



WeatherPlate Lacrylic-Clear F71103

ICP Construction

Version No: 3.6

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

Issue Date: 02/15/2017

Print Date: 02/15/2017

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | WeatherPlate Lacrylic-Clear F71103 |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. or Petroleum products, n.o.s. |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Interior and exterior coating for use over masonry surfaces as an anti-graffiti coating and as waterproofer |
|--------------------------|---|

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 | Aspiration Hazard Category 1 |
|----------------|------------------------------|

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| GHS label elements | |
|--------------------|--|

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

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
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Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------|---|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
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Continued...

| | |
|------|-------------------------|
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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|------|------------------|
| 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 |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 64742-47-8 | 50-65 | <u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u> |

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"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media****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 | |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. |

Continued...

- ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include:
 carbon monoxide (CO)
 carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container. |
| Major Spills | # |

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"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity. ▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets. ▶ Earth all lines and equipment. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ 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. ▶ 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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. ▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. ▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. ▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials. ▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up. ▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities |
|---------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. ▶ 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 ▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

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 | distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined / Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Heavy mineral oil mist, Paraffin oil mist, White mineral oil mist | 5 mg/m3 | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| WeatherPlate Lacrylic-Clear F71103 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|----------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Air Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> | 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.) | |
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| | 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.) | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Lower end of the range</td> <td>Upper end of the range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </table> | 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 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>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</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | 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 |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. • For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). • Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return. |
| 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) | 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

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|---|--|
| 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 | 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. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. |
| Ingestion | Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) 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. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. |
| 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 . The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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 | 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 | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| WeatherPlate Lacrylic-Clear F71103 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | |

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|---|---|
| DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED | Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. 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

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.2mg/L | 4 |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | NOEC | 3072 | Fish | =1mg/L | 1 |

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

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- ▶ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- ▶ lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- ▶ asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- ▶ adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation. For Kerosene and Kerosene-Range Refinery Steams: log Pow 6.1; Henry's Law Constant: 8.24E + 100 atm m³/mole 25 C. Kerosene is the name for the lighter end of a group of petroleum streams known as the middle distillates. Kerosene may be obtained either from the distillation of crude oil under atmospheric pressure (straight-run kerosene) or from catalytic, thermal or steam cracking of heavier petroleum streams (cracked kerosene). The streams are complex mixtures of paraffinic, isoparaffinic, naphthenic (cycloparaffinic) and aromatic (mainly alkylbenzene) hydrocarbons ranging in carbon number from C5-25 (mainly C9-16) and boil in the range 145 to 300 C. Jet fuels are included because they are composed almost entirely of two of these streams straight run kerosene or hydrodesulfurised kerosene (CAS).

Atmospheric Fate: Kerosene may undergo oxidation by a gas-phase reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. The expected atmospheric half-life for kerosene is 2 - 3.4 days.

Terrestrial Fate: Kerosene is expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Some components of kerosene may display low to zero mobility. Kerosene may rapidly volatilize from dry soil to the atmosphere although its tendency to adsorb to soil may significantly slow the rate of this process. Volatilization is greater from dune sand and loamy sand soils than from silty loam soil. In all soils, components with a high carbon number formed the main fraction of the kerosene residues after 50 days. Volatilization is the major fate process of kerosene in inert porous media. During volatilization of liquid kerosene, changes in composition occurred with kerosene gradually losing its light components and the viscosity of the remaining liquid increasing. The increase in viscosity led to a decrease in the infiltration rate by about 20%.

Aquatic Fate: If released to water, kerosene is expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Some components of kerosene may significantly bioconcentrate in fish and aquatic organisms. Kerosene may strongly adsorb to sediment and suspended organic matter. The estimated half-life for volatilization of kerosene from a model lake is >130 days.

Ecotoxicity: Kerosenes and jet fuels are moderately to acutely toxicity to aquatic organisms. Each of the different streams exhibited similar toxicity to rainbow trout and algae. Kerosene is acutely toxic to Daphnia magna water fleas.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|-----------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | LOW (BCF = 159) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <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. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

| | |
|---|----|
|  | |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |

Land transport (DOT)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| UN number | 1268 |
| UN proper shipping name | Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. or Petroleum products, n.o.s. |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class 3 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Hazard Label | 3 |
| | Special provisions | 144, B1, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29 |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1268 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.; Petroleum products, n.o.s. | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1268 | |
| UN proper shipping name | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E, S-E |
| | Special provisions | 223 363 955 |
| | 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****DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED(64742-47-8) 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 Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens |
| 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 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 - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |

Continued...

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

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

None Reported

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

Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils) Listed

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated) |
| 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**

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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