



## Line Paint Orange - 6000

### ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd

Version No: 4.4

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: 10/07/2022

Revision Date: 10/24/2025

Print Date: 10/24/2025

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Line Paint Orange - 6000
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Line Paint
--------------------------	------------

##### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd	ICP Construction Inc.
Address	67 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	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	sales-australia@icpgroup.com	sds@icpgroup.com

##### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel	ChemTel
Emergency telephone number(s)	1300-954-583	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone number(s)	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, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2
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)	
---------------------	--

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

##### Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

##### Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

## Line Paint Orange - 6000

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

## 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.
------	--

No further product hazard information.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
12001-26-2	1-5	<u>mica</u>
13463-67-7	5-10	<u>Titanium Dioxide TiO2</u>
107-21-1	1-5	<u>ethylene glycol*</u>
55406-53-6	0.1-1	<u>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</u>
14464-46-1	1-5	<u>crystalite</u>
<b>Legend:</b>	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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

## Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

## Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2)</p>

Continued...

## Line Paint Orange - 6000

	hydrogen iodide 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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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. ▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b>
Other information	Store in the dark. ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

## 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	mica	Mica	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	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	cristobalite	Silica - Crystalline: Cristobalite (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cristobalite	Cristobalite (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH				
mica	1,500 mg/m3	Not Available				
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available				
ethylene glycol*	Not Available	Not Available				

Continued...

## Line Paint Orange - 6000

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
crystalobalite	Not Available	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**

**WARNING:** For inhalation exposure **ONLY:**


This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median aerodynamic volume of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e.. less than 5 µm.

For cristobalite:

Cristobalite produces a more severe response, than does quartz, on lung function and disease. The fibrosis produced by cristobalite is diffuse rather than nodular.

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Type AX-P 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**

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>130	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available

Continued...

## Line Paint Orange - 6000

<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	82.6
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>Inhaled</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<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>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</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, puncture wounds 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>
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>On the basis of epidemiological data, it has been concluded that prolonged inhalation of the material, in an occupational setting, may produce cancer in humans.</p> <p>Strong evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.</p> <p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions.</p> <p>Chronic symptoms produced by crystalline silicas included decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Lengthy exposure may cause silicosis a disabling form of pneumoconiosis which may lead to fibrosis, a scarring of the lining of the air sacs in the lung.</p>

<b>Line Paint Orange - 6000</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>mica</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Titanium Dioxide TiO2</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>

Continued...

## Line Paint Orange - 6000

	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (Human): 300ug/3D (intermittent) - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
ethylene glycol*	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.012ppm/3D
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 10000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/1H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /8 hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1440mg/6H - Moderate
	Oral (child) TDLo: 5500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Human)LDLo: 398 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rat): 0.012%/3D
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 555mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.63 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (Human): 0.3%/48H
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
cristobalite	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

**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

Line Paint Orange - 6000	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.
MICA	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. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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.
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	for carbamates: Carbamates are effective insecticides by virtue of their ability to inhibit acetylcholinesterase (AChE) (EC 3.1.1.7) in the nervous system. They can also inhibit other esterases. for 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Acceptable acute toxicity studies with IPBC indicate low toxicity except eye irritation. In a primary eye irritation study in rabbi.
CRISTOBALITE	Inhalation (human) TClO: 16 mppcf <sup>3</sup> /8H/17.9y-I * Millions of particles per cubic foot <b>WARNING:</b> For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b>  The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 um) 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.
Line Paint Orange - 6000 & 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	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.

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

Line Paint Orange - 6000	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

## Line Paint Orange - 6000

mica	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	>=0.004mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4

ethylene glycol*	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	Not Available	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-7500mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-13000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	8050mg/L	4

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
	NOEC(ECx)	0.5h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05-0.089mg/L	4

cristobalite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**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*

Toxic 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.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol*	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethylene glycol*	LOW (BCF = 200)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
ethylene glycol*	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (Log KOC = 365.3)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Disposal Instructions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>

Continued...

## Line Paint Orange - 6000

## 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

## 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

## 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
mica	Not Applicable
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Not Applicable
ethylene glycol*	Not Applicable
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Applicable
crystalite	Not Applicable

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
mica	Not Applicable
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Not Applicable
ethylene glycol*	Not Applicable
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Applicable
crystalite	Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## mica is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

## Titanium Dioxide TiO2 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

## 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate 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)  
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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

## Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

## National Inventory Status

Continued...

## Line Paint Orange - 6000

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (mica; Titanium Dioxide TiO2; ethylene glycol*; 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; cristobalite)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (mica)
Japan - ENCS	No (mica)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (Titanium Dioxide TiO2; ethylene glycol*; 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; cristobalite); No (mica)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (mica; Titanium Dioxide TiO2; ethylene glycol*; 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; cristobalite)
<b>Legend:</b>	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

<b>Revision Date</b>	10/24/2025
<b>Initial Date</b>	10/07/2022

## CONTACT POINT

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

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.4	10/24/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

## Other information

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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- ▶ 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

**Line Paint Orange - 6000**

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.