

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .42710

Product Name: DRY MIST LATEX EGG SHELL WHITE

Revision Date: Apr 04, 2025 **Date Printed:** Apr 04, 2025

Version: 5.0 **Supersedes Date:** Dec 17, 2019

Manufacturer's Name: Repcolite Paints, Inc.

Address: 473 West 17th Street Holland, MI, US, 49423

Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053

Information Phone Number: 616-396-1275

Fax: 616-396-9654

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Skin Irritation - Category 3

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms



Signal Word

Warning

Hazardous Statements - Health

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Acute toxicity of 20.9% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| 0007732-18-5 | WATER | 30% - 50% |
| proprietary | acrylic copolymer | 12% - 27% |
| 0001317-65-3 | CALCIUM CARBONATE | 9% - 22% |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 7% - 15% |
| 0001332-58-7 | KAOLIN | 5% - 11% |
| PROPRIETARY | PROPRIETARY MIXTURE OF SUBSTANCES | 0.2% - 1.5% |
| 0025265-77-4 | 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL PENTANEDIOL 1,3-MONOISOBUTYRAT | 0.1% - 1.2% |
| 0007631-86-9 | SILICA, AMORPHOUS | 0.1% - 0.6% |
| 0021645-51-2 | ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE | 0.1% - 0.6% |
| 0000124-68-5 | 2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL | 0.0% - 0.3% |
| Proprietary | Acrylic Polymer | 0.0% - 0.2% |
| 0127087-87-0 | NONYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE | 0.0% - 0.2% |
| 0001863-63-4 | AMMONIUM BENZOATE | 0.0% - 0.1% |
| 0007632-00-0 | SODIUM NITRITE | 0.0% - 0.1% |
| 0014808-60-7 | SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | Trace |
| 0000077-99-6 | 1,3-PROPANEDIOL, 2-ETHYL-2 (HYDROXYMETHYL)- | Trace |
| 0000577-11-7 | DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE | Trace |
| 0009004-62-0 | CELLULOSE, 2-HYDROXYETHYL ETHER | Trace |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | Trace |
| 0000110-91-8 | MORPHOLINE | Trace |
| 0027646-80-6 | 2-METHYLAMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL | Trace |
| 0000110-30-5 | N,N-ETHYLENE BIS-OCTADECANAMIDE | Trace |
| 0064742-94-5 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | Trace |
| 0064742-95-6 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | Trace |
| 0002682-20-4 | 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE | Trace |
| 0002634-33-5 | 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE | Trace |
| 0064742-88-7 | MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | Trace |
| PROPRIETARY | PROPRIETARY ADDITIVE | Trace |
| 0000095-63-6 | 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE | Trace |
| 0025322-68-3 | POLYETHYLENE GYLCOL | Trace |
| 0000104-76-7 | 2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL | Trace |
| 0009014-93-1 | Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(dinonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy- | Trace |
| 0000142-16-5 | 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, 1,4-bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester | Trace |
| 0000108-67-8 | MESITYLENE | Trace |
| 0000091-20-3 | NAPHTHALENE | Trace |

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 0007631-90-5 | SODIUM BISULFITE | Trace |
| 0025340-17-4 | DIETHYLBENZENE | Trace |
| 0000107-22-2 | ETHANEDIOL | Trace |

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.

Skin Contact

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water (and mild soap) for 5 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

If you feel unwell or if concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or are concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Product will not burn but may spatter if temperature exceeds the boiling point of water.

Dried solids can burn.

Precautions for Firefighters

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Equipment

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary people away; Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Evacuate area and ventilate. Flammable/combustible material.

Protective Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Dike area to contain spill.

Absorb spill with inert absorbent.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Keep from freezing.

General

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | ACGIH TWA (ppm) |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL | | | | | | | | 5 |

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | ACGIH TWA (ppm) |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CALCIUM CARBONATE | | [15]; [5 (a)]; | | | 1 | | | |
| ETHANEDIOL | | | | | | | | |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | 1000 | 1900 | | | 1 | | | |
| KAOLIN | | [15]; [5 (a)]; | | | 1 | | | |
| MESITYLENE | | | | | | | | 10 |
| NAPHTHALENE | 10 | 50 | | | 1 | | | 10 |
| SILICA, AMORPHOUS | 20 (b) | 80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 | | | 1,3 | | | |
| SODIUM BISULFITE | | | | | | | | |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | | 15 | | | 1 | | | |

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH Notations | ACGIH TLV Basis |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE | | | | A4 | | CNS impair; hematologic eff |
| 2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL | | | | A3 | A3 | URT & eye irr |
| CALCIUM CARBONATE | | | | | | |
| ETHANEDIOL | 0.1 (IFV) | | | A4 | DSEN; A4 | URT irr; larynx metaplasia |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | | 1000 | | A3 | A3 | URT irr |
| KAOLIN | 2 (E,R) | | | A4 | A4 | Pneumoconiosis |
| MESITYLENE | | | | | | CNS impair; hematologic eff |
| NAPHTHALENE | | | | A3 | Skin; A3; BEI | URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia |
| SILICA, AMORPHOUS | | | | | | |
| SODIUM BISULFITE | 5 | | | A4 | A4 | Skin; eye, & URT irr |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 0.2 (R)(Nano), 2.5 (R) | | | A3 | | LRT irr; pneumoconiosis |

(IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (R) - Respirable fraction, A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, DSEN - Dermal sensitization, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3), OSHA Carcinogen, OSHA Skin designation, ACGIH TWA (ppm) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Density | 11.57900 lb/gal |
| % Solids By Weight | 57.58700% |
| % VOC | 1.22494% |
| Density VOC | 0.14184 lb/gal |
| VOC Regulatory | 0.32398 lb/gal |
| VOC Regulatory | 38.82290 g/l |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Appearance | N/A |
| Odor Threshold | N/A |
| Odor Description | N/A |
| pH | N/A |
| Water Solubility | N/A |
| Flammability | N/A |
| Flash Point Symbol | N/A |
| Flash Point | N/A |
| Viscosity | N/A |
| Lower Explosion Level | N/A |
| Upper Explosion Level | N/A |
| Vapor Pressure | N/A |
| Vapor Density | NA |
| Freezing Point | N/A |
| Melting Point | N/A |
| Low Boiling Point | N/A |
| High Boiling Point | N/A |
| Auto Ignition Temp | N/A |
| Decomposition Pt | N/A |
| Evaporation Rate | N/A |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N/A |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

Conditions To Avoid

Prevent from freezing.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Burning of dried solids may give off oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged contact may produce temporary reddening of skin.

Causes mild skin irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Direct contact may cause eye irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May contain products that will irritate mucous membrane and respiratory tract.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Chronic Exposure

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

Aspiration Hazard

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

If liquid is swallowed, it may get into lungs by aspiration

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0001332-58-7 KAOLIN

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: lung injury.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0064742-88-7 MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Acute Toxicity

Inhalation may produce symptoms of headache and nausea in poorly ventilated areas.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

High concentration of vapors may cause intoxication

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data

LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (2)

0001317-65-3 CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 6450 mg/kg (10; unconfirmed)

0002634-33-5 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE

LD50 (oral, rodent - rat): 1020 mg/kg, Toxic effects: Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LC50 (inhalation, Rat): >5.09 mg/L ; 4-hr exposure

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

No mortality observed at this dose.

LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 Hamster: > 10000 mg/kg

LC50 (Rodent - rat, Inhalation) : >590 mg/m³ (4 hour exposure) Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >2 mL/kg ,Toxic effects : Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - changes in motor activity (specific assay) Behavioral - irritability

0000110-91-8 MORPHOLINE

LC50 (rat): 2250 ppm/duration not reported (male rat) (1,9); 2150 ppm/duration not reported (female rat) (1,9); greater than 22.2 mg/L (6240 ppm)/1-hr exposure (12)

LC50 (mouse): 1320 mg/m³ (371 ppm)/2-hr exposure (reported but cannot be confirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1600 mg/kg (7,12,13); 1050 mg/kg (3,7,9,12)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 525 mg/kg (16); 720 mg/kg (15)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 900 mg/kg (7,12,13)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): 0.5 mL/kg/24-hr (500 mg/kg/24-hr) (undiluted) (3,7,12,16)

Lethal dose (oral, rat or guinea pig): 0.1 g/kg (undiluted, not neutralized); all animals died rapidly. When diluted with 4 volumes of water, the minimum lethal dose was 0.9 g/kg (guinea pig) or 1.6 g/kg (rat) (13).

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow3),

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

0002682-20-4 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE

LC50(Fish - Bluegill , 96 hrs) : 0.3 mg/L

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Not regulated by the US Department of Transportation.

IMDG Information

No data available.

IATA Information

No data available.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|--|-------------|---|
| 0007732-18-5 | WATER | 30% - 50% | TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| proprietary | acrylic copolymer | 12% - 27% | SARA312 |
| 0001317-65-3 | CALCIUM CARBONATE | 9% - 22% | SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 7% - 15% | SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| 0001332-58-7 | KAOLIN | 5% - 11% | SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0025265-77-4 | 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL PENTANEDIOL 1,3-MONOISOBUTYRAT | 0.1% - 1.2% | SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0007631-86-9 | SILICA, AMORPHOUS | 0.1% - 0.6% | SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0000124-68-5 | 2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL | 0.0% - 0.3% | SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0127087-87-0 | NONYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE | 0.0% - 0.2% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0001863-63-4 | AMMONIUM BENZOATE | 0.0% - 0.1% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0007632-00-0 | SODIUM NITRITE | 0.0% - 0.1% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0000577-11-7 | DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE | Trace | SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | Trace | Canada_NPRI, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0002634-33-5 | 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE | Trace | SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0000095-63-6 | 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE | Trace | Canada_NPRI, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0000104-76-7 | 2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL | Trace | SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0000108-67-8 | MESITYLENE | Trace | Canada_NPRI, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0000091-20-3 | NAPHTHALENE | Trace | Canada_NPRI, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| 0007631-90-5 | SODIUM BISULFITE | Trace | SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0025340-17-4 | DIETHYLBENZENE | Trace | SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |
| 0000107-22-2 | ETHANEDIOL | Trace | SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), VOC, Canada_NPRI, SARA312 regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including TITANIUM DIOXIDE, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

General

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Health | / 1 |
| FLAMMABILITY | 0 |
| Physical Hazard | 0 |
| Personal Protection | X |

(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

Version 5.0:

Revision Date: Apr 04, 2025

DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.