# ProForMax Advanced Solid Color Coating Medium Base - P74292
## ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: **2.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **08/25/2020**
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S.GHS.USA.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | ProForMax Advanced Solid Color Coating Medium Base - P74292 |
| **Synonyms** | Not Available |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Specialty paint |

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

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

**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** | Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** |  |
| **Signal word** | **Warning** |

### Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H402** | Harmful to aquatic life. |

### Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

**Page 1 continued...**

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P273** | Avoid release to the environment. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P305+P351+P338** | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| **P337+P313** | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P501** | 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 |
|---|---|---|
| 57-55-6 | 1-5 | propylene glycol |
| 25265-77-4 | 1-5 | 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate |
| 7632-00-0 | <1 | sodium nitrite |
| 1317-80-2 | 10-15 | titanium dioxide (rutile) |

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

## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin contact occurs:<br>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ Immediately give a glass of water.<br>▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.
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.

**Continued...**

## SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Incompatibility** | ‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>‣ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ‣ Combustible.<br>‣ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.<br>Combustion products include:<br>carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>silicon dioxide ($SiO_2$)<br>metal oxides<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | ‣ Remove all ignition sources.<br>‣ Clean up all spills immediately. |
| **Major Spills** | ‣ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.<br>‣ 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 ($Na_2S_2O_5$) or sodium bisulfite ($NaHSO_3$), or 12% sodium sulfite ($Na_2SO_3$) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl). |

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| **Other information** | ‣ Store in original containers.<br>‣ Keep containers securely sealed. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ‣ Metal can or drum<br>‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.<br>‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | Titanium dioxide<br>‣ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers<br>‣ reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence<br>‣ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere<br>‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | titanium dioxide (rutile) | Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Ca See Appendix A |

**Continued...**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | titanium dioxide (rutile) | Titanium dioxide: Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | titanium dioxide (rutile) | Titanium dioxide | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | LRT irr |

**Emergency Limits**

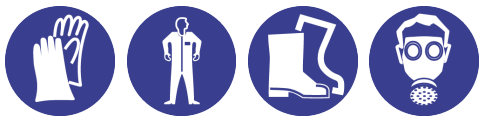
| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| propylene glycol | Polypropylene glycols | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |
| propylene glycol | Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol) | 30 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 | 7,900 mg/m3 |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, 2,2,4-; (Texanol) | 13 mg/m3 | 140 mg/m3 | 840 mg/m3 |
| sodium nitrite | Sodium nitrite | 6.4 mg/m3 | 71 mg/m3 | 240 mg/m3 |
| titanium dioxide (rutile) | Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide) | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| propylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium nitrite | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide (rutile) | 5,000 mg/m3 | Not Available |

**Occupational Exposure Banding**

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---|---|---|
| propylene glycol | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| sodium nitrite | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m³ |
| ***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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appropriate engineering controls** | 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. |
| **Personal protection** |  |
| **Eye and face protection** | ‣ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>‣ Chemical goggles. |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below |
| **Hands/feet protection** | ‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber<br>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.<br>‣ Butyl rubber gloves<br>·Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.) |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ‣ Overalls.<br>‣ P.V.C apron. |

### Respiratory protection

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

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

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | Not Available |

**Continued...**

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

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>▸ Product is considered stable. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | See section 7 |
| **Conditions to avoid** | See section 7 |
| **Incompatible materials** | See section 7 |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | See section 5 |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.<br>The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions.<br>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.<br>The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose. |
| **Ingestion** | The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.<br>Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination.<br>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.<br>Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. |
| **Skin Contact** | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.<br>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>A 0.5% solution of 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is irritating to the skin. Even 0.05% can cause allergy, according to patch tests, with reddening of the skin.<br>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.<br>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.<br>511ipa |
| **Eye** | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.<br>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.<br>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. |
| **Chronic** | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.<br>Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer.<br>The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species.<br>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.<br>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.<br>Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness.<br>Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. |

| **ProForMax Advanced Solid Color Coating Medium Base - P74292** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
|---|---|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available |

| **propylene glycol** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
|---|---|---|
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20800 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l/4H[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| | Oral (dog) LD50: =20000 mg/kg[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (mouse) LD50: =22000 mg/kg[2] | Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod |
| | Oral (mouse) LD50: =23900 mg/kg[2] | Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild |
| | Oral (rabbit) LD50: =18000-19000 mg/kg[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (rabbit) LD50: =18500 mg/kg[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2] | |

| **2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
|---|---|---|
| | >16000 mg/kg[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16000 mg/kg[2] | Eyes - Moderate irritant * |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.325 mg/l/6h[2] | Skin - Slight irritant * |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1600 mg/l***[2] | Skin (rabbit): mild *** |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |

| **sodium nitrite** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
|---|---|---|
| | 1.71 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| | 14 mg/kg[2] | |
| | 71 mg/kg[2] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0055 mg/l/4H[2] | |
| | Oral (mouse) LD50: =175 mg/kg[2] | |
| | Oral (mouse) LD50: 214 mg/kg[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: =85 mg/kg[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 180 mg/kg[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 200 mg/kg[2] | |

| **titanium dioxide (rutile)** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
|---|---|---|
| | 0.0032 mg/kg[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | 0.04 mg/kg[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | 60000 mg/kg[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **PROPYLENE GLYCOL** | The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most. |
| **2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE** | Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop] |
| **SODIUM NITRITE** | Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.<br>Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. |
| **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)** | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.<br>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. Skin (human) 0.3: mg/3d-I mild |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **PROPYLENE GLYCOL & 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)** | 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. |
| **2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE & SODIUM NITRITE** | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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

**ProForMax Advanced Solid Color Coating Medium Base - P74292**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**propylene glycol**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | >10-mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 43-500mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19-100mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 168 | Fish | 11-530mg/L | 2 |

**2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | >19mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >19mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 8.1mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2mg/L | 2 |

**sodium nitrite**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 35mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | ca.12.5100mg/L | 1 |
| EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 1176 | Fish | 0.05mg/L | 1 |

**titanium dioxide (rutile)**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >10-mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1mg/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.
For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.
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.
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.

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| propylene glycol | LOW | LOW |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW | LOW |
| sodium nitrite | LOW | LOW |
| titanium dioxide (rutile) | HIGH | HIGH |

**Continued...**

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| propylene glycol | LOW (BCF = 1) |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966) |
| sodium nitrite | LOW (LogKOW = 0.0564) |
| titanium dioxide (rutile) | LOW (BCF = 10) |

**Mobility in soil**

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

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

**Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. |

## SECTION 14 Transport information

**Labels Required**

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

**propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists**

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate is found on the following regulatory lists**

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**sodium nitrite is found on the following regulatory lists**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

**titanium dioxide (rutile) is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

**Continued...**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

## Federal Regulations

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

**Section 311/312 hazard categories**

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

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

| Name | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|---|---|---|
| Sodium nitrite | 100 | 45.4 |

## State Regulations

**US. California Proposition 65**

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

**US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens: Listed substance**

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

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC | Yes |
| Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (propylene glycol; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate; sodium nitrite; titanium dioxide (rutile)) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (propylene glycol; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate; sodium nitrite; titanium dioxide (rutile)) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |

**Continued...**

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes |
| ***Legend:*** | *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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 08/25/2020 |
| **Initial Date** | 08/17/2020 |

**CONTACT POINT**

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

### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---|---|---|
| 1.2.1.1.1 | 08/25/2020 | 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
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**