



Novus Acrylic DTM Primer & Finish (F)-White F10600

ICP Construction

Version No: 4.7
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Novus Acrylic DTM Primer & Finish (F)-White F10600
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	DTM Primer and Finish
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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	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **NOT APPLICABLE**

Hazard statement(s)

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P391	Collect spillage.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-70-0		<u>titanium dioxide (anatase)</u>
56709-13-8	0.2	<u>azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1</u>
97-88-1	0.02	<u>n-butyl methacrylate</u>
9036-19-5	0.05	<u>octylphenol, ethoxylated</u>
1897-45-6	0.08	<u>chlorothalonil</u>
471-34-1	0.06	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
1314-13-2	4.2	<u>zinc oxide</u>
not avail.	58.2	<u>Non-hazardous ingredient</u>
57-55-6	1.7	<u>propylene glycol</u>
7631-86-9	NotSpec.	<u>silica amorphous</u>
7664-41-7	0.16	<u>ammonia anhydrous liquefied</u>
1330-20-7	<0.04	<u>xylene</u>
100-41-4	0.01	<u>ethylbenzene</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 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"> ▶ 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

Treat symptomatically.

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 xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from 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 or pCO₂ > 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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippuric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	

Continued...

2 mg/min

Last 4 hrs of shift

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.
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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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. 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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <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.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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"> ▶ 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 all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen ▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters**

Continued...

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Total dust
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
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
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
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	zinc oxide	Zinc peroxide	Dust: 5 mg/m3 Fume: 5 mg/m3	Fume: 10 mg/m3	Dust: 15 mg/m3	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica amorphous	Silica, fused, respirable dust	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous, diatomaceous earth	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3; containing less than 1% crystalline silica
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	silica amorphous	Amorphous	80/(%SiO2) mg/m3 / 20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	including natural diatomaceous earth
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth, Diatomaceous silica, Diatomite, Precipitated amorphous silica, Silica gel, Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia	35 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia	25 ppm	35 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye dam; URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Anhydrous ammonia, Aqueous ammonia [Note: Often used in an aqueous solution.]	18 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	27 mg/m3 / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	xylene	Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	435 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	xylene	Xylene (all isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	435 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylbenzene	Ethylbenzol, Phenylethane	435 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	545 mg/m ³ / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
n-butyl methacrylate	Methyl butylacrylate, 2-; (Butyl methacrylate)	19 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Polyoxyethylene monoocylphenyl ether	13 mg/m ³	140 mg/m ³	830 mg/m ³
chlorothalonil	Chlorothalonil; (Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	0.13 mg/m ³	1.4 mg/m ³	8.6 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³
zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	10 mg/m ³	15 mg/m ³	2,500 mg/m ³
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³	1,200 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m ³	100 mg/m ³	630 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	120 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	18 mg/m ³	220 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
titanium dioxide (anatase)	N.E. mg/m ³ / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m ³
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
chlorothalonil	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide	2,500 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³
Non-hazardous ingredient	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	N.E. mg/m ³ / N.E. ppm	3,000 mg/m ³
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	500 ppm	300 ppm
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
ethylbenzene	2,000 ppm	800 [LEL] ppm

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>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<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> <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>

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Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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

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. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant	
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.	
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.	
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. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.	
Novus Acrylic DTM Primer & Finish (F)-White F10600	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available

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titanium dioxide (anatase)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	Not Available
	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]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
azadiobicyclooctane, isomer 1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2950 mg/kg ^[2]	
n-butyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11300 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4910 ppm/4hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 16000 mg/kg ^[2]	
octylphenol, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4280 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1% SEVERE
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]	
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
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
Non-hazardous ingredient	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
silica amorphous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14hr ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2]	
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 4.84 mg/L ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9500 ppm/1hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg ^[1]	
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

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	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
ethylbenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ca. 15432.6 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 35.5 mg/L/2hr ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 55 mg/L/2hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 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 (ANATASE)	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.
AZADIOXABICYCLOOCTANE, ISOMER 1	For azadioxabicyclooctanes: The acute oral and dermal toxicities of azadioxabicyclooctane are low. The acute inhalation toxicity showed a median lethal dose range of between 0.441 mg/L and 0.819 mg/L in males, and between 0.819 mg/L and 1.397 mg/L in females, with epistaxis, labored breathing, rales, and rhinorrhoea in all dose groups. Corneal opacity was observed in the primary eye irritation study resulting . * CCInfo
N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38 For isobutyl methacrylates (i-BMA) and n-butyl methacrylates (n-BMA): These have low levels of toxicity orally, through skin contact or by inhalation. They irritate the skin and eyes. They have not been shown to cause genetic damage or cancer, and there is little concern about them causing developmental toxicity. Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH ₂ =CHCOO or CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.
OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED	Octoxynols: Octoxynols of various chain lengths as well as octoxynol salts and organic acids function in cosmetics either as surfactants-emulsifying agents, surfactants-cleansing agents, surfactant-solubilizing agents, or surfactants-hydrotropes in a wide variety of cosmetic products at concentrations ranging from 0.0008% to 25%, with most less than 5.0%. The octoxynols are chemically similar to nonoxynols. Long-chain nonoxynols (9 and above) were considered safe as used, whereas short-chain nonoxynols (8 and below) were considered safe as used in rinse-off products and safe at concentrations less than 5% in leave-on formulations. Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma.
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
CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG.
SILICA AMORPHOUS	For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]
AMMONIA ANHYDROUS LIQUEFIED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
ETHYLBENZENE	Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. 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. Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.
AZADIOXABICYCLOOCTANE, ISOMER 1 & N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE & 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.
AZADIOXABICYCLOOCTANE, ISOMER 1 & N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE & CHLOROTHALONIL & CALCIUM CARBONATE & AMMONIA ANHYDROUS LIQUEFIED	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.

Novus Acrylic DTM Primer & Finish (F)-White F10600

OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED & CALCIUM CARBONATE & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
CHLOROTHALONIL & ETHYLBENZENE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
CALCIUM CARBONATE & ZINC OXIDE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	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.
SILICA AMORPHOUS & XYLENE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
titanium dioxide (anatase)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
titanium dioxide (anatase)	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
titanium dioxide (anatase)	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
titanium dioxide (anatase)	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	LC50	96	Fish	28073.682mg/L	3
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	503.941mg/L	3
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	LC50	96	Fish	7479.033mg/L	3
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	193.440mg/L	3
n-butyl methacrylate	LC50	96	Fish	5.478mg/L	3
n-butyl methacrylate	EC50	48	Crustacea	32mg/L	1
n-butyl methacrylate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	57mg/L	1
n-butyl methacrylate	EC50	504	Crustacea	6.59mg/L	2
n-butyl methacrylate	NOEC	336	Fish	0.78mg/L	2
octylphenol, ethoxylated	LC50	96	Fish	7.2mg/L	4
octylphenol, ethoxylated	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.21mg/L	4
octylphenol, ethoxylated	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.21mg/L	4
octylphenol, ethoxylated	NOEC	168	Fish	0.004mg/L	4
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
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
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

Continued...

Novus Acrylic DTM Primer & Finish (F)-White F10600

zinc oxide	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0049mg/L	2
propylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	710mg/L	4
propylene glycol	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	4
propylene glycol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	10905.921mg/L	3
propylene glycol	EC50	384	Crustacea	311.145mg/L	3
propylene glycol	NOEC	168	Fish	98mg/L	4
silica amorphous	LC50	96	Fish	120.743mg/L	3
silica amorphous	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.7600mg/L	1
silica amorphous	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
silica amorphous	EC50	384	Crustacea	28.000mg/L	3
silica amorphous	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	60mg/L	1
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LC50	96	Fish	0.068mg/L	2
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.179mg/L	5
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	311.661mg/L	3
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	EC50	1440	Crustacea	0.016mg/L	5
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	NOEC	Not Applicable	Fish	0.0015mg/L	5
xylene	LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	48	Crustacea	>3.4mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	24	Crustacea	0.711mg/L	4
xylene	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2
ethylbenzene	LC50	96	Fish	0.0043mg/L	4
ethylbenzene	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.184mg/L	4
ethylbenzene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/L	2
ethylbenzene	EC50	96	Crustacea	=0.49mg/L	1
ethylbenzene	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.96mg/L	5

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.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are "semi-volatile substances" which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization.

Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m³/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m³/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide (anatase)	HIGH	HIGH
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	HIGH	HIGH
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
chlorothalonil	HIGH	HIGH
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (BCF = 10)
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	LOW (LogKOW = -1.5532)

n-butyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 114)
octylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 30)
chlorothalonil	LOW (BCF = 125)
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)


Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	LOW (KOC = 10)
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 63.6)
chlorothalonil	LOW (KOC = 2392)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)

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. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</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. ▶ 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

▶ TITANIUM DIOXIDE (ANATASE)(1317-70-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Novus Acrylic DTM Primer & Finish (F)-White F10600

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

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

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 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

AZADIOXABICYCLOCTANE, ISOMER 1(56709-13-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE(97-88-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

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

OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED(9036-19-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

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 - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

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

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

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

CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

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

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

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

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 - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

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

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

Not Applicable

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

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

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

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

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

SILICA AMORPHOUS(7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Novus Acrylic DTM Primer & Finish (F)-White F10600

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

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

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

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

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

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

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS LIQUEFIED(7664-41-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELEs)

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELEs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

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

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

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

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

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

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELEs)

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELEs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

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

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

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

ETHYLBENZENE(100-41-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELEs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

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

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

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

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

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

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

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

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

Novus Acrylic DTM Primer & Finish (F)-White F10600

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

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Ammonia	100	45.4
Xylene (mixed)	100	45.4
Ethylbenzene	1000	454

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), Chlorothalonil, Ethylbenzene Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (chlorothalonil; xylene; propylene glycol; ethylbenzene; octylphenol, ethoxylated; n-butyl methacrylate; ammonia anhydrous liquefied; azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (octylphenol, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	N (octylphenol, ethoxylated; azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1)
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 (anatase)	1317-70-0, 13463-67-7
azadioxabicyclooctane, isomer 1	56709-13-8, 107497-96-1, 59720-42-2, 6542-37-6
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
zinc oxide	1314-13-2, 175449-32-8
silica amorphous	7631-86-9, 112945-52-5, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 112926-00-8, 61790-53-2, 60676-86-0, 91053-39-3, 69012-64-2, 844491-94-7

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

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

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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