

Safety Data Sheet

ACRYTECH Line Paint

Stegas, Inc.

Version No: 2.23

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 04/01/2019

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	ACRYTECH Line Paint
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Stegas, Inc.
Address	2660 Easterly Pl Decatur, GA 30035 United States
Telephone	(888) 294-0428
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	info@tennispaint.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture



NFPA 704 diamond



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	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Continued...

H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
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.
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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
107-21-1	<3	<u>ethylene glycol</u>
68476-25-5	1-10	<u>feldspars</u>
12001-26-2	1-10	<u>mica</u>
14808-60-7	1-10	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
55965-84-9	<0.5	<u>isothiazolinones, mixed</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Continued...

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- ▶ Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- ▶ Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O.]
- ▶ Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- ▶ Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- ▶ Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- ▶ Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- ▶ Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ▶ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>silicon dioxide (SiO₂) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

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"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na₂S₂O₅) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO₃), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na₂SO₃) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl). ▶ Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones. ▶ Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ 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	<p>Silicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas ► react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide ► reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ► may react with fluorine, chlorates ► are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate ► may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. <p>None known</p>

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)	ethylene glycol	1,2-Dihydroxyethane; 1,2-Ethanediol; Glycol; Glycol alcohol; Monoethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylene glycol	* Ethylene glycol	25 ppm	10 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	mica	Biotite, Lepidolite, Margarite, Muscovite, Phlogopite, Roscoelite, Zimnwaldite	3 (resp) mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	mica	Silicates: Mica	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((less than 1% crystalline silica)))
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mica	Mica	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	mica	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Mica (respirable dust)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica crystalline - quartz	Cristobalite, Quartz, Tridymite, Tripoli	0.05 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica: Crystalline Quartz	10 / (% SiO ₂ + 2) mg/m ³ / 250 / (%SiO ₂ + 5) mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((Respirable)) ((f) This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.)); (TWA mppcf (((b) The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.)); (TWA mg/m ³ (((e) Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics: Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere), Percent passing selector 2, 90 2.5, 75 3.5, 50 5.0, 25 10, 0. The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC (now NRC) instrument. The respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with an MRE; the figure corresponding to that of 2.4 mg/m ³ in the table for coal dust is 4.5 mg/m ³ K.)))
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline α-quartz and cristobalite	0.025 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline, respirable dust: Quartz	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	see 1910.1053; (7) See Table Z-3 for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in § 1910.1053 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	30 ppm	40 ppm	60 ppm
mica	Mica; (mica silicates)	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
feldspars	Not Available	Not Available
mica	1,500 mg/m3	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
isothiazolinones, mixed	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
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Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

ACRYTECH Line Paint

Material	CPI
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NATURALRUBBE	A
NEOPREN	A
NEOPRENE/NATURA	A
NITRIL	A
NITRILE+PV	A
PE/EVAL/P	A
TEFLO	A
PV	B

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion





C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

► Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied

Personal protection	   
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Safety glasses with side shields. ► Chemical goggles. ► Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ► Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ► Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Butyl rubber gloves ► Nitrile rubber gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Overalls. ► P.V.C. apron. ► Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator

respirator ► Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator

- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
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	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available

Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
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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	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).</p> <p>Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p>												
Ingestion	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. 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.</p> <p>Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination.</p>												
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>												
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye.</p>												
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections.</p> <p>Long term exposure to vermiculite usually causes few hazards in low concentration and does not cause cancer. Over years, scarring of the lungs may develop; however tuberculosis does not occur.</p> <p>The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species.</p>												
ACRYTECH Line Paint	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available								
TOXICITY	IRRITATION												
Not Available	Not Available												
ethylene glycol	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr^[2]</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D</td></tr><tr><td>Oral (rat) LD50: =3.58-12.7 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D	Oral (rat) LD50: =3.58-12.7 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild		Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild
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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
feldspars	Not Available	Not Available
mica	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Oral (rat) LD50: =500 mg/kg ^[2] Not Available	
isothiazolinones, mixed	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
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		

ETHYLENE GLYCOL	For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. In humans, it is initially metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycoaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.	
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.	
ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.	
ACRYTECH Line Paint & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED	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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.	
FELDSPARS & MICA & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity
Skin Irritation/Corrosion		Reproductivity
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation		STOT - Single Exposure
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard ✓

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Continued...

ACRYTECH Line
Paint

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
NotNotNot	Not AvailableNot Available	AvailableAvailableAvailable		

ethylene glycol

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>72-860mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3-536mg/L	2
NOEC	552	Crustacea	>=1-mg/L	2

feldspars

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
NotNotNot	Not AvailableNot Available	AvailableAvailableAvailable		

mica

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE

	NotNotNot	Not AvailableNot Available AvailableAvailableAvailable			
silica crystalline - quartz	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isothiazolinones, mixed	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.129mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.007mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0063mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00049mg/L	2
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					

Harmful 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 Silica:

Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates. Once released into the environment, no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica.

Environmental Fate: Isothiazolinones are antimicrobials used to control bacteria, fungi, and for wood preservation and antifouling agents. They are frequently used in personal care products such as shampoos and other hair care products, as well as certain paint formulations. The most common isothiazolinone combinations are 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI).

Aquatic Fate: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI), undergo primary biological breakdown with half-lives of less than 24 hours in both oxygenated and low oxygen sediments with >55% breakdown occurring within 29 days. **DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
ethylene glycol		

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
 - ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- 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.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
 - ▶ Reduction ▶
 - Reuse
 - ▶ Recycling
 - ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. ▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
- ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
	Not Applicable

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

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
ETHYLENE GLYCOL(107-21-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 No Significant Risk	US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

Continued...

FELDSPARS(68476-25-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	

MICA(12001-26-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
	US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts	US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL):	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
Carcinogens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	

ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED(55965-84-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

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

Continued...

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	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Ethylene glycol	5000	2270

State Regulations**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: LISTED SUBSTANCE

Ethylene glycol (ingested) Listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (isothiazolinones, mixed)
Canada - DSL	No (feldspars)
Canada - NDSL	No (isothiazolinones, mixed; silica crystalline - quartz; ethylene glycol; mica)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (isothiazolinones, mixed; mica)
Japan - ENCS	No (isothiazolinones, mixed; feldspars; mica)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (isothiazolinones, mixed; mica)
Legend:	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = 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

Revision Date	01/19/2019
Initial Date	01/17/2019

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
feldspars	68476-25-5, 12244-10-9

Continued...

mica	12001-26-2, 129899-84-9, 61076-94-6
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ACRYTECH Line Paint

Version No: 2.23

Print Date: 01/18/2019

silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0, 308075-07-2
isothiazolinones, mixed	55965-84-9, 96118-96-6

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

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

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end of SDS