

Carboline Carbocrylic 3359

Not Available

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 5.11
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 27/08/2018
Print Date: 07/04/2020
S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Carboline Carbocrylic 3359
Synonyms	Ex Carboline 30/05/2015
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	For Industrial use only
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Not Available
Address	Not Available
Telephone	Not Available
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01


SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.7B, 6.8A

Label elements

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

H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
98084-96-9	10-25	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
84-74-2	1-2.5	<u>dibutyl phthalate</u>
111-77-3	2.5-10	<u>diethylene glycol monomethyl ether</u>
112-34-5	1-2.5	<u>diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
1333-86-4	0-2.5	<u>carbon black</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. ▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include:</p>

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carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
 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"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Phthalates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with strong acids, strong oxidisers, permanganates and nitrates ▶ attack some form of plastics ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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+ X + O + + +

- X** — Must not be stored together
O — May be stored together with specific precautions
+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	carbon black	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	6.7B-Suspected carcinogen

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	15 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3	9300* mg/m3
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Methoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-; (Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether)	3.4 ppm	37 ppm	220 ppm
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-; (Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether)	30 ppm	33 ppm	200 ppm
carbon black	Carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	4,000 mg/m3	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

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	<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. 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. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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>	
	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.)	

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	<p>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</p> <p>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</p> <p>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</p> <p>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</p> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <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>	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
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Personal protection											
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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] 										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	<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 moisturiser 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"> - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity <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"> - 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. - 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. - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min - Poor when glove material degrades <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"> - 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. - 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 <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 										
Body protection	See Other protection below										
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. 										

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Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured viscous liquid with Ammonia-Like Odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.16
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	120	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	> 1 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	40
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	60

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

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Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort. The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls. In rats, there is also strong evidence of withering of the testicles. Some phthalates can increase the effects of antibiotics, thiamine (vitamin B1) and sulfonamides.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Oral or intraperitoneal administration of dibutyl phthalate, at high doses produced a number of bone resorptions, neural tube defects, skeletal abnormalities and increased foetal deaths. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

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	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
dibutyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 12.5 mg/l/2H ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg ^[1]		
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2525 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4040 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
carbon black	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >15400 mg/kg ^[2]	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	

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

* IUCLID

Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.

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. Main

Continued...

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	<p>criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>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. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential.</p> <p>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.</p>
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	<p>For dibutyl phthalate (DBP):</p> <p>In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although studies have shown human skin is less permeable. Animal testing shows DBP is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, distributed mainly in the liver and kidneys and excreted in urine as breakdown products if given orally or through a vein. Accumulation has not been observed in any organ. The profile of effects following exposure to DBP is similar to that of other phthalate esters, which, in susceptible species, can cause enlarged liver, toxicity to the foetus, birth defects, and damage to the testicles. Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that acute toxicity of DBP is low. Signs of acute toxicity include depression of activity, labored breathing and lack of co-ordination. DBP appears to have little potential to irritate skin or eyes or to induce sensitization. A few cases of sensitization after exposure to DBP have been reported.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows repeat exposure to DBP caused enlarged liver and peroxisome proliferation, The testicles were also affected.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: In animal testing, DBP resulted in reduced weight in offspring and malformations of the male genitalia and testicle function that were not seen in parent animals. DBP causes toxicity to the foetus in the absence of maternal toxicity. Available data also indicate that DBP causes birth defects at high doses and susceptibility varies with developmental stage and period of administration. There have not been adequate tests conducted to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of DBP. Current evidence suggests that DBP does not cause genetic toxicity. The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.</p> <p>Available data indicate that phthalate esters are minimally toxic by swallowing, inhalation and skin contact. Repeated exposure may result in weight gain, liver enlargement and induction of liver enzymes. They may also cause shrinking of the testicles and other structural malformations. They may reduce male and female fertility and number of live births, according to animal testing.</p>
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCl ₀ : 50 mg/m ³ /6h/90D-I Nil reported
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & CARBON BLACK	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER & DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. Studies show that they can cause kidney and liver damage, skin and eye irritation as well as blood changes but do not cause damage to the reproductive, genetic and developmental abnormalities, sensitisation or respiratory systems. However, DGEE is reported to cause sperm insufficiency.

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

Carboline Carbocrylic 3359	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	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	5.83mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
dibutyl phthalate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.35mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0034mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
	EC10	48	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2

Continued...

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	NOEC	504	Fish	0.025mg/L	4
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	5-741mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-192mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	EC0	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-mg/L	2
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-300mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4-950mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-101mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	1
carbon black	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/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
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (Half-life = 23 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.08 days)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW	LOW
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (BCF = 176)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.18)
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.46)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 1460)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

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>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <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>
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- ▶ Reduction
- ▶ Reuse
- ▶ Recycling
- ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)

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.

- ▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002679	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017

TITANIUM DIOXIDE 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)

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

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New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDLS	No (dibutyl phthalate; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether; diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; carbon black)
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	27/08/2018
Initial Date	23/04/2018

Other information

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

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

Continued...

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LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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