



# Storm 100% Acrylic Latex Clear Topcoat 11550

## ICP Construction

Version No: 1.2  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 03/15/2017  
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S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Storm 100% Acrylic Latex Clear Topcoat 11550 |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                                |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                                |

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Clear Top Coat |
|--------------------------|----------------|

#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | ICP Construction                                     |
| Address                 | 150 Dascomb Road Massachusetts Andover United States |
| Telephone               | 978-623-9980   |
| Fax                     | Not Available  |
| Website                 | Not Available  |
| 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

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Classification | Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
|----------------|---|

#### Label elements

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | <b>WARNING</b> |
|-------------|----------------|

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life              |

#### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.  |

Continued...

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P363      | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.                         |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.                  |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No     | %[weight] | Name  |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 57-55-6    |           | <u>propylene glycol</u>                               |
| 41556-26-7 | <1        | <u>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate</u> |
| 55406-53-6 | <1        | <u>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</u>              |
| 64742-95-6 | 1         | <u>aromatic 150</u>                                   |
| 51274-00-1 | 1-5       | <u>C.I. Pigment Yellow 42</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**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <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>  |

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ 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**

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <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 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> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>   |

## 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

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with moisture.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> |  |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | None known  |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient                        | Material name                       | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2      | TEEL-3      |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| propylene glycol                  | Polypropylene glycols               | 30 mg/m3      | 330 mg/m3   | 2,000 mg/m3 |
| propylene glycol                  | Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol) | 30 mg/m3      | 1,300 mg/m3 | 7,900 mg/m3 |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate    | 3.3 mg/m3     | 36 mg/m3    | 220 mg/m3   |
| Ingredient                        | Original IDLH                       | Revised IDLH  |             |             |
| propylene glycol                  | Not Available                       | Not Available |             |             |

Continued...

## Storm 100% Acrylic Latex Clear Topcoat 11550

|  |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available | Not Available |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate              | Not Available | Not Available |
| aromatic 150                                   | Not Available | Not Available |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42                         | Not Available | Not Available |

## Exposure controls

| <p><b>Appropriate engineering controls</b></p>  | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="363 719 1489 976"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="363 1055 1489 1223"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood - local control only |
|---|--|----------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)   | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).  | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only   | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood - local control only   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Personal protection</b></p>   |   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Skin protection</b></p>   | <p>See Hand protection below</p>   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>   | <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> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</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> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>• chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>• glove thickness and</li> <li>• dexterity</li> </ul>  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         | <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</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> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>  | Not Available   |

**Respiratory protection**

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

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| Appearance  | Text          |  |               |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| <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</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>                             | Not Available | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Available | <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 |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>                    | Immiscible    | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Available |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available | <b>VOC g/L</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> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</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

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 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.<br>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. |
| 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      | Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.<br>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.   |

|  |  |                                    |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Storm 100% Acrylic Latex Clear Topcoat 11550   | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Not Available  | Not Available                      |
| propylene glycol                               | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>     | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild        |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>          | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild    |
|  |  | Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod |
|  |  | Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild      |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>           | Not Available                      |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate              | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION                         |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>        | Eye: Irritating                    |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4hr <sup>[2]</sup> | Skin: Slight irritant              |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>           |                                    |
| aromatic 150                                   | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>     | Not Available                      |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>        |                                    |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.59 mg/L/4hr <sup>[2]</sup> |                                    |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h <sup>[2]</sup>  |                                    |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>          |                                    |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>          |                                    |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42                         | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>          | 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

|  |  |
|--|--|
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL                               | 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.<br>The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG. |
| BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>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.   |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate              | For 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC):<br>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. One study showed the possibility of increased breast cancer on extended contact.  |
| AROMATIC 150                                   | <b>for petroleum:</b><br>This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.<br>This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.   |

|  |  |                                 |   |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42</b>                    | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.<br>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:<br><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.<br>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.   |                                 |   |
| <b>AROMATIC 150 &amp; C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42</b> | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. |                                 |   |
| <b>Acute Toxicity</b>                            | ☒  | <b>Carcinogenicity</b>          | ☒ |
| <b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>                 | ☒  | <b>Reproductivity</b>           | ☒ |
| <b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>             | ☒  | <b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>   | ☒ |
| <b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>         | ✔  | <b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> | ☒ |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>                              | ☒  | <b>Aspiration Hazard</b>        | ☒ |

**Legend:** ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

| Ingredient                                     | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source |
|--|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| propylene glycol                               | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 710mg/L       | 4      |
| propylene glycol                               | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >1000mg/L     | 4      |
| propylene glycol                               | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 10905.921mg/L | 3      |
| propylene glycol                               | EC50     | 384                | Crustacea                     | 311.145mg/L   | 3      |
| propylene glycol                               | NOEC     | 168                | Fish                          | 98mg/L        | 4      |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | =0.34mg/L     | 1      |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | EC0      | 24                 | Crustacea                     | <10mg/L       | 1      |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate              | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.067mg/L     | 4      |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate              | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 0.04mg/L      | 5      |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate              | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.978mg/L     | 3      |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate              | EC50     | 96                 | Crustacea                     | 0.0234mg/L    | 4      |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate              | NOEC     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | <0.01mg/L     | 4      |
| aromatic 150                                   | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.58mg/L      | 2      |
| aromatic 150                                   | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 0.76mg/L      | 2      |
| aromatic 150                                   | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <1mg/L        | 1      |
| aromatic 150                                   | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | =0.95mg/L     | 1      |
| aromatic 150                                   | NOEC     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.3mg/L       | 2      |
| aromatic 150                                   | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | =6.14mg/L     | 1      |
| aromatic 150                                   | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.29mg/L      | 1      |
| aromatic 150                                   | EC10     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.13mg/L      | 1      |
| aromatic 150                                   | NOEC     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =1mg/L        | 1      |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42                         | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.05mg/L      | 2      |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42                         | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 18mg/L        | 2      |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42                         | EC50     | 504                | Crustacea                     | 4.49mg/L      | 2      |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42                         | NOEC     | 504                | Fish                          | 0.52mg/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

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                        | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| propylene glycol                  | LOW                     | LOW              |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient                        | Bioaccumulation       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| propylene glycol                  | LOW (BCF = 1)         |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542) |
| aromatic 150                      | LOW (BCF = 159)       |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient                        | Mobility          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| propylene glycol                  | HIGH (KOC = 1)    |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | LOW (KOC = 365.3) |

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <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>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</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. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</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>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO |
|-------------------------|----|

**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

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****PROPYLENE GLYCOL(57-55-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List   | US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)                     |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List   | US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants |
| US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory            |
| US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)                                  |  |

**BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE(41556-26-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate(55406-53-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
|------------------------------------|---|

**AROMATIC 150(64742-95-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Continued...



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

**C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42(51274-00-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

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

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Immediate (acute) health hazard | Yes |
| Delayed (chronic) health hazard | No  |
| Fire hazard                     | No  |
| Pressure hazard                 | No  |
| Reactivity hazard               | No  |

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

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

| National Inventory            | Status   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS              | Y  |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; propylene glycol; bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate; aromatic 150; C.I. Pigment Yellow 42)  |
| China - IECSC                 | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Y  |
| Korea - KECL                  | Y  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Y  |
| USA - TSCA                    | Y  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****CONTACT POINT**

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

**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name                   | CAS No  |
|------------------------|---|
| aromatic 150           | 64742-95-6., 64742-94-5   |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 | 51274-00-1, 12259-21-1, 105478-30-6, 53028-10-7, 1342-51-4, 12000-32-7, 50641-37-7, 51109-85-4, 99241-66-4, 131462-81-2, 147625-38-5, 12001-03-5, 185464-57-7, 182761-12-2, 94809-98-0, 934248-40-5 |

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. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**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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