



CoolTop Ultra All Colors

ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/17/2022

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	CoolTop Ultra All Colors
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Sports Surface
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd	ICP Construction Inc.
Address	30-32 Assembly Drive Tullamarine, VIC 3043 Australia	150 Dascomb Road Andover, MA 01810 United States
Telephone	61 3 9338 9851	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sales-australia@icpgroup.com	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1300-954-583	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

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P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

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.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
13463-67-7*	0.1-1	<u>Titanium Dioxide</u>
107-21-1	1-5	<u>ethylene glycol</u>
14808-60-7*	30-60	<u>Silica Chrystalline - Quartz</u>
13983-17-0	1-5	<u>wollastonite</u>
330-54-1	<0.1	<u>diuron</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

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 contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

for diuron:

- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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
Australia Exposure Standards	Titanium Dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (vapour)	20 ppm / 52 mg/m3	104 mg/m3 / 40 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (particulate)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	Silica Chrystalline - Quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	diuron	Diuron	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Titanium Dioxide	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
ethylene glycol	30 ppm	150 ppm	900 ppm
Silica Chrystalline - Quartz	0.075 mg/m ³	33 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Titanium Dioxide	5,000 mg/m ³	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
Silica Chrystalline - Quartz	25 mg/m ³ / 50 mg/m ³	Not Available
wollastonite	Not Available	Not Available
diuron	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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
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>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <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> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

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

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Modified cellulose polymers formed by the reaction with the free hydroxyl groups in cellulose. The number of hydroxyl groups reacting, as well as the nature of the substituent, largely determine the physical properties, particularly solubility, of the product.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available

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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 (°C)	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 Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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 (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	35

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. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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.
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	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Red blood cells and rabbit alveolar macrophages exposed to calcium silicate insulation materials in vitro showed haemolysis in one study but not in another. Both studies showed the substance to be more cytotoxic than titanium dioxide but less toxic than asbestos.</p> <p>In a small cohort mortality study of workers in a wollastonite quarry, the observed number of deaths from all cancers combined and lung cancer were lower than expected.</p> <p>According to animal testing, wollastonite only caused a small increase in sarcomas of the chest cavity. A study of workers in a wollastonite quarry showed that deaths from all cancers were lower than expected. Occupational exposure can cause reduced lung function and lung disease.</p> <p>Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may include skin irritation, abnormal pigmentation, growth retardation, blurring of vision, abnormal liver, spleen and thyroid effects; red blood cell destruction, or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity causing bluish discoloration and breathlessness.</p>

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CoolTop Ultra All Colors	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/4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
ethylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (mouse) LD50: >3500 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D
		Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
Silica Chrystalline - Quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
wollastonite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
diuron	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.05 mg/4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50; 1017 mg/kg ^[2]		
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	

CoolTop Ultra All Colors	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	[Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body.
WOLLASTONITE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
DIURON	Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorazobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day
CoolTop Ultra All Colors & DIURON	Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs, while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults. Exposure to sublethal doses of diuron causes formation of methaemoglobin, an abnormal form of the protein haemoglobin which carries oxygen in the blood.
WOLLASTONITE & DIURON	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

CoolTop Ultra All Colors	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Titanium Dioxide	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
EC50		48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)		504h	Crustacea	0.02mg/l	4
LC50		96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ethylene glycol	EC50(ECx)	Not Available	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-7500mg/l
EC50		48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50		96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	1
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-13000mg/l	1
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Silica Chrystalline - Quartz	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
		Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
	wollastonite	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
		Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
	diuron	BCF	1008h	Fish	<2.9-14
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	4
EC50		48h	Crustacea	1-1.9mg/l	4
LC50		96h	Fish	0.53-0.96mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)		2h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Diuron: Vapor pressure: 6.90 x10⁻⁸ mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10⁻¹⁰ atm m³ mol⁻¹.

Atmospheric Fate: Diuron is non-volatile in the atmosphere and is unlikely to be dispersed over large areas. Diuron has a low tendency to volatilize from water or moist soils.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Titanium Dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
diuron	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Titanium Dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)
diuron	LOW (BCF = 14)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Titanium Dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

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Otherwise:

- ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

- ▶ **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.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
- ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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
ethylene glycol	Not Available
Silica Chrystalline - Quartz	Not Available
wollastonite	Not Available
diuron	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
Titanium Dioxide	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available
Silica Chrystalline - Quartz	Not Available
wollastonite	Not Available
diuron	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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 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)

ethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Silica Chrystalline - Quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

wollastonite is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

diuron is found on the following regulatory lists

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Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for
Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Titanium Dioxide; ethylene glycol; Silica Crystalline - Quartz; wollastonite; diuron)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - 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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/17/2022
Initial Date	10/05/2022

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2	10/17/2022	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (eye), First Aid (skin), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Physical Properties, Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility)

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

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