GTEK™ EXTERIOR TOP COAT

Safety Data Sheet

1 — IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

PRODUCT NAME	BGC EXTERIOR TOP COAT
SYNONYMS	Not available

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

USE(S)	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Water based jointing compound used as a top coat for joints in exterior and interior panels such as plasterboard and cement sheeting.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

SUPPLIER NAME	BGC PLASTERBOARD PTY LTD
ADDRESS	290 Bushmead Road, Hazelmere, WA, 6055, AUSTRALIA
TELEPHONE	(08) 9374 2900
FAX	(08) 9374 2901
WEBSITE	www.gtekplasterboard.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

EMERGENCY	13 11 26 (Poison Information Centre)

2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1
Legend	1. Classification by vendor 2. Classification drawn from HCIS 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	H317 May cause allergic skin reaction
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	P280 Wear protective gloves and protective clothing P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workspace
Precautionary statement(s) Response	P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention/advice P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before resuse
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	Not applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	P502 Dispose of the contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

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3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	% {WEIGHT}
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3	20-30%
MICA	12001-26-2	1-5%
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	2682-20-4	0-<0.02%
ZINC PYRITHIONE	13463-41-7	0-<0.02%
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	2634-33-5	0-<0.02%

Legend: 1. Classification by vendor; 2. Clasification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; *EU IOELVs available

4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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 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	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
INGESTION	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.
FIRST AID FACILITIES	None allocated.

Indication of any Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5 — FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

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5 — FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	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 courses Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area 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 monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO^2) Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Sulfur oxides (SOx) Metal oxides Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes May emit corrosive fumes
Hazchem	Not Applicable

6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Clean up all spills immediately Avoid contact with skin and eyes Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles Trowel up/scrape up
Major Spills	Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. The absorbent (and suface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solition 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. Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal

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

7 — STORAGE AND HANDLING

7.1 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. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Storage incompatibility

8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

SOURCE	INGREDIENT	MATERIAL NAME	TWA	STEL	PEAK	NOTES
Australia Exposure Standards	CALCIUM CARBONATE	CALCIUM CARBONATE	10 mg/m3	Not available	Not available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	MICA	MICA	2.5 mg/m3	Not available	Not available	Not available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

INGREDIENT	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
CALCIUM CARBONATE	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
MICA	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3

INGREDIENT	ORIGINAL IDLH	REVISED IDLH
CALCIUM CARBONATE	Not Available	Not Available
MICA	1,500 mg/m3	Not Available
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Not Available	Not Available
ZINC PYRITHIONE	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

INGREDIENT	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BAND RATING	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BAND LIMIT
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m3
ZINC PYRITHIONE	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m3
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m3
NOTES:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemicals potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

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8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION cont.

8.2 Exposure controls

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. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
PPE	
EYE / FACE	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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
SKIN	See Hand protection below
HANDS/FEET	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
NOTE	The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing glovess and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. Butyl rubber gloves Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes)
BODY	See other protection below
OTHER PROTECTION	Overalls P.V.C apron Barrier cream Skin cleansing cream

8.3 Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unkown vapaour concentrations or oxygen content.
The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be charged after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used.

9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

APPEARANCE	THICK PASTE; MIXES WITH WATER	ODOUR	NOT AVAILABLE
PHYSICAL STATE	NON SLUMP PASTE	MOLECULAR WEIGHT (g/mol)	NOT AVAILABLE
FLAMMABILITY	NOT AVAILABLE	FLASH POINT	NOT AVAILABLE
INITIAL BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE	NOT AVAILABLE	MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT	NOT AVAILABLE
EVAPORATION RATE	NOT AVAILABLE	PH (AS SUPPLIED)	7-9.3
VAPOUR DENSITY	NOT AVAILABLE	FREEZING POINT	NOT AVAILABLE
SOLUBILITY (WATER)	MISCIBLE	VAPOUR PRESSURE	NOT AVAILABLE
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT	NOT AVAILABLE	LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT	NOT AVAILABLE
PARTITION COEFFICIENT/N-OCTANOL WATER	NOT AVAILABLE	AUTOIGNITION TEMP	NOT AVAILABLE
DECOMPOSITION TEMP.	NOT AVAILABLE	VISCOSITY (CST)	NOT AVAILABLE
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES	NOT AVAILABLE	OXIDISING PROPERTIES	NOT AVAILABLE
ODOUR THRESHOLD	NOT AVAILABLE	RELATIVE DENSITY (water=1)	1.3-1.4
TASTE	NOT AVAILABLE	SURFACE TENSION	NOT AVAILABLE
VOLATILE COMPONENT (%VOL)	20-40%	GAS GROUP	NOT AVAILABLE
PH AS A SOLUTION (1%)	NOT AVAILABLE	VOC G/L	NOT AVAILABLE

10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

See section 7

10.2 Chemical stability

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See section 7

10.5 Incompatible materials

See section 7

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy and inco-ordination.
Skin Contact	A 0.5% solution of 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is irritating to the skin. Even 0.05% can cause allergy, according to patch tests, with reddening of the skin. Provocation tests with BIT showed the material to be sensitizing. Of 20 metal workers with skin inflammation, four were shown to have been sensitized to BIT in cutting oils. 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.
Eye	Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. 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.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer. Mild anaemia, reduction in food intake and changes in organ weights did occur in a long-term study. Pure calcium carbonate does not cause the disease pneumoconiosis probably due to its rapid elimination from the body. However, its unsterilised particulates can infect the lung and airway to cause inflammation. High blood concentrations of calcium ion may give rise to dilation of blood vessels and depress heart function, leading to low blood pressure and fainting (syncope). Calcium ions enhance the effects of digitalis on the heart, and may precipitate digitalis poisoning. Calcium salts also reduce the absorption of tetracyclines. In newborns, giving calcium during treatment has resulted in calcification of soft tissue. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species.

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11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION cont.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
BGC Exterior Top Coat	Not Available	Not Available
Calcium carbonate	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3 mg/l4h[1] Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Mica	Not Available	Not Available
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Dermal (rat) LD50: 242 mg/kg[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.1 mg/l4h[1] Oral (Rat) LD50; 120 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
Zinc pyrithione	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 100 mg/kg[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.14 mg/L4h[2] Oral (Mouse) LD50; 160 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/48h Irritant
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] Oral (Rat) LD50; 454 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
2-METHYL-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth – it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines. 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 etal - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989
ZINC PYRITHIONE	Animal testing shows that pyrithiones at sufficient doses can cause vomiting, bleeding of the mucous membranes of the stomach and weight loss and anaemia and paralysis at very high doses, and in extreme cases may be lethal. Although it is very poorly absorbed through skin, dermal exposure at very high doses can potentially cause similar effects. Chronic exposure, in animal testing, has been shown to potentially damage the nervous system. Pyrithiones may reduce fertility and cause an increase in birth defects. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). NOAEL: 11.0 mg/kg/day cynomolgus monkey * [* = Arch Chemical] Acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnea, weight loss or decreased weight gain, recordings from specific areas of the CNS, mydriasis, somnolence, changes in motor activity, recording from peripheral motor nerve, muscle weakness, spastic paralysis, reproductive system tumours, retinal changes, diarrhoea, foetoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system, central nervous system, effects on newborn, foetolethality recorded.

11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION cont.

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	The predominant fate of the thiazole ring is oxidative ring scission catalysed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) and formation of the corresponding alpha-dicarbonyl metabolites and thioamide derivatives. The well-established toxicity associated with thioamides and thioureas has led to the speculation that thiazole toxicity is attributed to ring scission yielding the corresponding thioamide metabolite. Ring opening has also been observed in benzothiazoles. For instance, benzothiazole itself is converted to S-methylmercaptoaniline. Acute toxicity data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response. The neurotoxicity observed in the rat acute oral toxicity study (piloerection and upward curvature of the spine at 300 mg/kg and above; decreased activity, prostration, decreased abdominal muscle tone, reduced righting reflex, and decreased rate and depth of breathing at 900 mg/kg) and the acute dermal toxicity study (upward curvature of the spine was observed in increased incidence, but this was absent after day 5 post-dose at a dose of 2000 mg/kg) were felt to be at exposures in excess of those expected from the use pattern of this pesticide and that such effects would not be observed at estimated exposure doses. Subchronic oral toxicity studies showed systemic effects after repeated oral administration including decreased body weight, increased incidence of forestomach hyperplasia, and non-glandular stomach lesions in rats.
BGC Exterior Top Coat & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance. Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users.
BGC Exterior Top Coat & MICA & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search
BGC Exterior Top Coat & CALCIUM CARBONATE & MICA & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
CALCIUM CARBONATE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	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.

ACUTE TOXICITY	X	CARCINOGENICITY	X
SKIN IRRITATION/CORROSION	X	REPRODUCTIVITY	X
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ IRRITATION	X	STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE	X
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION	✓	STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE	X
MUTAGENICITY	X	ASPIRATION HAZARD	X

Legend: X **-** Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classifcation

✓**-** Data available to make classification

12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	SOURCE	VALUE
BGC Exterior Top Coat	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	NOEC(ECx) EC50 LC50	1hr 72hr 96hr	Fish Algae or other aquatic plants Fish	4 2 4	4-320mg/L >14mg/L >165200mg/L
mica	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	EC50 NOEC(ECx) LC50 EC50	48hr 96hr 96hr 96hr	Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Fish Algae or other aquatic plants	4 2 4 2	0.189-0.257mg/L 0.01mgl/L 0.081-0.122mg/L 0.063mg/L
zinc-pyrithione	BCF EC50 EC50 EC50(ECx) LC50 EC50	1440hr 72hr 48hr 96hr 96hr 96hr	Fish Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea Algae or other aqautic plants Fish Algae or other aquatic plants	7 4 4 4 4 4	52-180 0.001mg/L 0.008mg/L <0.001mg/L 0.003-0.004mg/L <0.001mg/L
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	EC50 EC50(ECx) LC50	48hr 48hr 96hr	Crustacea Crustacea Fish	4 4 4	0.097mg/L 0.097mg/L 0.067-0.29mg/L

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

DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO SEWER OR WATERWAYS

12.2 Persistence and degradability

INGREDIENT	PERSISTENCE: WATER/SOIL	PERSISTENCE: AIR
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	HIGH	HIGH

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

INGREDIENT	BIOACCUMULATION
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	LOW (LogKOW = -0.8767)
ZINC PYRITHIONE	LOW (BCF = 240)

12.4 Mobility in soil

INGREDIENT	MOBILITY
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	LOW (KOC = 27.88)

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13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible Otherwise: If container cannot 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 any authorised landfill Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product 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 Where in doubt contact the responsible authority Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill

14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Labels required

Marine pollutant	NO
Hazchem code	Not applicable

14.2 Transport Information

Land transport (ADG)	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

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

PRODUCT NAME	GROUP
CALCIUM CARBONATE	NOT AVAILABLE
MICA	NOT AVAILABLE
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	NOT AVAILABLE
ZINC PYRITHIONE	NOT AVAILABLE
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	NOT AVAILABLE

Transport in bulk accordance with the ICG Code

PRODUCT NAME SHIP	TYPE
CALCIUM CARBONATE	NOT AVAILABLE
MICA	NOT AVAILABLE
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	NOT AVAILABLE
ZINC PYRITHIONE	NOT AVAILABLE
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	NOT AVAILABLE

15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

MICA is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	

zinc pyrithione is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION cont.

NATIONAL INVENTORY	STATUS	NATIONAL INVENTORY	STATUS
Australia - AIIC / Australia	Yes	Korea - KECI	Yes
Non-Industrial Use		New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes	Philippines - PICCS	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (mica; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; zinc pyrithione; 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	USA - TSCA	No (mica)
		Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
		Mexico - INSQ	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes	Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	Russia - FBEPH	No (zinc pyrithione)
Japan - ENCS	No (mica)		

Legend:
Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

16 — OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date 14/07/2022
Initial Date 28/06/2022

Other infromation
Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

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

16.1 Definitions and Abbreviations

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 Hygenists
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES	Exposure Standard
OSF	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LOD	Limit of Detection
OTV	Odour Threshold Value
BCF	BioConcentration Factors
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL	Domestic Substances List
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Subtances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

End of SDS