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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE & THE COMPANY

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER: NeoCoat

RECOMMENDED USE: For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

MANUFACTURER: Triton, Incorporated™

DIVISION: Cedar Rapids

ADDRESS: 250 33rd Street Drive SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, USA 52403

CONTACT NAME: Dustin Brooks E-MAIL: <u>info@tritonwp.com</u> WEBSITE: www.tritonwp.com

EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-319-861-5233

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

This product is not classified as hazardous according to CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

LABEL ELEMENTS



SIGNAL WORD: Warning

GENERAL STATEMENTS

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

PREVENTION STATEMENTS

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P260 – Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 – Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 – Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

RESPONSE STATEMENTS

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P321 – Specific treatment (see section 4 of this SDS)

 $P332 + P313 - If \ skin \ irritation \ occurs: Get \ medical \ advice/attention.$

P308 + P311 – IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P337 + P313 – If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

STORAGE STATEMENTS

P405 - Store locked up.

DISPOSAL STATEMENTS

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.



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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

EUH208: Contains reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Chemical Name | CAS Number | Weight %* | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|--|--|
| Water | 7732-18-5 | 30-40 | | |
| Titanium Dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 3-6% | | |
| Zinc Oxide | 1314-13-2 | 0.0-5 | | |

^{*}The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

SKIN CONTACT: Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

EYE CONTACT: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water and foam may cause violent frothing and possibly endanger the life of the fire fighter, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning material.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS IN CASE OF FIRE: Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon and nitrogen, various hydrocarbons.

FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS: Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas. Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately.



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RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT: Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid direct contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Absorb spills using sand or inert absorbent. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP: Confine spillage and absorb on sand, sawdust, or other suitable absorbent material and transfer to a sealed container.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL: Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS: Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

STORAGE ROOM REQUIREMENTS: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE PROTECTION: Wear eye protection with side shields, chemical goggles, or ANSI Z87 tested safety glasses.

SKIN PROTECTION: Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

| Chemical Name | ACGIH | ACGIH | ACGIH | ACGIH |
|------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | TWA | TWA | STEL | STEL |
| | (ppm) | (mg/m3) | (ppm) | (mg/m3) |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | | 10 | | |
| ZINC OXIDE | | 2 (R) | | 10 (R) |

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Tables Z1,2,3 | OSHA Carcinogen | designation | TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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| CARBON BLACK | 3.5 | | 1 | | | 3.5a | | 1 |
|---------------------|------------|--|---|--|---|------|-----|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 15 | | 1 | | b | | | 1 |
| ZINC OXIDE | [15]; [5]; | | 1 | | | 5,5c | 10d | |
| | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

DENSITY: 1398 kg/m3 @ 20°C

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: N.A.

VOC REGULATORY: 1.54 g/L

VOC PART A & B COMBINED: N.A.

APPEARANCE: Pigmented Viscous Liquid

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not Applicable

ODOR DESCRIPTION: N.A.

pH: N.A.

WATER SOLUBILITY: N.A.

FLAMMABILITY: N.A.

FLASH POINT SYMBOL: N.A.

FLASH POINT: Non-Flammable (230 °C)

VISCOSITY: N.A.

LOWER EXPLOSION LEVEL: N.A.

UPPER EXPLOSION LEVEL: N.A.

VAPOR PRESSURE: 2364 Pa @ 20°C

VAPOR DENSITY: N.A.

FREEZING POINT: N.A.

MELTING POINT: N.A.

LOW BOILING POINT: 100 °C

HIGH BOILING POINT: N.A.

AUTO IGNITION TEMP: 393°C

DECOMPOSITION Pt: N.A.

EVAPORATION RATE: N.A.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL: N.A.



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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid storage at low or high temperatures.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION: No hazardous reactions are expected because the product is stable under recommended storage conditions.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong mineral acids and strong alkalis will degrade material. Heat may be involved.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion by-products: Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes mild skin irritation.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Causes serious eye irritation.

RESPIRATORY/SKIN SENSITIZATION: No data available

CARCINOGENICITY: Suspected of causing cancer.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: No data available

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY – Single Exposure – Causes damage to organs.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - No data available

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available

ACUTE TOXICITY: No data available

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LD50 (oral, mouse): >2000 mg/kg

reduced pulmonary function.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS - MISCELLANEOUS

13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace.? Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.?

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY: Not available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Not available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Not available.



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MOBILITY IN SOIL: No data available.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No data available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL: Non-Hazardous paint.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT): Not regulated.

IATA: Not regulated

IMDG: Not regulated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL INVENTORIES

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 4%-8% | DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65 |
| 0001314-13-2 | ZINC OXIDE | 0.0% - 5% | DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA |

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

GLOSSARY: ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)-HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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