally not applicable. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin contact occurs:<br>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ Immediately give a glass of water.<br>▸ 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 acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.
*Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600*

## SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Incompatibility** | None known. |

### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<br>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ▸ Non combustible.<br>▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.<br>May emit poisonous fumes.<br>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

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Secure load if safe to do so.<br>▸ Bundle/collect recoverable product. |
| **Major Spills** | Minor hazard.<br>▸ Clear area of personnel.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.<br>▸ Secure load if safe to do so. |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| **Other information** | ▸ Store away from incompatible materials. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.<br>▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.<br>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | Titanium dioxide<br>▸ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers<br>▸ 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<br>▸ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere<br>None known |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | ethylene glycol | ‡ Ethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available | 100 mg/m3 | TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | ethylene glycol | 1,2-Dihydroxyethane; 1,2-Ethanediol; Glycol; Glycol alcohol; Monoethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Appendix D |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Total dust |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: LRT irr |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | titanium dioxide | Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Ca See Appendix A |

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ethylene glycol | Ethylene glycol | 30 ppm | 40 ppm | 60 ppm |
| titanium dioxide | Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide) | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| nepheline | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm | 5,000 mg/m3 |
| Non-hazardous ingredient | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appropriate engineering controls** | 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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. |
| **Personal protection** |  |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye and face protection** | No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.<br>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>▸ Chemical goggles.<br>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below |
| **Hands/feet protection** | Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.<br>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber<br>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ▸ Overalls.<br>▸ P.V.C. apron. |
| **Thermal hazards** | Not Available |

### Respiratory protection

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Text |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | article | **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 (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** | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | See section 7 |
| **Conditions to avoid** | See section 7 |
| **Incompatible materials** | See section 7 |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | See section 5 |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| **Ingestion** | The material has **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. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Skin Contact** | 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.<br>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>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. |
| **Eye** | Although the material 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.<br>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **440XX - Preference Interior & Exterior Paint** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **nepheline** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **ethylene glycol** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr[2] | Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate |
| | | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild |
| **titanium dioxide** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l/4hr[1] | Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l/4hr[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l/4hr[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l/4hr[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l/4hr[1] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | |
| **Non-hazardous ingredient** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***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* |

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEPHELINE** | No data available No data available |
| **ETHYLENE GLYCOL** | For ethylene glycol:<br>Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells. |
| **TITANIUM DIOXIDE** | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>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.<br>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. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle.<br><br>**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.<br>* IUCLID |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**Continued...**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ethylene glycol** | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2284.940mg/L | 3 |
| **ethylene glycol** | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 5046.29mg/L | 5 |
| **ethylene glycol** | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 6500-13000mg/L | 1 |
| **ethylene glycol** | EC50 | Not Applicable | Crustacea | =10mg/L | 1 |
| **ethylene glycol** | NOEC | 552 | Crustacea | >=1000mg/L | 2 |
| **titanium dioxide** | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 9.214mg/L | 3 |
| **titanium dioxide** | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >10mg/L | 2 |
| **titanium dioxide** | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.83mg/L | 4 |
| **titanium dioxide** | EC20 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.81mg/L | 4 |
| **titanium dioxide** | NOEC | 336 | Fish | 0.089mg/L | 4 |
| ***Legend:*** | *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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* | | | | |

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

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| ethylene glycol | LOW (Half-life = 24 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days) |
| titanium dioxide | HIGH | HIGH |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| ethylene glycol | LOW (BCF = 200) |
| titanium dioxide | LOW (BCF = 10) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| ethylene glycol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| titanium dioxide | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.<br>▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. |

## 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

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

Not Applicable

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

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs) | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs) |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants |
| 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 | |

**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 - 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 - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |

**NON-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable

## Federal Regulations

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

**SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Immediate (acute) health hazard | No |
| Delayed (chronic) health hazard | No |
| Fire hazard | No |
| Pressure hazard | No |
| Reactivity hazard | No |

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

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

## State Regulations

**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

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

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

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

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AICS | N (nepheline) |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (nepheline; ethylene glycol) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (nepheline) |
| Japan - ENCS | N (nepheline) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | N (nepheline) |
| ***Legend:*** | *Y = All ingredients are on the inventory*<br>*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

**Continued...**

**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 |
|---|---|
| nepheline | 12251-27-3, 37244-96-5 |
| 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 |

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

## 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