

Aquapanel Dispersion Plaster

Knauf UK & Ireland GmbH

Chemwatch: 5639-86

Version No: 3.1

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

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L.REACH.GB.EN.E

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Product name | Aquapanel Dispersion Plaster |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Used as a facade plaster/structural plaster. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Knauf UK & Ireland GmbH |
| Address | Kemsley Fields Business Park Kent ME9 8SR Great Britain |
| Telephone | 0800 521 050 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.knauf.com |
| Email | cservice@knauf.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Knauf UK & Ireland |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800 521 050 - 9am - 5pm |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 111 - NHS Emergency |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--|--|
| Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 ^[1] | H412 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 |

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Aquapanel Dispersion Plaster

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
|-------------|--|

Supplementary statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EUH208 | Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one, reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1), 2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction. |
|---------------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) General

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |
|-------------|--------------------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P262 | Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. |
|-------------|--|

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

Material contains 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one, sodium pyrrithione, terbutryn, 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one.

2.3. Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.

Possible skin sensitizer*.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| zinc pyrithione | Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply) |
|------------------------|---|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|---------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 1. 2634-33-5 2. 220-120-9 3. 613-088-00-6 4. Not Available | 0.005- <0.05 | <u>1,2- benzisothiazoline- 3-one</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H302, H315, H317, H318, H400 [2] | Skin Sens. 1; H317: C ≥ 0,05 % | Not Available |
| 1. 3811-73-2 2. 223-296-5 3. 613-344-00-7 4. Not Available | <0.04 | <u>sodium pyrrithione</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral, Dermal and Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302+H312+H332, H315, H319, H410 [1] | inhalation: ATE = 0,5 mg/L (dusts or mists) dermal: ATE = 790 mg/kg bw oral: ATE = 500 mg/kg bw M = 100 | Not Available |
| 1. 886-50-0 2. 212-950-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available | <0.01 | <u>terbutryn</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302, H319, H373, H410 [1] | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1. 26530-20-1 2. 247-761-7 3. 613-112-00-5 4. Not Available | 0.00015- <0.0015 | <u>2-octyl-4- isothiazolin-3-one</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Serious Eye | inhalation: ATE = 0,27 mg/L (dusts or mists) dermal: ATE = 311 mg/kg bw oral: ATE = | Not Available |

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| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H311, H314, H317, H318, H330, H400, H410 [2] | 125 mg/kg bw Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M = 100 M = 100 | |
| 1. 2682-20-4 2. 220-239-6 3. 613-326-00-9 4. Not Available | 0.00015- <0.0015 | <u>2-methyl-4- isothiazolin-3-one</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H311, H314, H317, H318, H330, H400, H410 [2] | Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M=10 M=1 | Not Available |
| 1. 55965-84-9 2. Not Available 3. 613-167-00-5 4. Not Available | 0.00015- <0.0015 | <u>isothiazolinones, mixed</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H310, H314, H317, H318, H330, H400, H410 [2] | Skin Corr. 1C; H314: C ≥ 0,6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Eye Dam. 1; H318: C ≥ 0,6 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M=100 M=100 | Not Available |
| 1. 13463-67-7 2. 236-675-5 3. 022-006-00-2 4. Not Available | NotSpec | <u>titanium dioxide</u> | Carcinogenicity Category 2; H351 [2] | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1. 13463-41-7 2. 236-671-3 3. 613-333-00-7 4. Not Available | NotSpec | <u>zinc pyrithione</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H318, H330, H360D, H372, H400, H410 [2] | inhalation: ATE = 0,14 mg/L (dusts or mists) oral: ATE = 221 mg/kg bw M = 1000 M = 10 | Not Available |
| Legend: | | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. 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 contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. |

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- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ 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. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) sulfur oxides (SO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water. |
| 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. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. |

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- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. 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. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ 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. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) | Not Available |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | Not Available |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one | Dermal 0.966 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 6.81 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 0.345 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> | 4.03 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.1 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.403 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 49.9 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) |

Continued...

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| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | 4.99 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 3 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.03 mg/L (STP) |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available | 2.2 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.22 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.22 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 47.5 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 4.75 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 8.2 µg/kg soil dw (Soil) |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Inhalation 0.021 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.043 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.027 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.021 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.053 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.043 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) * | 3.39 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.39 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.39 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.047 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.23 mg/L (STP) |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) * | 3.39 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.39 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.39 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.01 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.23 mg/L (STP) |
| titanium dioxide | Inhalation 0.8 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Oral 700 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 28 µg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * | 0.127 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.61 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1000 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 100 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 100 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP) |
| zinc pyrithione | Dermal 0.01 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) | 90 ng/L (Water (Fresh)) 90 ng/L (Water (Marine)) 0.009 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.009 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1.02 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.01 mg/L (STP) |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs). | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide: respirable | 4 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs). | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide: total inhalable | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| titanium dioxide | 30 mg/m ³ | 330 mg/m ³ | 2,000 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium pyrithione | Not Available | Not Available |
| terbutryn | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | 5,000 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| zinc pyrithione | Not Available | Not Available |


Occupational Exposure Banding

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| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| sodium pyrithione | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| terbutryn | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | D | > 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³ |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| zinc pyrithione | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| Notes: | <i>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.</i> | |

MATERIAL DATA

8.2. Exposure controls

| 8.2.1. 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.</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. 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> <table border="1"> <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"> <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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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]. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|------------------------------|--|
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. ▶ Butyl rubber gloves ▶ Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.) |
| 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. |

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 |
| VITON | A |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| PVA | 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

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | AK-AUS P2 | - | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AK-2 P2 | AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Various coloured pasty liquid with characteristic odour; mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Free-flowing Paste | Relative density (Water = 1) | ~1.8 |
| Odour | Characteristic | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | 9 | Decomposition temperature (°C) | 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 Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm) | Not Available |

Continued...

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| | | or mN/m) | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | <1.9 (VOC) |
| 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 | 95 |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|--|--|
| 10.1. Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. |
| Chronic | There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Aquapanel Dispersion Plaster | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 454 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| sodium pyrrithione | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |

Continued...

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| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.8 mg/L4h ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 745 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| terbutryn | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 76 mg - moderate |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >8 mg/L4h ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 380 mg open - mild |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 2045 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 311 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.5% non irritant |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 248 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 45% conc CORROSIVE |
| | | Eye (rabbit): 5% conc moderate |
| | | Eye(rabbit):100 mg SEVERE |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 45% conc SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hours |
| | | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: 242 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.1 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| titanium dioxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| zinc pyrithione | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 100 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/48h Irritant |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.14 mg/L4h ^[2] | |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 160 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| 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 | |

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE

The predominant fate of the thiazole ring is oxidative ring scission catalysed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) and formation of the corresponding alpha-dicarbonyl metabolites and thioamide derivatives. The well-established toxicity associated with thioamides and thioureas has led to the speculation that thiazole toxicity is attributed to ring scission yielding the corresponding thioamide metabolite. Ring opening has also been observed in benzothiazoles. For instance, benzothiazole itself is converted to S-methylmercaptoaniline.

Acute toxicity data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation, but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response.

The neurotoxicity observed in the rat acute oral toxicity study (piloerection and upward curvature of the spine at 300 mg/kg and above; decreased activity, prostration, decreased abdominal muscle tone, reduced righting reflex, and decreased rate and depth of breathing at 900 mg/kg) and the acute dermal toxicity study (upward curvature of the spine was observed in increased incidence, but this was absent after day 5 post-dose at a dose of 2000 mg/kg) were felt to be at exposures in excess of those expected from the use pattern of this pesticide and that such effects would not be observed at estimated exposure doses.

Subchronic oral toxicity studies showed systemic effects after repeated oral administration including decreased body weight, increased incidence of forestomach hyperplasia, and non-glandular stomach lesions in rats. In dogs, the effects occurred at

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|---|---|
| | <p>lower doses than in rats, and included alterations in blood chemistry (decreased plasma albumin, total protein, and alanine aminotransferase) and increased absolute liver weight.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity studies were conducted in rats with maternal effects including decreased body weight gain, decreased food consumption, and clinical toxicity signs (audible breathing, haircoat staining of the anogenital region, dry brown material around the nasal area) as well as increased mortality. Developmental effects consisted of increases in skeletal abnormalities (extra sites of ossification of skull bones, unossified sternebrae) but not external or visceral abnormalities.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: In a two- generation reproduction study, parental toxicity was observed at 500 ppm and was characterized by lesions in the stomach. In pups, toxic effects were reported at 1000 ppm and consisted of preputial separation in males and impaired growth and survival in both sexes. The reproduction study did not show evidence of increased susceptibility of offspring.</p> |
| <p>SODIUM PYRITHIONE</p> | <p>(male)* Occupational Toxicants Vol.10; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft</p> |
| <p>TERBUTRYN</p> | <p>NOEL (90 days) for rats 600 mg/kg diet (50 mg/kg daily); (6 months) dogs 1000 mg/kg diet (10 mg/kg daily) * Toxicity Class WHO III; EPA III * ADI: 0.1 mg/kg/day NOEL: 10 mg/kg/day</p> <p>For terbutryn:</p> <p>Acute Toxicity: Terbutryn is slightly toxic. It affects the central nervous system in animals leading to incoordination, convulsions, or labored breathing . At extremely high dosages, the animals showed swelling and fluid in the lungs and central nervous system . Terbutryn is not a skin sensitiser .</p> <p>Reproductive Effects: A three generation reproduction study of rats showed that doses of 150 mg/kg/day of terbutryn caused decreased fertility indices in both male and female rats. .</p> <p>Teratogenic Effects: Above doses of 500 mg/kg/day, pregnant rats produced offspring with reduced weight and reduced bone formation in the front and rear paws. Pregnant rabbits exposed to doses of 75 mg/kg/day also had offspring with reduced bone formation .</p> <p>Mutagenic Effects: In tests of terbutryn, no mutagenic effects were observed .</p> <p>Carcinogenic Effects: In a two-year feeding study of rats, doses of 150 mg/kg of terbutryn caused cancerous tumor growth. However, there is no evidence of carcinogenicity in mice. Terbutryn has been classified as a possible human carcinogen by the U.S. EPA .</p> <p>Organ Toxicity: Long-term feeding at high doses of terbutryn can cause growth retardation, kidney damage, liver damage and a decreased number of white blood cells .</p> <p>Fate in Humans and Animals: When given orally to mammals, 73 to 85% of a terbutryn dose is eliminated in metabolised form in the faeces within 24 hours</p> <p>[* <i>The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council</i>]</p> |
| <p>2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE</p> | <p>ROHM & HAAS Data ADI: 0.03 mg/kg/day NOEL: 60 mg/kg/day</p> |
| <p>2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE</p> | <p>Considered to be a minor sensitiser in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze etal - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989</p> <p>Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies with similar materials using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.</p> <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> |
| <p>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</p> | <p>* IUCLID</p> <p>Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.</p> <p>For titanium dioxide:</p> <p>Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals. (General particle characteristics and host factors that are considered to affect deposition and retention patterns of inhaled, poorly soluble particles such as titanium dioxide are summarized in the monograph on carbon black.) With regard to inhaled titanium dioxide, human data are mainly available from case reports that showed deposits of titanium dioxide in lung tissue as well as in lymph nodes. A single clinical study of oral ingestion of fine titanium dioxide showed particle size-dependent absorption by the gastrointestinal tract and large interindividual variations in blood levels of titanium dioxide. Studies on the application of sunscreens containing ultrafine titanium dioxide to healthy skin of human volunteers revealed that titanium dioxide particles only penetrate into the outermost layers of the stratum corneum, suggesting that healthy skin is an effective barrier to titanium dioxide. There are no studies on penetration of titanium dioxide in compromised skin.</p> <p>Respiratory effects that have been observed among groups of titanium dioxide-exposed workers include decline in lung function, pleural disease with plaques and pleural thickening, and mild fibrotic changes. However, the workers in these studies were also exposed to asbestos and/or silica.</p> <p>No data were available on genotoxic effects in titanium dioxide-exposed humans.</p> <p>Many data on deposition, retention and clearance of titanium dioxide in experimental animals are available for the inhalation route. Titanium dioxide inhalation studies showed differences — both for normalized pulmonary burden (deposited mass per dry lung, mass per body weight) and clearance kinetics — among rodent species including rats of different size, age and strain. Clearance of titanium dioxide is also affected by pre-exposure to gaseous pollutants or co-exposure to cytotoxic aerosols. Differences in dose rate or clearance kinetics and the appearance of focal areas of high particle burden have been implicated in the higher toxic and inflammatory lung responses to intratracheally instilled vs inhaled titanium dioxide particles. Experimental studies with titanium dioxide have demonstrated that rodents experience dose-dependent impairment of alveolar macrophage-mediated clearance. Hamsters have the most efficient clearance of inhaled titanium dioxide. Ultrafine primary particles of titanium dioxide are more slowly cleared than their fine counterparts.</p> <p>Titanium dioxide causes varying degrees of inflammation and associated pulmonary effects including lung epithelial cell injury, cholesterol granulomas and fibrosis. Rodents experience stronger pulmonary effects after exposure to ultrafine titanium dioxide particles compared with fine particles on a mass basis. These differences are related to lung burden in terms of particle surface area, and are considered to result from impaired phagocytosis and sequestration of ultrafine particles into the interstitium.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Fine titanium dioxide particles show minimal cytotoxicity to and inflammatory/pro-fibrotic mediator release from primary human alveolar macrophages in vitro compared with other particles. Ultrafine titanium dioxide particles inhibit phagocytosis of alveolar macrophages in vitro at mass dose concentrations at which this effect does not occur with fine titanium dioxide. In-vitro studies with fine and ultrafine titanium dioxide and purified DNA show induction of DNA damage that is suggestive of the generation of reactive oxygen species by both particle types. This effect is stronger for ultrafine than for fine titanium oxide, and is markedly enhanced by exposure to simulated sunlight/ultraviolet light.</p> <p>Animal carcinogenicity data</p> <p>Pigmentary and ultrafine titanium dioxide were tested for carcinogenicity by oral administration in mice and rats, by inhalation in rats and female mice, by intratracheal administration in hamsters and female rats and mice, by subcutaneous injection in rats and by intraperitoneal administration in male mice and female rats.</p> <p>In one inhalation study, the incidence of benign and malignant lung tumours was increased in female rats. In another inhalation study, the incidences of lung adenomas were increased in the high-dose groups of male and female rats. Cystic keratinizing lesions that were diagnosed as squamous-cell carcinomas but re-evaluated as non-neoplastic pulmonary keratinizing cysts were also observed in the high-dose groups of female rats. Two inhalation studies in rats and one in female mice were negative. Intratracheally instilled female rats showed an increased incidence of both benign and malignant lung tumours following treatment with two types of titanium dioxide. Tumour incidence was not increased in intratracheally instilled hamsters and female mice.</p> <p>In-vivo studies have shown enhanced micronucleus formation in bone marrow and peripheral blood lymphocytes of intraperitoneally instilled mice. Increased Hprt mutations were seen in lung epithelial cells isolated from titanium dioxide-instilled rats. In another study, no enhanced oxidative DNA damage was observed in lung tissues of rats that were intratracheally instilled with titanium dioxide. The results of most in-vitro genotoxicity studies with titanium dioxide were negative.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> |
| ZINC PYRITHIONE | <p>NOAEL: 11.0 mg/kg/day cynomolgus monkey * [* = Arch Chemical] Acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnea, weight loss or decreased weight gain, recordings from specific areas of the CNS, mydriasis, somnolence, changes in motor activity, recording from peripheral motor nerve, muscle weakness, spastic paralysis, reproductive system tumours, retinal changes, diarrhoea, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system, central nervous system, effects on newborn, foetolethality recorded.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p> |
| 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE & 2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> |
| 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <p>In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance. Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users. In addition, potential exposure of non-users of biocidal products (i.e. the general public) may occur indirectly via the environment, for example through drinking water, the food chain, as well as through atmospheric and residential exposure. Particular attention should be paid to the exposure of vulnerable sub-populations, such as the elderly, pregnant women, and children. Also pets and other domestic animals can be exposed indirectly following the application of biocidal products. Furthermore, exposure to biocides may vary in terms of route (inhalation, dermal contact, and ingestion) and pathway (food, drinking water, residential, occupational) of exposure, level, frequency and duration.</p> |
| 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> |
| SODIUM PYRITHIONE & ZINC PYRITHIONE | <p>for pyrithiones:</p> <p>Short-term studies: Zinc pyrithione was orally administered to cynomolgus monkeys daily for 14 or 28 days. In the 14-day study, treatment at 10, 20, 40 or 80 mg/kg bw/day resulted in haemorrhaging of the stomach mucosa and bodyweight loss at the highest tested dose. In the 28-day study, treatment at 0, 5.5, 11 or 22 mg/kg bw, caused a death at the highest dose. Food consumption and bodyweight gain was decreased at the highest dose together with reduced haematocrit, haemoglobin concentration and erythrocyte count. An increased concentration of ketone bodies and decreased pH of the urine was also observed. These changes were either absent or had improved after a 14-day recovery period.</p> <p>In a 90-day study, rats were fed zinc pyrithione in the diet at concentrations of 0, 5, 25 or 125 ppm. Clinical signs first observed during the second week at 125 ppm were a depressed respiratory rate and the onset of progressively restricted movement of the hind limbs which finally resulted in almost complete paralysis. Other changes at 125 ppm were related to severe weight loss and dehydration, resulting from the paralysis. Based on the deaths of nearly all the rats at 125 ppm (from dehydration and/or starvation) and the reduced bodyweight observed at 25 ppm in females, the NOEL for this study was 5 ppm (0.35 mg/kg bw/day for males and 0.39 mg/kg bw/day for females).</p> <p>Daily dermal application of zinc pyrithione to rats at 0, 20, 100 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day for 90 days revealed slight skin irritation, bodyweight loss and reduced food intake at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. For females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day there was an increase in relative kidney weight and some had mineralisation of the kidneys. Increased leucocyte counts and reduced erythrocyte and haematocrit was also observed at the highest dose. Dermal absorption studies in pigs showed that zinc pyrithione is very poorly absorbed through skin (<10% of dose). A maximum of 5% of the applied dose was recovered in the urine and by 48 h the levels in blood, faeces, and urine were essentially at background levels.</p> |

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Whole-body exposure to an aerosol at 0, 0.5, 2.5 or 10 mg/m³ for 6 h/day, 5 days/week over 13 weeks resulted in deaths at 2.5 and 10 mg/m³, reduced bodyweight gain at 10 mg/m³ and reduced creatinine at 10 mg/m³. A dose-related increase in mean absolute lung/mainstream bronchi weight, lung/mainstream bronchi weight relative to body weight and lung/mainstream bronchi weight relative to brain weight was also observed at 2.5 and 10 mg/m³. These weight increases were accompanied by inflammation of interstitial tissue and pulmonary artery hypertrophy.

Zinc pyrithione given to monkeys at 0, 0.5, 2 or 8 mg/kg bw/day by stomach tube for 90 days induced some vomiting at 2 and 8 mg/kg bw/day within 1-3 h on the first few treatment days. Appropriate monitoring for adverse changes failed to reveal any other effects. Hence, the NOEL for the study was 8 mg/kg bw/day.

Long-Term Study: Sodium pyrithione at 0, 0.5, 1.5 or 5 mg/kg bw/day was administered to rats by gavage in a two-year chronic and oncogenicity study. After 12 weeks at 5 mg/kg bw/day, an appreciable reduction in bodyweight gain necessitated the high dose level be reduced to 3.5 mg/kg bw/day. There was reduced bodyweight gain at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day and hind limb muscle wastage at 1.5 and 3.5 mg/kg bw/day. Nerve fibre degeneration of the spinal cord and sciatic nerve was slightly increased at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day. Fibre degeneration in the hind limb skeletal muscle was increased in all rats at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day and to a lesser extent in females at 1.5 mg/kg bw/day. There was an increase in peripheral retinal atrophy in males and females at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day and at 1.5 mg/kg bw/day in females. There was no treatment-related increase in the incidence of tumours. Therefore, under the conditions of this study, the NOEL was 0.5 mg/kg bw/day.

Reproduction and Developmental Studies: In a 2-generation reproduction study, rats were given sodium pyrithione at 0, 0.5, 1.5 or 4.5 mg/kg bw/day by gavage. Owing to an appreciable reduction in bodyweight gain the highest dose was reduced after 3 weeks to 3.5 mg/kg bw/day for the rest of the study. Rats were maintained for 2 generations, with the first litter used for breeding. In the F0 rats, salivation after dosing was seen in all treated groups, with a dose-related time of onset and severity. At 3.5 mg/kg bw/day a number of females showed hind-limb paralysis in the F0 generation; this was not seen in F1 animals. Body weight gain was statistically significantly decreased in both males and females at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day in the F0 generation, and in females at this dose in the F1 generation. Fertility was decreased at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day in the F0 generation, with the number of rats successfully mating and the number of rats pregnant decreased in comparison to controls. There was no effect on gestational length, the number of pups born or pup bodyweight seen. No effects on fertility were seen in the F1 generation. There was no increase in the incidence of foetal malformations in either generation. On postmortem examination, there was an increase in the incidence of hind-limb muscle atrophy at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day in females in both generations. On histopathological examination, there was an increase in atrophy of skeletal muscles at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day in the F0 generation, and from 1.5 mg/kg bw/day in the F1 generation. Salivation occurred in some F0 rats at 0.5 mg/kg bw/day but none in the F1 generation suggesting that this dose level is a probable NOEL.

When pregnant rats had zinc pyrithione topically applied at 0, 2.5, 7.5 or 15 mg/kg bw/day (with or without prevention from ingestion) from gestation days 6 to 15 there was a reduction in bodyweight gain at 7.5 or 15 mg/kg bw/day when ingestion was not prevented. Hind-limb paralysis among dams and reductions in fetal weight were also observed at 15 mg/kg bw/day.

These effects were not seen when ingestion was prevented. With oral treatment at the same doses, bodyweight gain was reduced, paralysis occurred and fetal weight was reduced at 7.5 and 15 mg/kg bw/day. There was also an increase in skeletal variations at 15 mg/kg bw/day.

Genotoxicity: Zinc pyrithione was found to be negative in mutation tests in bacteria and Chinese hamster ovary cells. Similarly, no chromosomal aberration was observed in human lymphocytes incubated *in vitro* in the presence of zinc pyrithione or in lymphocytes harvested from monkeys following oral administration in a 28-day toxicity study. A mouse micronucleus assay also yielded negative results.

Human metabolite study

A study of plasma metabolites in human volunteers from a chemical factory producing pyrithiones identified 2-(methylsulfonyl)pyridine as the only metabolite in human serum and proposed that this metabolite could be used as a marker for pyrithione exposure.

| | |
|---|--|
| TERBUTRYN & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| TERBUTRYN & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. |
| 2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 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 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. |
| 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The European Union has reclassified several formaldehyde-releasing agents (FRAs) such as methylenedimorpholine (MBM), oxazolidine (MBO) and hydroxypropylamine (HPT) as category 1B carcinogens. Previously, formaldehyde itself was classed as a carcinogen – but formaldehyde-releasing agents were not. This is no longer the case. Based on this regulation, formulations for which the maximum theoretical concentration of releasable formaldehyde is more than > 1000 ppm (>0.1%), have to be labelled as carcinogenic.</p> <p>Water mix metalworking fluids are subject to contamination by bacteria and fungi, and the control of this is an essential part of good fluid maintenance. The use of preservatives both within the formulation and tank-side treatment plays a significant contribution in the protection of potentially harmful microbes that could cause health problems for workers.</p> <p>A large proportion of bactericides on the market today are classed as formaldehyde releasing biocides which means that under specific conditions they release small amounts of formaldehyde – this is their mode of action in the presence of bacteria. Although they are effective as a biocide their use may become restricted or unfavourable due to potential changes in legislation. A decision by the ECHA (European Chemicals Agency) was made to re-classify formaldehyde as a category 1b H350 carcinogen and category 2 mutagen in June 2015.</p> |

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It has also been proposed by the ECHA Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) that formaldehyde release biocides should be classified the same as formaldehyde because formaldehyde is released when these substances come into contact under favorable conditions (i.e. interaction with microorganisms).

Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives (antimicrobials, biocides, microbiocides). Formaldehyde may be generated following hydrolysis. The most widely used antimicrobial compounds function by releasing formaldehyde once inside the microbe cell. Some release detectable levels of formaldehyde into the air space, above working solutions, especially when pH has dropped.

Many countries are placing regulatory pressure on suppliers and users to replace formaldehyde generators.

Formaldehyde generators are a diverse group of chemicals that can be recognised by a small, easily detachable formaldehyde moiety, prepared by reacting an amino alcohol with formaldehyde ("formaldehyde-condensates"),

There is concern that when formaldehyde-releasing preservatives are present in a formulation that also includes amines, such as triethanolamine (TEA), diethanolamine (DEA), or monoethanolamine (MEA), nitrosamines can be formed.; nitrosamines are carcinogenic substances that can potentially penetrate skin.

One widely-discussed hypothesis states that formaldehyde-condensate biocides, such as triazines and oxazolidines, may cause an imbalance in the microbial flora of in-use metalworking fluids (MWFs). The hypothesis further asserts that this putative microbial imbalance favours the proliferation of certain nontuberculosis mycobacteria (NTM) in MWFs and that the subsequent inhalation of NTM-containing aerosols can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP), also known as extrinsic allergic alveolitis, in a small percentage of susceptible workers. Symptoms of HP include flu-like illness accompanied by chronic dyspnea, i.e., difficult or laboured respiration

According to Annex VI of the Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EC, the maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% (2000 ppm). In addition, the provisions of Annex VI state that,

All finished products containing formaldehyde or substances in this Annex and which release formaldehyde must be labelled with the warning "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration of formaldehyde in the finished product exceeds 0.05%.

Formaldehyde-releasing preservatives have the ability to release formaldehyde in very small amounts over time. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the actual level of free formaldehyde in the products is always very low but at the same time sufficient to ensure absence of microbial growth. The formaldehyde reacts most rapidly with organic and inorganic anions, amino and sulfide groups and electron-rich groups to disrupt metabolic processes, eventually causing death of the organism.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| Aquapanel Dispersion Plaster | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.067-0.29mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.04mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.07mg/L | 2 |
| sodium pyrithione | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.097mg/L | 4 |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.003mg/L | 4 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.017-0.027mg/L | 4 | |
| EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 0.017-0.027mg/L | 4 | |

Continued...

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| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| terbutryn | EC05(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.002mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.001-0.051mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 2.408-3.646mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.56-1.2mg/l | 4 |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | NOEC(ECx) | 840h | Fish | 0.009mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.041-0.104mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.15mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.057-0.178mg/L | 4 |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | NOEC(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.01mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.081-0.122mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.057mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.061mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.189-0.257mg/L | 4 |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.006mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.036mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.007mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.129mg/l | 2 |
| titanium dioxide | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1.85-3.06mg/l | 4 |
| | BCF | 1008h | Fish | <1.1-9.6 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.75-7.58mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.9mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 672h | Fish | >=0.004mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 179.05mg/l | 2 |
| zinc pyrithione | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.003mg/L | 2 |
| | BCF | 1440h | Fish | 52-180 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.002-2.14mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 120h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Continued...

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| sodium pyrrithione | HIGH | HIGH |
| terbutryn | HIGH | HIGH |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | HIGH | HIGH |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | HIGH | HIGH |
| titanium dioxide | HIGH | HIGH |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| sodium pyrrithione | LOW (LogKOW = -0.6435) |
| terbutryn | LOW (LogKOW = 2.8257) |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LOW (LogKOW = 2.561) |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LOW (LogKOW = -0.8767) |
| titanium dioxide | LOW (BCF = 10) |
| zinc pyrrithione | LOW (BCF = 240) |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| sodium pyrrithione | LOW (Log KOC = 88.38) |
| terbutryn | LOW (Log KOC = 3590) |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LOW (Log KOC = 2120) |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LOW (Log KOC = 27.88) |
| titanium dioxide | LOW (Log KOC = 23.74) |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ |
| vPvB | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|-------------------------|----|

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|

Continued...

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | Not Applicable |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
| | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Hazard Label | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | Not Applicable |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one | Not Available |
| sodium pyrithione | Not Available |
| terbutryn | Not Available |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | Not Available |
| zinc pyrithione | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one | Not Available |
| sodium pyrithione | Not Available |
| terbutryn | Not Available |
| 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available |
| 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | Not Available |
| zinc pyrithione | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

sodium pyrithione is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

terbutryn is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances

2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

isothiazolinones, mixed is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

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titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

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)

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

zinc pyrithione is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category | Not Available |
|-----------------|---------------|
| | |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Canada - DSL | No (terbutryn) |
| Canada - NDSL | No (1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one; sodium pyrithione; terbutryn; 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; isothiazolinones, mixed; zinc pyrithione) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (terbutryn; isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (terbutryn) |
| USA - TSCA | No (terbutryn; isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (terbutryn; zinc pyrithione) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 13/01/2024 |
| Initial Date | 29/11/2023 |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H302+H312+H332 | Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |

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| | |
|--------------|--|
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H360D | May damage the unborn child. |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 2.1 | 29/11/2023 | Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor) |
| 3.1 | 13/01/2024 | Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients |

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

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

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | Classification Procedure |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, H412 | Expert judgement |
| , EUH208 | Expert judgement |

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