



GU80 Color Vial Brandy

ICP Building Solutions Group/Pli-Dek

Version No: 2.6

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

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	GU80 Color Vial Brandy
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Color
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group/Pli-Dek
Address	4565 W. Watkins Street Phoenix AZ Not applicable
Telephone	623-435-2277
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.ICPGROUP.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all Safety Precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
P333+P313	IF SKIN irritation or rash occurs; get medical advice/attention
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P314	Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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
14807-96-6	10-30	<u>talc</u>
1333-86-4	1-5	<u>carbon black</u>
55406-53-6	0-5	<u>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</u>
1309-37-1	10-20	<u>ferric oxide</u>
21645-51-2	0-5	<u>aluminium hydroxide</u>
7631-86-9	0-5	<u>silica amorphous</u>
1317-80-2	5-15	<u>titanium dioxide (rutile)</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:

- ▶ Always treat symptoms rather than history.
- ▶ In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.
- ▶ Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.
- ▶ Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.

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- ▶ Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension.
- ▶ Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater than 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels, in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex) are the usual means of decontamination.
- ▶ Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron.
- ▶ Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea.
- ▶ Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING 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	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen iodide silicon dioxide (SiO ₂) metal oxides May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Derivative of electropositive metal. For iron oxide (ferric oxide): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid storage with aluminium, calcium hypochlorite and ethylene oxide. ▶ Risk of explosion occurs following reaction with powdered aluminium, calcium silicide, ethylene oxide (polymerises), carbon monoxide, magnesium and perchlorates. Titanium dioxide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers ▶ reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence ▶ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Continued...

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	talc	Hydrous magnesium silicate, Steatite talc	2 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	talc	Massive talc, Soapstone silicate, Steatite	6 (total), 3 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	talc	Silicates: Talc	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((less than 1% crystalline silica); (not containing asbestos))); (TWA mppcf (((c) Containing less than 1% quartz; if 1% quartz or more, use quartz limit.)))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	talc	Silicates: Talc	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((less than 1% crystalline silica); (containing asbestos) Use asbestos limit))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	talc	Silicates: Soapstone	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((less than 1% crystalline silica)))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (containing no asbestos); use asbestos limit	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	see 29 CFR 1910.1001; See Table Z-3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	talc	Talc: Containing no asbestos fibers	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pulm fibrosis; pulm func
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	talc	Talc: Containing asbestos fibers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use Asbestos TLV® (K)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon black	Acetylene black, Channel black, Furnace black, Lamp black, Thermal black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A See Appendix C
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carbon black	Carbon black (Inhalable particulate matter)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Bronchitis
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ferric oxide	Ferric oxide, Iron(III) oxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ferric oxide	Iron(III)oxide, Iron oxide red, Red iron oxide, Red oxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Iron oxide fume	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Rouge: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Rouge: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ferric oxide	Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pneumoconiosis
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	aluminium hydroxide	Synonyms vary depending upon the specific aluminum compound.	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	aluminium hydroxide	Synonyms vary depending upon the specific aluminum compound.	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	aluminium hydroxide	Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR): Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(f) All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of Table Z-3.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	aluminium hydroxide	Aluminum metal and insoluble compounds (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth, Diatomaceous silica, Diatomite, Precipitated amorphous silica, Silica gel, Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	silica amorphous	Amorphous	80 / (%SiO2) mg/m3 / 20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name (including natural diatomaceous earth))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous, diatomaceous earth, containing less than 1% crystalline silica	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3

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US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica amorphous	Silica, fused, respirable dust	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium dioxide: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	LRT irr

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
carbon black	Carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate	3.3 mg/m3	36 mg/m3	220 mg/m3
ferric oxide	Iron oxide; (Ferric oxide)	15 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
aluminium hydroxide	Aluminum hydroxide	8.7 mg/m3	73 mg/m3	440 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	18 mg/m3	740 mg/m3	4,500 mg/m3
titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
ferric oxide	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m3	Not Available
titanium dioxide (rutile)	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available

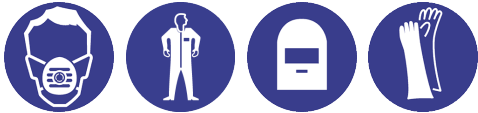
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>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.

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	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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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	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections.</p> <p>Welding fume with high levels of ferrous materials may lead to particle deposition in the lungs (siderosis) after long exposure. This clears up when exposure stops.</p>	
GU80 Color Vial Brandy	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
talc	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
carbon black	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >15400 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4h* ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Eye: Irritating Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: Slight irritant
ferric oxide	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
silica amorphous	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h**[Grace] ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
titanium dioxide (rutile)	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	
GU80 Color Vial Brandy	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.	
TALC	The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.	
CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m ³ /6h/90D-I Nil reported WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.	
3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	For 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): Acute toxicity studies with IPBC show low toxicity except severe eye irritation. Animal testing showed that extended exposure may cause decreased weight gain and increased red cell and eosinophil counts.	

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SILICA AMORPHOUS	Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS] For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. 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. Skin (human) 0.3: mg/3d-I mild
TALC & FERRIC OXIDE	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.
TALC & CARBON BLACK & ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TALC & SILICA AMORPHOUS	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.

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

GU80 Color Vial Brandy	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
talc	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	89-581.016mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7-202.7mg/L	2
carbon black	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC	720	Crustacea	1-459.798mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	0.067mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
ferric oxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0058mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0046mg/L	2
aluminium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.05mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5.11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/L	2
aluminium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.134mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.7364mg/L	2
aluminium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-0.05mg/L	2

Continued...

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	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.001-mg/L	2
silica amorphous	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-289.09mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.7600mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
	NOEC	720	Crustacea	34.223mg/L	2
titanium dioxide (rutile)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide (rutile)	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
titanium dioxide (rutile)	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
titanium dioxide (rutile)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

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. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): 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

Continued...

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SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****TALC IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3 (Spanish)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

CARBON BLACK IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

FERRIC OXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3 (Spanish)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

SILICA AMORPHOUS IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

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US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3 (Spanish)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS: LISTED SUBSTANCE

Carbon black (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size), Carbon-black extracts, Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) Listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes

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Canada - NDSL	No (talc; carbon black; 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; ferric oxide; aluminium hydroxide; titanium dioxide (rutile))
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 - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	04/14/2020
Initial Date	04/11/2020

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
1.6.1.1.1	04/14/2020	Ingredients

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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