

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Softwood Lye



## Section 1. Identification

- GHS product identifier** : Softwood Lye
- Other means of identification** : Not available.
- Product code** : Clear
- Product use** : Wood surfaces. Indoor use.
- Supplier's details** : WOCA USA  
2670 North Berkeley Lake Road, Suite 7  
Duluth, Georgia 30096  
U.S.A.  
TEL +1 800-242-8160
- e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : info@ttwoodcare.com
- Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (24 hours a day/7 days per week)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
- Classification of the substance or mixture** : SKIN CORROSION - Category 1  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



- Signal word** : Danger
- Hazard statements** : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
Suspected of causing cancer.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

- : Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.  
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

#### Response

- : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Storage** : Store locked up.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.
- Product code** : Clear

| Ingredient name   | %   | CAS number |
|-------------------|-----|------------|
| Calcium hydroxide | ≤10 | 1305-62-0  |
| sodium hydroxide  | ≤5  | 1310-73-2  |
| titanium dioxide  | ≤3  | 13463-67-7 |

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Inhalation of the spray or mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking or shortness of breath.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbonic acid, powder or water mist. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. Collect contaminated fire-fighting water separately. It must not enter the sewage system.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Solvents should be avoided. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Solvents should be avoided. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Store locked up. Separate from acids. Keep away from metals. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

| <b>Ingredient name</b> | <b>Exposure limits</b>   |
|------------------------|--|
| Calcium hydroxide      | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018).</b><br>TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b><br>TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction<br>TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust<br><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b><br>TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b><br>TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. |
| sodium hydroxide       | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).</b><br>C: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b><br>CEIL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b><br>TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  |
| titanium dioxide       | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018).</b><br>TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b><br>TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b><br>TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust   |

**Appropriate engineering controls** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Recommended: nitrile rubber

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Ensure an MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator or equivalent is used.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Clear.
- Odor** : Faint odor.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 13 to 14
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : Not available.
- Density** : 1 to 1.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Solubility** : Not available.
- Solubility in water** : Soluble.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable under normal conditions of handling and storage (see Section 7).
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. May develop pressure.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
 strong acids  
 strong bases  
 strong oxidizing materials  
 strong reducing agents

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result    | Species | Dose       | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|----------|
| Calcium hydroxide       | LD50 Oral | Rat     | 7340 mg/kg | -        |

**Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result                 | Species | Score | Exposure                             | Observation |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Calcium hydroxide       | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 10 milligrams                        | -           |
| sodium hydroxide        | Eyes - Severe irritant | Monkey  | -     | 24 hours 1 Percent                   | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Mild irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 400 Micrograms                       | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 50 Micrograms               | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 1 Percent                            | -           |
|                         | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 0.5 minutes 1 milligrams             | -           |
|                         | Skin - Mild irritant   | Human   | -     | 24 hours 2 Percent                   | -           |
|                         | Skin - Severe irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 milligrams              | -           |
| titanium dioxide        | Skin - Mild irritant   | Human   | -     | 72 hours 300 Micrograms Intermittent | -           |

#### Conclusion/Summary

**Skin** : Causes severe burns.

**Eyes** : Causes serious eye damage.

#### Sensitization

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| titanium dioxide        | -    | 2B   | -   |

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Inhalation of the spray or mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking or shortness of breath.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.
- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result                                | Species                                    | Exposure |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Calcium hydroxide       | Acute LC50 33884.4 µg/l Fresh water   | Fish - Clarias gariepinus - Fingerling     | 96 hours |
| sodium hydroxide        | Acute EC50 40.38 mg/l Fresh water     | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute EC50 <180 mg/l                  | Fish                                       | 96 hours |
| titanium dioxide        | Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water         | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water       | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate          | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus               | 96 hours |

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.





**Mobility** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

|                            | DOT<br>Classification   | TDG<br>Classification | Mexico<br>Classification | ADR/RID  | IMDG  | IATA  |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| UN number                  | UN1824  | Not determined.       | Not determined.          | UN1824   | UN1824  | UN1824  |
| UN proper shipping name    | Sodium hydroxide solution   | -                     | -                        | SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION  | SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION   | Sodium hydroxide solution   |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 8   | -                     | -                        | 8  | 8   | 8   |
| Label                      |  |                       |                          |  |  |  |
| Packing group              | II  | -                     | -                        | II   | II  | II  |
| Environmental hazards      | No.   | -                     | -                        | No.  | Marine Pollutant: No  | No.   |

### Additional information

- DOT Classification** : **Reportable quantity** 20500.3 lbs / 9307.2 kg [2341.6 gal / 8864 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.  
**Limited quantity** Yes.  
**Packaging instruction** Exceptions: 154. Non-bulk: 202. Bulk: 242.  
**Quantity limitation** Passenger aircraft/rail: 1 L. Cargo aircraft: 30 L.  
**Special provisions** B2, IB2, N34, T7, TP2
- TDG Classification** : Not determined.
- ADR/RID** : **Hazard identification number** 80  
**Limited quantity** 1 L  
**Tunnel code** (E)
- IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-A, S-B
- IATA** : **Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: 851. Cargo Aircraft Only: 30 L. Packaging instructions: 855. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 0.5 L. Packaging instructions: Y840.  
**Special provisions** A3, A803

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : SKIN CORROSION - Category 1  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

#### Composition/information on ingredients

| Name              | %   | Classification   |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| Calcium hydroxide | ≤10 | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2<br>SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1                                  |
| sodium hydroxide  | ≤5  | CORROSIVE TO METALS - Category 1<br>SKIN CORROSION - Category 1A<br>EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A |
| titanium dioxide  | ≤3  | CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2   |

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: CALCIUM HYDROXIDE; TITANIUM DIOXIDE; TIN DIOXIDE DUST; SODIUM HYDROXIDE

**New York** : The following components are listed: Sodium hydroxide

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: CALCIUM HYDROXIDE; HYDRATED LIME; TITANIUM DIOXIDE; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO<sub>2</sub>); SODIUM HYDROXIDE; CAUSTIC SODA

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: CALCIUM HYDROXIDE; TITANIUM OXIDE; SODIUM HYDROXIDE

### California Prop. 65

**⚠ WARNING:** This product can expose you to Titanium dioxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

| Ingredient name  | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dosage level |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Titanium dioxide | -                         | -                               |

### VOC

VOC-MAX: 1.59 g/L

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### [UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals](#)

Not listed.

### [Inventory list](#)

**United States** : All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

### [National Fire Protection Association \(U.S.A.\)](#)



Reprinted with permission from NFPA 704-2001, Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response Copyright ©1997, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### [Procedure used to derive the classification](#)

| Classification                  | Justification         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| SKIN CORROSION - Category 1     | On basis of test data |
| SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 | On basis of test data |
| CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2    | Calculation method    |

### [History](#)

**Date of printing** : 03/28/2019  
**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 03/28/2019  
**Date of previous issue** : No previous validation  
**Version** : 1

**Key to abbreviations** : ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 DOT = Department of Transportation  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
 TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods  
 UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### [Notice to reader](#)

## Section 16. Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.