

PASCOL SUNSCREEN LOW SHEEN

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-Oct-2010

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 50216

Version No:6

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PASCOL SUNSCREEN LOW SHEEN

SYNONYMS

"Product Codes: 310524, 310527, 310526", "310515, 310518, 310516", "water borne plastic paint exterior low sheen acrylic finish"

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Water based coating for use on exterior surfaces.

SUPPLIER

Company: Pascol Paints Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel Street
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
Australia
Telephone: 132101
Telephone: +61 2 9621 62
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Fax: +61 2 9831 2651

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R66	• Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic copolymer latex	Not avail.	30-60
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-20
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265-77-4	<0.6
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<0.05
1, 2- benzisothiazoline- 3- one	2634-33-5	<0.02
2- methyl- 4- isothiazolin- 3- one	2682-20-4	<0.02
ingredients not contributing to the classification		balance
water	7732-18-5	10-30

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- 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

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
1.BUTYL 2.NEOPRENE 3.VITON

Respirator:
Type AK- P Filter of sufficient capacity

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- 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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10			(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate:
- 1, 2- benzisothiazoline- 3- one:
- 2- methyl- 4- isothiazolin- 3- one:
- water:

CAS:25265- 77- 4 CAS:77- 68- 9
CAS:2634- 33- 5
CAS:2682- 20- 4
CAS:7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

continued...

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- 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 lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
 - frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White or coloured viscous non-combustible liquid. Faint odour. Dispersible in water. Lead free. Colours tinted to manufacturers colour range.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 (water)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	101- 120	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	10
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.10- 1.30
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	> 1.0
Volatile Component (%vol)	45- 60	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Generally not applicable.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:

WATER:

ACRYLIC COPOLYMER LATEX:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE:

- 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.

2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE:

- The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE:

2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:

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.

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- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg *

Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg *

- The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

For titanium dioxide:

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.

* IUCLID

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)- Mild *

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ***

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16 ml/kg *

Dermal (g.pig) LD50: >16 ml/kg ***

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.55 mg/l/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1600 mg/kg ***

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

Dermal (None) Guinea: pig LD50>20 ml/kg

Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) ***

Ames Test: negative ***

Micronucleus, mouse: negative ***

Not mutagenic ***

No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat ***

IRRITATION

Skin - Slight Irritant *

Skin (rabbit): Mild ***

Eyes - Moderate Irritant *

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

* [SWIFT]

** [Eastman]

*** [Perstop]

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 20 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1020 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 670 mg/kg (male)* *MAK Documentation

Oral (rat) LD50: 784 mg/kg (female) *

■ 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.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:

■ 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.

Considered to be a minor sensitiser in Kathon CG (1)

(1). Bruze et al - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
titanium dioxide	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW		LOW	HIGH
ammonium hydroxide	LOW		LOW	HIGH
2- methyl- 4- isothiazolin- 3- one	HIGH		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

• Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

• If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

• Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

• Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

• Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

• Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate (CAS: 25265-77-4, 77-68-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

ammonium hydroxide (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (CAS: 2634-33-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS: 2682-20-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Pascol Sunscreen Low Sheen (CW: 50216)

No data for acrylic copolymer latex (CAS: , Not avail)

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265- 77- 4	AUTOID~
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	77- 68- 9	AUTOID~
2- methyl- 4- isothiazolin- 3- one	2682- 20- 4	AUTOID~

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
titanium dioxide	13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2, 12188- 41- 9, 1309- 63- 3, 100292- 32- 8, 101239- 53- 6, 116788- 85- 3, 12000- 59- 8, 12701- 76- 7, 12767- 65- 6, 12789- 63- 8, 1344- 29- 2, 185323- 71- 1, 185828- 91- 5, 188357- 76- 8, 188357- 79- 1, 195740- 11- 5, 221548- 98- 7, 224963- 00- 2, 246178- 32- 5, 252962- 41- 7, 37230- 92- 5, 37230- 94- 7, 37230- 95- 8, 37230- 96- 9, 39320- 58- 6, 39360- 64- 0, 39379- 02- 7, 416845- 43- 7, 494848- 07- 6, 494848- 23- 6, 494851- 77- 3, 494851- 98- 8, 55068- 84- 3, 55068- 85- 4, 552316- 51- 5, 62338- 64- 1, 767341- 00- 4, 97929- 50- 5, 98084- 96- 9
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265- 77- 4, 77- 68- 9

■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.