



## Safety data sheet according to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

### SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: LP155P  
Product name: EXTRACOVERING WHITE POLYURETHANE GLOSS

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: Paint for wood

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: INDUSTRIA CHIMICA ADRIATICA S.P.A.  
Full address: Via S. Pertini, 52  
District and Country: 62012 Civitanova Marche (MC)  
ITALY  
Tel. +39 0733 8080  
Fax +39 0733 808140

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: icalab1@icaspa.com

Product distribution by: INDUSTRIA CHIMICA ADRIATICA S.p.A.

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident Call CHEMTREC Day or Night  
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300  
Outside USA and Canada: +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

##### Classification and Hazard Statement.

Flammable liquid, category 3  
Carcinogenicity, category 1B

Flammable liquid and vapour.  
May cause cancer.

##### Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

##### Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H350 May cause cancer.

##### Precautionary statements:

###### Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.

**SECTION 2. Hazards identification. ... / >>**

<b>P242</b>	Use only non-sparking tools.
<b>P243</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
Response:	
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: get medical advice.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: use chemical powder to extinguish.
Storage:	
<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
Disposal:	
<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents in accordance with local, regional, international regulations.

## 2.2. Other hazards.

## Additional hazards.

**Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.**

**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.**

## 3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

## 3.2. Mixtures.

## Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification:
<b>Titanium dioxide</b>		
CAS. 13463-67-7	21 - 22.5	
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>		
59,9% - metallic element		
CAS. 13463-67-7	12 - 13.5	
<b>n-butyl acetate</b>		
CAS. 123-86-4	10.5 - 12	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
<b>Xylene, mixture of isomers</b>		
CAS. 1330-20-7	8.5 - 10	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H312, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335
<b>1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate</b>		
CAS. 108-65-6	2.5 - 3	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226
<b>Ethanol</b>		
CAS. 64-17-5	0.1 - 0.15	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Carcinogenicity, category 1B H350, Eye irritation, category 2 H319
<b>Ethylbenzene</b>		
CAS. 100-41-4	0.05 - 0.1	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Carcinogenicity, category 2 H351, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332
<b>Ethyl acetate</b>		
CAS. 141-78-6	0.05 - 0.1	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
<b>Toluene</b>		
CAS. 108-88-3	0 - 0.05	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Reproductive toxicity, category 2 H361d, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet

**SECTION 4. First aid measures.**

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

**EYES:** Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

**SECTION 4. First aid measures. ... / >>**

**INHALATION:** Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

**INGESTION:** Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

**4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.**

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

**4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.**

Information not available.

**SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.****5.1. Extinguishing media.**

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.**

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters.**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

**SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

**6.2. Environmental precautions.**

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.**

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10.

Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections.**

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage.****7.1. Precautions for safe handling.**

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire.

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage. ... / >>****7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.**

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

**7.3. Specific end use(s).**

See paragraph 1.2. For further information consult the technical data sheet.

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.****8.1. Control parameters.**

Regulatory References:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
EU	OEL EU TLV-ACGIH	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC. ACGIH 2014

**n-butyl acetate****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL	EU	0	150	0	200
OSHA	USA	710	150		
CAL/OSHA	USA	710	150	950	200
NIOSH	USA	710	150	950	200

**Xylene, mixture of isomers****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
OSHA	USA	435	100			
CAL/OSHA	USA	435	100	655 (C)	3000 (C)	

**1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
CAL/OSHA	USA	541	100	811	150	SKIN.

**Ethanol****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL	EU	960	500	1920	1000
OSHA	USA	1900	1000		
CAL/OSHA	USA	1.9	1		
NIOSH	USA	1900	1000		



## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection. ... / &gt;&gt;

## Ethylbenzene

## Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
OSHA	USA	435	100			
CAL/OSHA	USA	22	5	130	30	
NIOSH	USA	435	100	545	125	

## Ethyl acetate

## Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	0	400	0	0	
OSHA	USA	1400	400			
CAL/OSHA	USA	1.4	400			
NIOSH	USA	1400	400			

## Toluene

## Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
OSHA	USA		200		300	
CAL/OSHA	USA	37	10	560 (C)	500 (C)	SKIN.
NIOSH	USA	375	100	560	150	

## Titanium dioxide

## Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OSHA	USA	15				INHAL.
CAL/OSHA	USA	10				INHAL.
CAL/OSHA	USA	5				RESP.

## TITANIUM DIOXIDE

## Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	10				
OSHA	USA	15				INHAL.
CAL/OSHA	USA	10				INHAL.
CAL/OSHA	USA	5				RESP.

## 8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

The product must be used inside a closed circuit, in a well-ventilated environment and with strong localised aspiration systems in place.

## HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

## SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

## EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection. ... / >>****RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.**

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.**

Appearance	liquid
Colour	white
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	> 124 °C. (255,2 °F)
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	> 1,0000
Relative density.	1.45 Kg/l
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

**9.2. Other information.**

VOC : 352.53 g/litre.

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.****10.1. Reactivity.**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

**10.2. Chemical stability.**

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.**

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid.**

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

**10.5. Incompatible materials.**

Information not available.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.**

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information.****11.1. Information on toxicological effects.**

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

This product should be considered carcinogenic for human beings. Currently available data suggest that human exposure to the substance contained in this product may give rise to cancer development.

This product may have a degreasing action on the skin, producing dryness and chapped skin after repeated exposure.

**Ethylbenzene**

LD50 (Oral).	3500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	17800 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	17.6 mg/l/4h Rat

**Titanium dioxide**

LD50 (Oral).	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation).	> 6.8 mg/l/4h Rat

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE**

LD50 (Oral).	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
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**Ethanol**

LD50 (Oral).	10470 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation).	124.7 mg/l/4h

**Toluene**

LD50 (Oral).	5580 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	5320 ppm/1h Mouse

**Xylene, mixture of isomers**

LD50 (Oral).	3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	12126 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	27124 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Rat

**1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate**

LD50 (Oral).	8500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	35.7 mg/l Rat

**Ethyl acetate**

LD50 (Oral).	4100 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	> 20000 mg/kg Rabbit

**n-butyl acetate**

LD50 (Oral).	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	> 14000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	> 21.1 mg/l/4h Rat

**Carcinogenicity Assessment:**

13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide
IARC:2B	
1330-20-7	Xylene, mixture of isomers
IARC:3	
64-17-5	Ethanol
IARC:1	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene
IARC:2B	
108-88-3	Toluene
IARC:3	



## SECTION 12. Ecological information.

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

### 12.1. Toxicity.

Ethylbenzene LC50 - for Fish.	48.5 mg/l/96h Fish
Ethanol LC50 - for Fish. EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	15.3 g/l 675 mg/l/96h
1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate LC50 - for Fish.	> 100 mg/l/96h Fish
Ethyl acetate LC50 - for Fish. EC50 - for Crustacea. Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	230 mg/l/96h Fish 260 mg/l/48h Daphnia > 100 mg/l/72h Alga
n-butyl acetate LC50 - for Fish. EC50 - for Crustacea. EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	18 mg/l/96h Fish 44 mg/l/48h Daphnia 648 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability.

Toluene  
Rapidly biodegradable.

Ethyl acetate  
Rapidly biodegradable.

n-butyl acetate  
Rapidly biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Information not available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to dangerous goods transport regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.



**SECTION 14. Transport information.****14.1. UN number.**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN: 1263

**14.2. UN proper shipping name.**ADR / RID: PAINT  
IMDG: PAINT  
IATA: PAINT**14.3. Transport hazard class(es).**

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3



IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3



IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

**14.4. Packing group.**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

**14.5. Environmental hazards.**ADR / RID: NO  
IMDG: NO  
IATA: NO**14.6. Special precautions for user.**

ADR / RID:	Nr. Kemler: 30 Special Provision: 640E	Limited Quantity 5 L	Tunnel restriction code (D/E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantity 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo: Pass.: Special Instructions:	Maximum quantity: 220 L Maximum quantity: 60 L A3, A72, A192	Packaging instructions: 366 Packaging instructions: 355

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.**

Information not relevant.

**SECTION 15. Regulatory information.****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.**U.S. Federal Regulations.Clean Air Act Section 112(b):100-41-4  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
122-99-6 2-PHENOXYETHANOL (Glycol ethers)Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.



**SECTION 15. Regulatory information. ... / >>**

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:  
No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:  
100-41-4  
108-88-3

Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:  
100-41-4  
108-88-3

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):  
No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):  
108-88-3

EPA List of Lists:  
313 Category Code:  
100-41-4  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
122-99-6            2-PHENOXYETHANOL (Glycol ethers)

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:  
No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:  
No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:  
100-41-4  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
141-78-6  
123-86-4

EPCRA 313 TRI:  
100-41-4  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
122-99-6            2-PHENOXYETHANOL (Glycol ethers)

RCRA Code:  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
141-78-6

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:  
No component(s) listed.

State Regulations.

Massachussetts:  
111-66-0  
100-41-4  
13463-67-7  
13463-67-7            TITANIUM DIOXIDE  
64-17-5  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
141-78-6  
123-86-4  
7631-86-9            AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

Minnesota:  
100-41-4  
13463-67-7

**SECTION 15. Regulatory information. ... / >>**

13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE  
64-17-5  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
141-78-6  
123-86-4  
7631-86-9 AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

New Jersey:

100-41-4  
13463-67-7  
13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE  
64-17-5  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
141-78-6  
123-86-4  
122-99-6 2-PHENOXYETHANOL (Glycol ethers)

New York:

100-41-4  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
141-78-6  
123-86-4

Pennsylvania:

111-66-0  
100-41-4  
13463-67-7  
13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE  
64-17-5  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
141-78-6  
123-86-4  
7631-86-9 AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE  
122-99-6 2-PHENOXYETHANOL (Glycol ethers)

California:

100-41-4  
64-17-5  
108-88-3  
1330-20-7  
141-78-6  
123-86-4  
7631-86-9 AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

Proposition 65:

**WARNING!** This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

100-41-4 C  
13463-67-7 C  
13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE C  
108-88-3 D

International Regulations.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Canadian WHMIS.

Information not available.

**SECTION 16. Other information.**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Carc. 1B</b>	Carcinogenicity, category 1B
<b>Carc. 2</b>	Carcinogenicity, category 2
<b>Repr. 2</b>	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H350</b>	May cause cancer.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H361d</b>	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**LEGEND:**

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAA 112 © RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112©)
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

**SECTION 16. Other information. ... / >>**

## GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
  
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minnesota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

## Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

## Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 08 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.

Changed TLVs in section 8.1 for following countries:

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