



DecoColor Ultra Performance Olympic Blue - DCOB

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 2.4
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | DecoColor Ultra Performance Olympic Blue - DCOB |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Sports Surface |
|--------------------------|----------------|

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, Carcinogenicity Category 1A |
|----------------|---|

Label elements

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

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|-------------|--------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

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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

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required. |

Precautionary statement(s) 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. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

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 |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 14808-60-7 | 15-20 | <u>silica crystalline - quartz</u> |
| 14464-46-1 | 1-5 | <u>crystalite</u> |
| 25265-77-4 | .5-1.5 | <u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate</u> |
| 1332-58-7 | <1 | <u>kaolin</u> |
| 13463-67-7 | 1-5 | <u>titanium dioxide</u> |

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 | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p> |

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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ▶ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) silicon dioxide (SiO ₂) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. |
| Major Spills | Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |

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

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

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

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▸ 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) | silica crystalline - quartz | Cristobalite, Quartz, Tridymite, Tripoli | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Ca See Appendix A |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica: Crystalline Quartz | 10 / (% SiO ₂ + 2) mg/m ³ / 250 / (%SiO ₂ + 5) mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | (Name ((Respirable)) ((f) This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.)); (TWA mppcf (((b) The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.))); (TWA mg/m ³ (((e) Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics: Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere), Percent passing selector 2, 90 2.5, 75 3.5, 50 5.0, 25 10, 0. The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC (now NRC) instrument. The respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with an MRE; the figure corresponding to that of 2.4 mg/m ³ in the table for coal dust is 4.5 mg/m ³ K.))) |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica, crystalline, respirable dust: Quartz | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | see 1910.1053; (7) See Table Z-3 for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in § 1910.1053 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect. |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica, crystalline -α-quartz and cristobalite (Respirable particulate matter) | 0.025 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | cristobalite | Silica: Crystalline Cristobalite | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | (Name (Use 1/2 the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz. ((f) This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.))) |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | cristobalite | Silica, crystalline, respirable dust: Cristobalite | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | see 1910.1053; (7) See Table Z-3 for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in § 1910.1053 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect. |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | cristobalite | Silica, crystalline -α-quartz and cristobalite (Respirable particulate matter) | 0.025 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | kaolin | China clay, Clay, Hydrated aluminum silicate, Hydrite, Porcelain clay [Note: Main constituent of Kaolin is Kaolinite (Al ₂ Si ₂ O ₅ (OH) ₄].] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | kaolin | Kaolin: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | kaolin | Kaolin: Total dust | 15 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | kaolin | Kaolin (Respirable particulate matter) | 2 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Pneumoconiosis |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | titanium dioxide | Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Ca See Appendix A |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide: Total dust | 15 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | LRT irr |

Emergency Limits


| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| silica crystalline - quartz | 0.075 mg/m ³ | 33 mg/m ³ | 200 mg/m ³ |
| cristobalite | 0.075 mg/m ³ | 33 mg/m ³ | 200 mg/m ³ |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | 13 mg/m ³ | 140 mg/m ³ | 840 mg/m ³ |
| titanium dioxide | 30 mg/m ³ | 330 mg/m ³ | 2,000 mg/m ³ |

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| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---------------|
| silica crystalline - quartz | 25 mg/m ³ / 50 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| crystalite | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| kaolin | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | 5,000 mg/m ³ | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>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> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ 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)

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

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- ▶ Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- ▶ Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- ▶ Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
- ▶ 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 |
| 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 |

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Vapour density (Air = 1) Not Available

VOC g/L Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. |
| 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. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. |
| Ingestion | Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing. 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. |
| Skin Contact | There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. 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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| DecoColor Ultra Performance Olympic Blue - DCOB | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| silica crystalline - quartz | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 500 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| cristobalite | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentenediol monoisobutyrate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >19 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >3200 mg/kg ^[2] | Eyes - Moderate irritant * |
| | | Skin - Slight irritant * |
| | | Skin (rabbit): mild *** Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| kaolin | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.28 mg/l ^[1] | Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[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

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| | |
|---|---|
| CRISTOBALITE | Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-l * Millions of particles per cubic foot |
| 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] The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| KAOLIN | For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallization of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low. |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | * IUCLID 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. 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. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. |
| DecoColor Ultra Performance Olympic Blue - DCOB & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 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. |
| SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ & CRISTOBALITE | WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. |
| 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 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. |
| KAOLIN & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| DecoColor Ultra Performance Olympic Blue - DCOB | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| cristobalite | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >19mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >19mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.28mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 18.4mg/l | 1 |
| kaolin | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.9mg/l | 2 |
| | BCF | 1008 | Fish | <1.19.6 | 7 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1.853.06mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.757.58mg/l | 4 |

Continued...

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| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48 | Crustacea | 0.003mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 179.05mg/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.

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 |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW | LOW |
| titanium dioxide | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|-----------------------|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966) |
| titanium dioxide | LOW (BCF = 10) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|-------------------|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW (KOC = 22.28) |
| titanium dioxide | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <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"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

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

Land transport (ADG): 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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|---|---------------|
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Available |
| crystalite | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Not Available |
| kaolin | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Available |

DecoColor Ultra Performance Olympic Blue - DCOB

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| crystalite | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Not Available |
| kaolin | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Carcinogens Listing

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

crystalite is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US OSHA Carcinogens Listing

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3

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

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

kaolin is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

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

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

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 |

DecoColor Ultra Performance Olympic Blue - DCOB

| | |
|--|-----|
| Self-reactive | No |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas | No |
| Combustible Dust | No |
| Carcinogenicity | Yes |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) | No |
| Reproductive toxicity | No |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | 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)

None Reported

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

silica crystalline - quartz, cristobalite, titanium dioxide Listed

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|--|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (silica crystalline - quartz; cristobalite; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate; kaolin) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (kaolin) |
| 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 |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory 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 | 03/10/2021 |
| Initial Date | 03/09/2021 |

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|-----------|------------|---|
| 1.4.1.1.1 | 03/10/2021 | Acute Health (inhaled), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Ingredients |

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

Continued...

DecoColor Ultra Performance Olympic Blue - DCOB

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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