



# Decorative Surface Defender Flat Clear - P21203

## ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 3.3  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 09/01/2020  
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S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### Product Identifier

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name                  | Decorative Surface Defender Flat Clear - P21203 |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                                   |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                                   |

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

|                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Decorative Surface defender |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|

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

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

#### Emergency phone number

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Association / Organisation        | CHEMTEL      |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 800-255-3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 813-248-0585 |

### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture



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

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Classification | Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
|----------------|--|

#### Label elements

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|--|

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Signal word | Warning |
|-------------|---------|

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                     |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.                            |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction.               |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

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**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| <b>P264</b> | Wash thoroughly after handling   |
| <b>P261</b> | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>P305+P331+P338</b> | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| <b>P302+P352</b>      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  |
| <b>P332+P313</b>      | If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.  |
| <b>P362</b>           | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.   |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No   | %[weight] | Name                |
|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| 124-68-5 | <1        | monoisobutanolamine |

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

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>                                      |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>  |

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

See Section 11

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

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.

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- ▶ 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*

for irritant gas exposures:

- ▶ the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
- ▶ arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
- ▶ supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
- ▶ If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended

Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- ▶ Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- ▶ Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- ▶ Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

### SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

#### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ When heated to extreme temperatures, (&gt;1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> Combustion products include:<br>carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )<br>metal oxides<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>May emit poisonous fumes.<br>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

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

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

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

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

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## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <p>Silicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas</li> <li>▶ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide</li> <li>▶ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds</li> <li>▶ may react with fluorine, chlorates</li> <li>▶ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate</li> <li>▶ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul> |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## Emergency Limits

| Ingredient          | Material name      | TEEL-1   | TEEL-2    | TEEL-3    |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| monoisobutanolamine | Isobutanol-2-amine | 17 mg/m3 | 190 mg/m3 | 570 mg/m3 |


| Ingredient          | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| monoisobutanolamine | Not Available | Not Available |

## Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient          | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| monoisobutanolamine | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred. 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.   |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul> <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> |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> </ul>   |

## Respiratory protection

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

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

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## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## 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                          | Immiscible    | pH as a solution (1%)                   | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)                     | Not Available | VOG g/L                                 | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7  |
| Chemical stability                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul> |
| 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>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions. Inhalation of the ammonia fumes causes coughing, vomiting, reddening of lips, mouth, nose, throat and conjunctiva while higher concentrations can cause temporary blindness, restlessness, tightness in the chest, pulmonary oedema (lung damage), weak pulse and cyanosis.</p>   |
| Ingestion    | <p>Ingestion of propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml. Symptoms included increased heart-rate (tachycardia), excessive sweating (diaphoresis) and grand mal seizures in a 15 month child who ingested large doses (7.5 ml/day for 8 days) as an ingredient of vitamin preparation.</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> 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>Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.</p>   |
| Skin Contact | <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>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>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> <p>Mild skin reaction is seen with contact of the vapour of this material on moist skin. High concentrations or direct contact with solutions produces severe pain, a stinging sensation, burns and blisters and possible brown stains.</p> |
| Eye          | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.   |
| Chronic      | <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p>   |

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|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p>Severe exposure to triethylamine vapours may result in inflammation of the airways, chemical inflammation and fluid build-up in the lungs and even death. Animal testing has shown that chronic exposure can lead to decreased body weights, changes in nervous system function, anaemia, an increase in immature blood cells and chronic inflammation in the lungs.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper airway. Repeated exposure or prolonged contact may produce skin inflammation and conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Propylene glycol is thought to be sensitizing following the regular use of topical creams by eczema patients. Testing in humans showed that 16% of exposed individuals, irritation occurred, with 12.5% showing toxic or allergic reactions.</p> |
|--|---|

|   |                 |                   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| Decorative Surface Defender Flat Clear - P21203 | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|   | Not Available   | Not Available     |

|                     |  |                   |
|---------------------|--|-------------------|
| monoisobutanolamine | <b>TOXICITY</b>                              | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                     | 1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                    | Not Available     |
|                     | 230 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                     |                   |
|                     | Oral (mouse) LD50: 2150 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> |                   |
|                     | Oral (rat) LD50: 2900 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   |                   |

**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

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Decorative Surface Defender Flat Clear - P21203 | <p>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.</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most.</p> <p>For silica amorphous:<br/>Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d.</p> <p>In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS.</p> |
| MONOISOBUTANOLAMINE                             | TRIS AMINO and its surrogate chemicals have very little, if any, toxicity. They are mildly irritating to eyes at moderate concentrations, and do not cause allergic skin reactions.  |

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

|   |                 |                           |                |               |               |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Decorative Surface Defender Flat Clear - P21203 | <b>Endpoint</b> | <b>Test Duration (hr)</b> | <b>Species</b> | <b>Value</b>  | <b>Source</b> |
|   | Not Available   | Not Available             | Not Available  | Not Available | Not Available |

|                     |                 |                           |                               |              |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| monoisobutanolamine | <b>Endpoint</b> | <b>Test Duration (hr)</b> | <b>Species</b>                | <b>Value</b> | <b>Source</b> |
|                     | LC50            | 96                        | Fish                          | ≈100mg/L     | 1             |
|                     | EC50            | 48                        | Crustacea                     | ≈193mg/L     | 1             |
|                     | EC50            | 72                        | Algae or other aquatic plants | 402mg/L      | 2             |
|                     | NOEC            | 48                        | Crustacea                     | 100mg/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.

Propylene glycol is known to exert high levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) during degradation in surface waters. This process can adversely affect aquatic life by consuming oxygen needed by aquatic organisms for survival.

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

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For Ammonia:

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air.

For Amorphous Silica: Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert. It is not biodegradable.

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.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient          | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| monoisobutanolamine | LOW                     | LOW              |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient          | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| monoisobutanolamine | LOW (BCF = 330) |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient          | Mobility             |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| monoisobutanolamine | MEDIUM (KOC = 2.196) |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|---|

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

monoisobutanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

## Federal Regulations

## Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

## Section 311/312 hazard categories

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids) | No |
| Gas under pressure                              | No |
| Explosive                                       | No |
| Self-heating                                    | No |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)                    | No |
| Pyrophoric Gas                                  | No |
| Corrosive to metal                              | No |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)                 | No |
| Organic Peroxide                                | No |
| Self-reactive                                   | No |

Continued...

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|  |     |
|--|-----|
| In contact with water emits flammable gas                    | No  |
| Combustible Dust   | No  |
| Carcinogenicity  | No  |
| 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) | No  |
| Aspiration Hazard  | No  |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | No  |
| Simple Asphyxiant  | No  |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified                             | No  |

**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. California Proposition 65**

None Reported

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AIIIC             | Yes   |
| Australia Non-Industrial Use  | No (monoisobutanolamine)  |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (monoisobutanolamine)  |
| China - IECSC                 | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Yes   |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                 | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                 | Yes   |
| Vietnam - NCI                 | Yes   |
| Russia - ARIPS                | Yes   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

**SECTION 16 Other information**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 09/01/2020 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 01/18/2019 |

**CONTACT POINT**

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

**SDS Version Summary**

| Version   | Issue Date | Sections Updated  |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| 2.3.1.1.1 | 09/01/2020 | Ingredients, Name |

**Other information**

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

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

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

Continued...



**Decorative Surface Defender Flat Clear - P21203**

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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