

# Plexichrome Ultra Performance Light Green - PLLG ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd

Version No: 3.3

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

Issue Date: 11/16/2022 Print Date: 04/06/2023 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

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Product name	Plexichrome Ultra Performance Light Green - PLLG	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses	Sporte Surface
Relevant identified uses	Sports Surface

#### 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]	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A
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

Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H350	May cause cancer.

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

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#### 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.

# **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
107-21-1	.1-1	ethylene glycol
14808-60-7*	10-30	silica crystalline - quartz
14464-46-1	1-5	cristobalite
1332-58-7	0.1-1	<u>kaolin</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	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  • Wash out immediately with water.  • If irritation continues, 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	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <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

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

# Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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# Advice for firefighters

Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul>
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**

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See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.  Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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.
- 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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

► 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	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (particulate)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust)	0.05 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	kaolin	Kaolin	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

#### **Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol	30 ppm	150 ppm	900 ppm
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
cristobalite	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
cristobalite	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. 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.

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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment









- Eye and face protection
- 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

- ----
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

# Hands/feet protection

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.

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.

#### Body protection

See Other protection below

#### Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.

#### Respiratory protection

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

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

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- ▶ Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
- Latridge 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	Light sensitive.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°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 (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	67.41

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

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Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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**

nformation	nn	tovico	Indical	offacte

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 <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.
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	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).
Chronic	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.  Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.  Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.  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	IRRITATION
Performance Light Green - PLLG	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (mouse) LD50: >3500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D
athulana mhuaal		Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
ethylene glycol		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
silica crystalline - quartz	Inhalation (Human)LCLo: 0.3 mg/m3/10Y <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (Human)TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9Y <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6H/71W <sup>[2]</sup>	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available
kaalin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available

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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.

Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle.

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#### [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells. For ethylene alvcol: 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. CRISTOBALITE Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf\*/8H/17.9y-I \* Millions of particles per cubic foot No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. For bentonite clavs: KAOLIN Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallization of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low. However, when bentonite had been used as a prophy paste, larger amounts caused severe eye injury, including abscesses behind the cornea. WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for silica crystalline - quartz & the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung CRISTOBALITE Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours. \* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques). NOTE: the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. Carcinogenicity **Acute Toxicity** Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity × × Serious Eye Damage/Irritation STOT - Single Exposure Respiratory or Skin × STOT - Repeated Exposure

**Aspiration Hazard** 

— Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

#### **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

Mutagenicity

#### **Toxicity**

Not Available  Test Duration (hr)  96h  48h  Not Available  96h  Test Duration (hr)  Not Available	Species Fish Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Algae or other aquatic plants Species Not Available	Not Available	Not Available  Source  4  2  1  1  Source Not Available
96h 48h Not Available 96h  Test Duration (hr)	Fish Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Algae or other aquatic plants Species	8050mg/l >100mg/l 6500-7500mg/l 6500-13000mg  Value Not	4 2 1 1 1 Source
48h Not Available 96h  Test Duration (hr)	Crustacea  Algae or other aquatic plants  Algae or other aquatic plants  Species	>100mg/l 6500-7500mg/l 6500-13000mg	2 1 1 1 Source
Not Available 96h  Test Duration (hr)	Algae or other aquatic plants  Algae or other aquatic plants  Species	6500-7500mg/l 6500-13000mg  Value  Not	1 1 Source
96h Test Duration (hr)	Algae or other aquatic plants  Species	6500-13000mg  Value  Not	Source Not
Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value Not	Source Not
,	·	Not	Not
Not Available	Not Available		
			/ tranabi
Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
b	Test Duration (hr)  Not Available  om 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe E	Test Duration (hr)  Not Available  Not Available  Not Available  To 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Interpretation of the search of the	Not Available  Test Duration (hr)  Species  Value  Not Available  Not Available  Not Available

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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

#### Persistence and degradability

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

# Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)	

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#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

#### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

#### 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
ethylene glycol	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available

# Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethylene glycol	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available

# **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

# ethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

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

# silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

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

cristobalite 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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

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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)

kaolin is found on the following regulatory lists

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 (ethylene glycol; silica crystalline - quartz; cristobalite; kaolin)			
China - IECSC	Yes			
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes			
Japan - ENCS	No (kaolin)			
Korea - KECI	/es			
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	11/16/2022
Initial Date	03/23/2020

#### CONTACT POINT

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

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.3	11/16/2022	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

# 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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