

Fiberlock Recon Smoke Odor Sealer White 3090

ICP Construction

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet Update to New Zealand regulatory requirements

Issue

Date: 01/06/2020

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Fiberlock Recon Smoke Odor Sealer White 3090		
Synonyms	Not Available		
Other means of identification	Not Available		

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Sealer to Prevent Smoke Odor

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	The Restoration Group Limited (Importer)			
Address	88 Thames Street, Pandora, Napier			
Telephone	95-0065			
Fax	lot Available			
Website	www.restorationgroup.co.nz			
Email	info@restorationgroup.co.nz			

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	National Poisons Centre		
Emergency telephone numbers	0800-764-766		

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification

Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017 - HSR002670

Group Standard

HSR002670

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD	WARNIN

Hazard statement(s) NOT classified as DANGEROUS GOODS for transport

Hazaru statement(s)		Not classified as DANGET COG GOODS for transport.
6.5B May cause an allergic skin reaction.		May cause an allergic skin reaction.
6.4A Causes serious eye irritation.		Causes serious eye irritation.
9.1D Harmful to aquatic life		Harmful to aquatic life

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.			
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.			
P273	Avoid release to the environment.			

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.		
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.		
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.			

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	
13463-67-7	10-30	titanium dioxide	
2634-33-5 0.1-1		1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	If skin contact occurs: ► 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 Inhalation In furnes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.	
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ► There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.			
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters				
 Fire Fighting Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. 				
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. 			

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Major Spills

- ▶ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na2S2O5) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO3), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na2SO3) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).
- ▶ Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Other information

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- ► Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

Titanium dioxide

Storage incompatibility

- reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers
- reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence
- ▶ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere
- WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient					
		Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Total dust
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide) 30 mg/m3		330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm		5,000 mg/m3	
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available		Not Available	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk

Personal protection









Eye and face protection

- ► Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ► Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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	 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. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Butyl rubber gloves Nitrile rubber gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls. ► P.V.C. apron.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination. Dusts of titanium and titanium compounds are thought to exhibit little or no toxic effects.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

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Eve Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and comea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye. Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Chronic The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. TOXICITY IRRITATION Fiberlock Recon Smoke Odor Sealer White 3090 Not Available Not Available TOXICITY IRRITATION Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l/4hr^[1] Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3D (int)-mild * Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l/4hr^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l/4hr^[1] titanium dioxide Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l/4hr^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l/4hr^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1] TOXICITY IRRITATION 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one Oral (rat) LD50: 670 mg/kg^[2] Not Available 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data Legend: extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction TITANIUM DIOXIDE of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. * IUCLID The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE

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.

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.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

– Data available to make classification

Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
titanium dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
titanium dioxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	LC50	96	Fish	1.6mg/L	4
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.062mg/L	4
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.4mg/L	4

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Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Environmental Fate: Isothiazolinones are antimicrobials used to control bacteria, fungi, and for wood preservation and antifouling agents. They are frequently used in personal care products such as shampoos and other hair care products, as well as certain paint formulations. The most common isothiazolinone combinations are 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

- ► 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.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility
 can be identified.
- ► Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Classification	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard)	Group Standard 2017 - HSR002670
Group Standard	HSR002670	
Hazard statement(s)	NOT classified as DANGEROUS GOODS for trans	port.
6.5B	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
6.4A	Causes serious eye irritation.	
9.1D	Harmful to aquatic life	

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE(2634-33-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Υ
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Υ
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
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

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.

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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

TEFI: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit. IDLH:

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

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

Disclaimer:

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein. This Safety Data Sheet summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other products.

This substance is approved under HSNO for use as a cleaning chemical. All reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information and advice contained herein are from sources believed to be reliable and to represent the most up-to-date knowledge available at the date given in Section 16. No liability is assumed for any damages related to the use or misuse of this substance. All chemical materials may present unknown hazards as people have varying degrees of sensitivity to chemicals. Therefore, this product should be used with caution. The information herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, express or implied is made.

SDS Issued: 01 June 2020

Reason for Revision: Update to New Zealand regulatory requirements.

References: EPA NZ Chemical Classification and Information Database EPA Guide: Assigning a Hazardous Substance to a Group Standard, 2014

Supplier SDS: Fiberlock Recon Smoke Odor Sealer White 3090

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET