

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **04/02/2021**Print Date: **04/02/2021**S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Product name Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR Synonyms Not Available	
Synonyms		
Other means of identification Not Available		

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Sports Surface
Relevant lucitinieu 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		
Email		

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, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
H350 May cause cancer.		

Version No: **2.2** Page **2** of **10** Issue Date: **04/02/2021**

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print Date: 04/02/2021

Not Applicable

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	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.	
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.	

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
13463-67-7	1-5	titanium dioxide
14808-60-7	15-20	silica crystalline - quartz
14464-46-1	1-5	cristobalite
25265-77-4	<1	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate
1332-58-7	<1	kaolin

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: 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 If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. Inhalation If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.		

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ► Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Version No: 2.2 Page 3 of 10 Issue Date: 04/02/2021

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print Date: 04/02/2021

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

- 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.

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include:

Fire/Explosion Hazard

carbon dioxide (CO2) silicon dioxide (SiO2)

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	 Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. 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

- 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

- Store in original containers.
- ► Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Storage incompatibility

- ► Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Silicas

- react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- reacts exothermically with oxygen diffuoride, 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
- ► 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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	LRT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide - Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Version No: **2.2** Page **4** of **10** Issue Date: **04/02/2021**

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print	Date:	04/02/2021

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline -α-quartz and cristobalite (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica: Crystalline: Quartz (Respirable)	10 (%SiO2+2) mg/m3 / 250 (%SiO2+5) mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline (as respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	cristobalite	Silica, crystalline -α-quartz and cristobalite (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	cristobalite	Silica: Crystalline: Cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	kaolin	Kaolin (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pneumoconiosis
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	kaolin	Kaolin- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	kaolin	Kaolin- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	kaolin	Kaolin - total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	kaolin	Kaolin - respirable	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
cristobalite	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	840 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available	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	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls. ► P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

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

Version No: **2.2** Page **5** of **10** Issue Date: **04/02/2021**

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print Date: 04/02/2021

- ▶ 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	Moisture sensitive.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Agua= 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

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Vapour density (Air = 1)

Not Available

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 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

VOC g/L

Not Available

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.
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.
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. 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.

Version No: **2.2** Page **6** of **10** Issue Date: **04/02/2021**

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print Date: 04/02/2021

Chronic

sensitisation

Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.

Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

produce severe defects.

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.

Plexichrome Ultra	TOXICITY	IDDITATION	
Performance California Red -	Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available	
PLCR	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
titonium diavida	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse	effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
titanium dioxide	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.28 mg/l4 ^[1]	Skin (human): 0	.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
titanium dioxide	e effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
silica crystalline - quartz	Oral(Rat) LD50; 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
cristobalite			
	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >19 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse	effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
2 4-trimethyl-1 3-pentanedial	Oral(Rat) LD50: >3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eyes - Moderate	e irritant *
monoisobutyrate	3 3	Skin - Slight irrita	ant *
		-	
		, ,	
			3 ,
kaolin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Ruomi	Not Available	Not Available	
Legend:			ained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise
	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even	years after exposure to the materi	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation.	n years after exposure to the materi S) which can occur after exposure to	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition b high levels of highly irritating compound.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin	n years after exposure to the materi 6) which can occur after exposure to g to inflammation. Repeated or pro	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition o high levels of highly irritating compound. longed exposure to irritants may produce
TITANIUM DIOXIDE CRISTOBALITE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the Martin (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million	n years after exposure to the material which can occur after exposure to g to inflammation. Repeated or pro	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition o high levels of highly irritating compound. longed exposure to irritants may produce ogenic to Humans.
	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/	n years after exposure to the material which can occur after exposure to get o inflammation. Repeated or proving to inflammation. Repeated or proving the second se	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition o high levels of highly irritating compound. longed exposure to irritants may produce ogenic to Humans. cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No op]
CRISTOBALITE 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/I Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) * effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat * The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged	n years after exposure to the material which can occur after exposure to get o inflammation. Repeated or prosent as of particles per cubic foot "** Ames Test: negative *** Micronu "** [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perst contact causing inflammation. Repeated by crystallization of vitre as formed by crystallization of vitre as some contact of the contact of the contact causing inflammation.	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition o high levels of highly irritating compound. longed exposure to irritants may produce ogenic to Humans. cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No op] eated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce
CRISTOBALITE 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE KAOLIN Plexichrome Ultra	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) * effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat * The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged conjunctivitis. For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays.	n years after exposure to the material years after exposure to the material years after exposure to get to inflammation. Repeated or profess of particles per cubic foot *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronu *** [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perst contact causing inflammation. Repeated by crystallization of vitre ry low. g or skin contact. When inhaled, it is	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition on high levels of highly irritating compound. Ilonged exposure to irritants may produce organic to Humans. Cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No op] eated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce or prolonged exposure to irritants may pr
CRISTOBALITE 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE KAOLIN Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/I Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) * effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat * The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged conjunctivitis. For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clexpected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is ve	n years after exposure to the material of which can occur after exposure to get to inflammation. Repeated or prosence of the process of particles per cubic foot "** Ames Test: negative *** Micronu *** [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perst contact causing inflammation. Repeated by crystallization of vitre ry low. In by the stomach and intestines departs of the process o	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition on high levels of highly irritating compound. Illonged exposure to irritants may produce sogenic to Humans. Cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No op] eated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce sous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing
CRISTOBALITE 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE KAOLIN Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red- PLCR & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/I Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) * effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat * The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged conjunctivitis. For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clexpected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is vee. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption	n years after exposure to the material of which can occur after exposure to get to inflammation. Repeated or prosent of the process of particles per cubic foot "** Ames Test: negative *** Micronu *** [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perst contact causing inflammation. Repeated by crystallization of vitre ry low. In by the stomach and intestines departs of the process of	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition to high levels of highly irritating compound. Ionged exposure to irritants may produce ogenic to Humans. cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No op] eated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce eous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing pends on the size of the particle.
CRISTOBALITE 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE KAOLIN Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR & TITANIUM DIOXIDE TITANIUM DIOXIDE & KAOLIN TITANIUM DIOXIDE & 2,2,4- TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) * effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat * The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged conjunctivitis. For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clexpected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is vee Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption No significant acute toxicological data identified in literat	n years after exposure to the material of which can occur after exposure to get to inflammation. Repeated or prosent as of particles per cubic foot "** Ames Test: negative *** Micronu *** [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perst contact causing inflammation. Repays formed by crystallization of vitre ry low. g or skin contact. When inhaled, it in by the stomach and intestines depute search. Trepeated exposure and may produce has been classified by the IARC on has classified occupational exposwhat IARC considered sufficient exposwha	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition on high levels of highly irritating compound. Ilonged exposure to irritants may produce organic to Humans. Cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No oppleated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce eated or prolonged exposure eated expo
CRISTOBALITE 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE KAOLIN Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR & TITANIUM DIOXIDE TITANIUM DIOXIDE & KAOLIN TITANIUM DIOXIDE & 2,2,4- TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ & CRISTOBALITE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/I Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) * effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat * The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged conjunctivitis. For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clexpected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is veen Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption No significant acute toxicological data identified in literat The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substar The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quarts.	n years after exposure to the material of the proposer of the	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition on high levels of highly irritating compound. Ilonged exposure to irritants may produce organic to Humans. Cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** Not opple attention of the production of the size of the particle. Cas Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS of the production of the p
CRISTOBALITE 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE KAOLIN Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red- PLCR & TITANIUM DIOXIDE TITANIUM DIOXIDE & KAOLIN TITANIUM DIOXIDE & 2,2,4- TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE SILICA CRYSTALLINE -	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/I Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) * effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat * The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged conjunctivitis. For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clexpected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is veen Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption No significant acute toxicological data identified in literat The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substar The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on	n years after exposure to the material of which can occur after exposure to get to inflammation. Repeated or prosent as of particles per cubic foot "** Ames Test: negative *** Micronu *** [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perst contact causing inflammation. Repays formed by crystallization of vitre ry low. g or skin contact. When inhaled, it in by the stomach and intestines depute search. Trepeated exposure and may produce has been classified by the IARC on has classified occupational exposwhat IARC considered sufficient exposwha	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition on high levels of highly irritating compound. Ilonged exposure to irritants may produce organic to Humans. Cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** Notop] eated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce eated or prolonged exposure eated expo
CRISTOBALITE 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE KAOLIN Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR & TITANIUM DIOXIDE TITANIUM DIOXIDE & KAOLIN TITANIUM DIOXIDE & 2,2,4- TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ & CRISTOBALITE Acute Toxicity	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leadin conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the I/I Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Million Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) * effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat * The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged conjunctivitis. For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clexpected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is veen to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption No significant acute toxicological data identified in literat The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substar The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartation.	n years after exposure to the material or years after exposure to the material or which can occur after exposure to go to inflammation. Repeated or prosent of particles per cubic foot of the second	al ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition on high levels of highly irritating compound. Ilonged exposure to irritants may produce organic to Humans. Cleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** Not oplicated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce eated or prolonged exposure eated

Version No: **2.2** Page **7** of **10** Issue Date: **04/02/2021**

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print Date: 04/02/2021

Mutagenicity

×

Aspiration Hazard



X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Plexichrome Ultra	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Performance California Red - PLCR	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	BCF	1008	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
titanium dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48	Crustacea	0.003mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
silica crystalline - quartz	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Species Value	
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availabl
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availabl
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sourc
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>19mg/l	2
2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LC50	96	Fish	>19mg/l	2
monoisobutyrate	NOEC(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.28mg/l	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.4mg/l	1
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availabl

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

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

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

Version No: **2.2** Page **8** of **10** Issue Date: **04/02/2021**

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print Date: 04/02/2021

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.

- ▶ 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
titanium dioxide	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
titanium dioxide	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

cristobalite is found on the following regulatory lists

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 Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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 Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Version No: **2.2** Page **9** of **10** Issue Date: **04/02/2021**

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print Date: 04/02/2021

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 Limits (PELs) 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 Limits (PELs) 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	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)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	

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

titanium dioxide, silica crystalline - quartz, cristobalite Listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / 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)

Version No: 2.2 Page 10 of 10 Issue Date: 04/02/2021

Plexichrome Ultra Performance California Red - PLCR

Print Date: 04/02/2021

National Inventory	Status
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	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	04/02/2021
Initial Date	03/30/2021

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
1.2.1.1.1	04/02/2021	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

ES: Exposure Standard

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

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.