



Everlife Waterborne Enamel High Gloss Light Gray - F52113

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 3.3

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

Issue Date: **08/15/2019**

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Everlife Waterborne Enamel High Gloss Light Gray - F52113 |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Relevant identified uses | Paint |
|--------------------------|-------|

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

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ICP Building Solutions Group |
| Address | 150 Dascomb Road Andover MA United States |
| Telephone | 1-978-623-9980 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | http://www.icpgroup.com |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture



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

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Classification | Eye Irritation Category 2A, Simple Asphyxiant, Carcinogenicity Category 1A |
|----------------|--|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| | May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation |

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |

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 |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 1332-58-7 | 10-15 | <u>kaolin</u> |
| 13463-67-7 | 1-10 | <u>titanium dioxide</u> |
| 57-55-6 | 1-5 | <u>propylene glycol</u> |
| 25265-77-4 | >.7 | <u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate</u> |
| 6846-50-0 | <0.01 | <u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate</u> |
| 1333-86-4 | <1 | <u>carbon black</u> |

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

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Continued...

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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. |
| Major Spills | Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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

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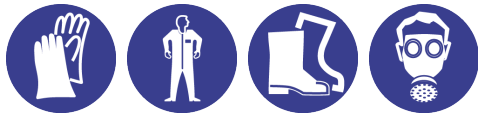
| | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | kaolin | Kaolin: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | titanium dioxide | Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Ca See Appendix A |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: LRT irr |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | carbon black | Acetylene black, Channel black, Furnace black, Lamp black, Thermal black | 3.5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Ca See Appendix A See Appendix C |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | carbon black | Carbon black | 3 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Bronchitis |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | carbon black | Carbon black | 3.5 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 |
| propylene glycol | Polypropylene glycols | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |
| propylene glycol | Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol) | 30 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 | 7,900 mg/m3 |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, 2,2,4-; (Texanol) | 13 mg/m3 | 140 mg/m3 | 840 mg/m3 |
| carbon black | Carbon black | 9 mg/m3 | 99 mg/m3 | 590 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| kaolin | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | 5,000 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| propylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon black | 1,750 mg/m3 | Not Available |

Exposure controls

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

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available |
|------------|---------------|

Continued...

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

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 511ipa 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. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. |
| Chronic | Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Chronic dust inhalation of kaolin, can cause kaolinosis from kaolin deposition in the lungs causing distinct lung markings, abnormal inflation of air sacs, and chronic lung diseases (nodular pneumoconiosis). This condition is made worse by long duration of occupational exposure and pre-existing chest infection. Pre-employment screening is recommended. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Everlife Waterborne Enamel High Gloss Light Gray - F52113 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

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| | TOXICITY | | IRRITATION | |
|---|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| | kaolin | Not Available | | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | TOXICITY | | IRRITATION | |
| | dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2] | | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | | Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * | |
| propylene glycol | TOXICITY | | IRRITATION | |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2] | | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l/4H ^[2] | | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2] | | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| | | | Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod | |
| | | | Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild | |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | TOXICITY | | IRRITATION | |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15200 mg/kg ^[2] | | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.325 mg/l/6h ^[2] | | Eyes - Moderate irritant * | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2] | | Skin - Slight irritant * | |
| | | | Skin (rabbit): mild *** | |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | TOXICITY | | IRRITATION | |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | | Eye (rabbit): very slight** | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7.95 mg/l/6h ^{***[2]} | | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | | Skin (guinea pig): 5000mg/kg-mild | |
| carbon black | TOXICITY | | IRRITATION | |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >15400 mg/kg ^[2] | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |

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

| | |
|--|--|
| KAOLIN | For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallization of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low. |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 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. * IUCLID |
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL | The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most. |
| 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Not a skin sensitizer (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop] |
| 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE | For 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate (TXIB) Laboratory testing showed that TXIB does not cause genetic toxicity. It may damage the kidneys of developing animals but only at levels that also affect the adult. NOAEL oral (rat), 103 days = 1% in diet *** NOEL oral (dog), 90 days = 1% in diet *** Mutagenicity/Genotoxicity Data: *** Chromosomal aberration assay: Negative (+/- activation) CHO/HGPRT assay: Negative (+/- activation) Salmonella-E.coli reverse mutation assay (Ames test): Negative (+/- activation) ** ,*** Various suppliers MSDS |
| CARBON BLACK | Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported |
| KAOLIN & CARBON BLACK | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

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| | |
|---|--|
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL & 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE & 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE | 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 & CARBON BLACK | WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. |

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

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Everlife Waterborne Enamel High Gloss Light Gray - F52113 | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| kaolin | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| titanium dioxide | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.83mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 336 | Fish | 0.089mg/L | 4 |

| propylene glycol | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >10-mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 43-500mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 168 | Fish | 11-530mg/L | 2 |

| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentenediol monoisobutyrate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 9.552mg/L | 3 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >19mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.789mg/L | 3 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2mg/L | 2 |

| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentenediol diisobutyrate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1.203mg/L | 3 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >1.46mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.107mg/L | 3 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 0.7mg/L | 2 |

| carbon black | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >10-mg/L | 2 |
| | EC10 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >10-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 96 | Fish | >=1-mg/L | 2 |

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

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|-----------------------|
| titanium dioxide | LOW (BCF = 10) |
| propylene glycol | LOW (BCF = 1) |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966) |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | LOW (BCF = 1) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|-------------------|
| titanium dioxide | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |
| propylene glycol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW (KOC = 22.28) |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | LOW (KOC = 607.5) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</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. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

KAOLIN(1332-58-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Everlife Waterborne Enamel High Gloss Light Gray - F52113

| | |
|---|---|
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish) |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) |
| US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish) |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants | |

TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs) |
| IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements | US Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List |
| IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply | US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) |
| IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes |
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances | US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants |
| IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL) |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values | |

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE(25265-77-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|--|
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) |
| IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security Part 153: Ships Carrying Bulk Liquid, Liquefied gas or compressed gas hazardous materials. Table 1 to Part 153 --Summary of Minimum Requirements | |

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE(6846-50-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes |
| IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

CARBON BLACK(1333-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Everlife Waterborne Enamel High Gloss Light Gray - F52113

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 |
| International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) | 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 Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish) |
| 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 - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits | US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish) |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids) | No |
| Gas under pressure | No |
| Explosive | No |
| Self-heating | No |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid) | No |
| Pyrophoric Gas | No |
| Corrosive to metal | No |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas) | No |
| Organic Peroxide | No |
| Self-reactive | No |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas | No |
| Combustible Dust | No |
| Carcinogenicity | Yes |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) | No |
| Reproductive toxicity | No |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | No |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | No |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation | Yes |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | No |
| Aspiration Hazard | No |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | No |
| Simple Asphyxiant | Yes |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified | 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 PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS: LISTED SUBSTANCE

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

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (kaolin; propylene glycol; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate; carbon black; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (kaolin) |

Everlife Waterborne Enamel High Gloss Light Gray - F52113

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes |
| Thailand - TECl | Yes |
| Legend: | <i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i> |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 08/15/2019 |
| Initial Date | 09/12/2018 |

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2.3.1.1.1 | 08/15/2019 | Ingredients, Supplier Information |

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

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

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