



WipeOut Acr. Stain Blocker-White 52500

ICP Construction

Version No: 1.2

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

Issue Date: 02/08/2017

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | WipeOut Acr. Stain Blocker-White 52500 |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Interior/Exterior primer, sealer and undercoater for use on wallboard, plaster, sheetrock, masonry, wood, concrete, aluminum or galvanized metal |
|--------------------------|--|

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 | Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1 |
|----------------|--|

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Continued...

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. |

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 | 10-30 | <u>titanium dioxide</u> |
| 107-21-1 | 1-5 | <u>ethylene glycol</u> |
| 1314-13-2 | 1-5 | <u>zinc oxide</u> |
| 26172-55-4 | 0.1-1 | <u>5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u> |
| 1317-65-3 | 10-30 | <u>calcium carbonate</u> |
| 1897-45-6 | 0.1-1 | <u>chlorothalonil</u> |

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"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| 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 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]

Continued...

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

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. 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

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|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <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). ▶ Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones. ▶ Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. |

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. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ 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. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |
|--------------------------|---|

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg. C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> <p>All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.</p> |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Calcium carbonate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium. <p>Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers</p> <p>Titanium dioxide</p> <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 ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ▶ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono- or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. ▶ Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|------------------|--|--|---------------|---------------|--|
| 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 |
| 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-Ethenediol; Glycol; Glycol alcohol; Monoethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Appendix D |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | zinc oxide | Zinc oxide fume / Zinc oxide / Zinc oxide - Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 / 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Total dust |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | zinc oxide | Inert or Nuisance Dust | 5 mg/m3 / 15 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf / 50 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Respirable fraction; All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. / Total dust; All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | zinc oxide | Zinc oxide | 2 mg/m3 | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Metal fume fever |

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|---|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | zinc oxide | Zinc peroxide | Dust: 5 Fume: 5 mg/m3 | Fume: 10 mg/m3 | Dust: 15 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate / Calcium carbonate - Respirable fraction | 15 mg/m3 / 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Total dust |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Calcite & aragonite are commercially important natural calcium carbonates.] / Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Marble is a metamorphic form of calcium carbonate.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium salt of carbonic acid [Note: Occurs in nature as limestone, chalk, marble, dolomite, aragonite, calcite and oyster shells.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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 |
| ethylene glycol | Ethylene glycol | 30 ppm | 40 ppm | 60 ppm |
| zinc oxide | Zinc oxide | 10 mg/m3 | 15 mg/m3 | 2,500 mg/m3 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 5- | 0.6 mg/m3 | 6.6 mg/m3 | 40 mg/m3 |
| calcium carbonate | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 45 mg/m3 | 500 mg/m3 | 3,000 mg/m3 |
| calcium carbonate | Carbonic acid, calcium salt | 45 mg/m3 | 210 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 |
| chlorothalonil | Chlorothalonil; (Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) | 0.13 mg/m3 | 1.4 mg/m3 | 8.6 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| titanium dioxide | N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm | 5,000 mg/m3 |
| ethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| zinc oxide | 2,500 mg/m3 | 500 mg/m3 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium carbonate | Not Available | Not Available |
| chlorothalonil | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure 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. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.


Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|---|------------------------------|
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. |
| 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. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] |
| 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>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <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> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</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. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | Text | | |
|------------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| 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) | 8.5 | 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. ▶ 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 | Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. |
| Ingestion | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination. Dusts of titanium and titanium compounds are thought to exhibit little or no toxic effects. |
| Skin Contact | The liquid may be miscible 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. 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. 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. |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. 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. |
| Chronic | Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. 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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long term exposure to titanium and several of its compounds produces lung scarring and chronic bronchitis. Breathing is impaired and cardiac changes with right heart enlargements occur. |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| WipeOut Acr. Stain Blocker-White 52500 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| 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] | |
| 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/m ³ /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 |
| zinc oxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium carbonate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| chlorothalonil | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.1 mg/l/4h. ^[2] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.31 mg/L/1hr ^[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 10000 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. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. * IUCLID |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL | For ethylene glycol: 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. |
| 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Considered to be the major sensitiser in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze et al - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989 |
| CALCIUM CARBONATE | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects. |
| CHLOROTHALONIL | Chlorothalonil has low toxicity, according to animal testing. It irritates the skin and eye. Animal testing suggests that at sufficient doses it can cause cancer of the kidney and forestomach. ADI: 0.01 mg/kg/day NOEL: 1.5 mg/kg/day |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE & ZINC OXIDE & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & CALCIUM CARBONATE | 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. |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE & CHLOROTHALONIL | WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. |
| 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & CHLOROTHALONIL | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. |
| 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & CALCIUM CARBONATE & CHLOROTHALONIL | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. |
| Acute Toxicity | <input type="radio"/> |
| Carcinogenicity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

WipeOut Acr. Stain Blocker-White 52500

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 |
|--|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| zinc oxide | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.439mg/L | 2 |
| zinc oxide | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.105mg/L | 2 |
| zinc oxide | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.042mg/L | 4 |
| zinc oxide | BCF | 336 | Fish | 4376.673mg/L | 4 |
| zinc oxide | EC20 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.023mg/L | 4 |
| zinc oxide | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.0049mg/L | 2 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.19mg/L | 4 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.028mg/L | 4 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.021mg/L | 4 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | EC50 | 120 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.022mg/L | 4 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 0.172mg/L | 1 |
| calcium carbonate | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >56000mg/L | 4 |
| calcium carbonate | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/L | 2 |
| calcium carbonate | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14mg/L | 2 |
| chlorothalonil | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0076mg/L | 4 |
| chlorothalonil | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.0066475mg/L | 4 |
| chlorothalonil | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.0068mg/L | 4 |
| chlorothalonil | BCF | 336 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.02mg/L | 4 |
| chlorothalonil | EC10 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.00055839mg/L | 4 |
| chlorothalonil | NOEC | 240 | Crustacea | 0.0003mg/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

Toxic 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.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

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. The most common isothiazolinone combinations are 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI).

Aquatic Fate: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI), undergo primary biological breakdown with half-lives of less than 24 hours in both oxygenated and low oxygen sediments with >55% breakdown occurring within 29 days.

Ecotoxicity: The isothiazolinones are very toxic to marine organisms, (fish, Daphnia magna water fleas, and algae), and have low potential for accumulation in aquatic species. The proposed metabolites of MI and CMI are considered to have a low aquatic toxicity, based partially on data for the structurally related N-(n-octyl) malonamic acid.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Continued...

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| titanium dioxide | HIGH | HIGH |
| ethylene glycol | LOW (Half-life = 24 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days) |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | HIGH | HIGH |
| chlorothalonil | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--|-----------------------|
| titanium dioxide | LOW (BCF = 10) |
| ethylene glycol | LOW (BCF = 200) |
| zinc oxide | LOW (BCF = 217) |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LOW (LogKOW = 0.0444) |
| chlorothalonil | LOW (BCF = 125) |



Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--|-------------------|
| titanium dioxide | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |
| ethylene glycol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LOW (KOC = 45.15) |
| chlorothalonil | LOW (KOC = 2392) |

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. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <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. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |

Land transport (DOT)

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------|---|---------|----------------|
| UN number | 3082 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Class | 9 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 9 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Hazard Label 9 |
| | Special provisions 8, 146, 173, 335, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29 |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 3082 |
| UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class 9 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code 9L |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions A97 A158 A197 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions 964 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 450 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 964 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 450 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y964 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 30 kg G |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| UN number | 3082 |
| UN proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class 9 |
| | IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number F-A, S-F |
| | Special provisions 274 335 969 |
| | Limited Quantities 5 L |

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 - 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 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | |

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 | |

ZINC OXIDE(1314-13-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|--|
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs) | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US EPA Carcinogens Listing |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 |
| 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 | |

5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE(26172-55-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory | US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) |
|---|---|

CALCIUM CARBONATE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |

CHLOROTHALONIL(1897-45-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens |
| US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity | US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens | US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values |
| US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens | US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Immediate (acute) health hazard | Yes |
| Delayed (chronic) health hazard | Yes |
| 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

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

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (chlorothalonil; 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; ethylene glycol) |
| 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**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 |
| zinc oxide | 1314-13-2, 175449-32-8 |
| calcium carbonate | 471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4 |

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. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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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