



# Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk Oatey

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification

### Product Identifier

Product name	Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk
Synonyms	MTP300-W
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Caulking compound
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Oatey
Address	620 Steven Ct #11, Newmarket, ON L3Y 6Z2 Canada
Telephone	905-898-2557
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	info@oatey.com

### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Emergency First Aid: 1-877-740-5015

## SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Eye Irritation Category 2B
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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### Hazard statement(s)

H340	May cause genetic defects.
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## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H350</b>	May cause cancer.
<b>H320</b>	Causes eye irritation.

**Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Emits toxic gases when heated.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P202</b>	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P264</b>	Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-65-3*	40-70	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
107-21-1*	0.5-1.5	<u>ethylene glycol</u>
75-07-0*	0.1-1	<u>acetaldehyde</u>
108-05-4*	0.1-1	<u>vinyl acetate</u>
14808-60-7*	0.1-1	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
13463-67-7	0.1-1	<u>titanium dioxide (anatase)</u>

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>

## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

**Ingestion**

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

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures****Extinguishing media**

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

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture****Fire Incompatibility**

None known.

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters****Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- ▶ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- ▶ Combustible.
  - ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - ▶ On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes.
  - ▶ May emit acrid smoke.
  - ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
- 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

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up****Minor Spills**

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- ▶ Wipe up.
- ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**Major Spills**

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Increase ventilation.
- ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.

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## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

- ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- ▶ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	None known

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	calcium carbonate	Limestone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	(See Table 11)
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (Aragonite, Calcite, Marble, Vaterite)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	calcium carbonate	Limestone (calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (incl. Limestone, Marble)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	(N) - the 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for the respirable fraction.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium carbonate	Limestone (calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	calcium carbonate	Limestone	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Vapour	100 ppm / 250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	325 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Particulate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Value is for the aerosol. TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol, (as an aerosol)	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Particulate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Vapour	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol	* Ethylene glycol	25 ppm	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol, (as an aerosol)	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (vapour and mist)	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 127 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	100 ppm / 180 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	270 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm	TLV Basis: Eye & upper respiratory tract irritation

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## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm / 45 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm	T20
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	acetaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT in
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm	Schedule R
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm / 45 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm / 30 mg/m3	60 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract, eye & skin irritation; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm / 35 mg/m3	53 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	vinyl acetate	Not Available	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr; CNS impair
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr; CNS impair
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm / 35 mg/m3	53 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, Crystalline - Quartz	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica-Crystalline, Respirable particulate - Quartz	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline# : Quartz (respirable fraction++)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	T20


## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline - α-quartz and cristobalite	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, Crystalline - Quartz/Tripoli (Respirable fraction)	0.10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	* Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation. (R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline#: Quartz (respirable fraction)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Schedule R
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline, Quartz	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Not Available	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(N) - the 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for the respirable fraction.
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>► Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated...</p>
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## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

	<p>area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a 'glove-box' . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.</li> <li>▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.</li> <li>▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited.</li> <li>▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.</li> <li>▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.</li> <li>▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).</li> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.</li> <li>▶ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Personal protection</b></p>	
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed</li> </ul>



## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

	<p>of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.</li> <li>Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.</li> <li>Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	White paste		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.68
<b>Odour</b>	Alcoholic	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	7.5-8.5	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	>37.8	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	93.9	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	0.33 BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	29% (v/v), 17.1% (w/w)
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	2.3	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

<b>Reactivity</b>	Not reactive under normal conditions of use.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	None expected under normal conditions of storage and use.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Prolonged exposure to high temperatures.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Reacts violently with: strong oxidizing agents (e.g. perchloric acid), strong bases (e.g. sodium hydroxide), strong acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid).
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Very toxic carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, corrosive, oxidizing nitrogen oxides.

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility</p>

<b>Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

<b>Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>

Continued...

## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>calcium carbonate</b>					
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>ethylene glycol</b>	LC50	96	Fish	>72-860mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3-536mg/L	2
	NOEC	552	Crustacea	>=1-mg/L	2
<b>acetaldehyde</b>	LC50	96	Fish	30.8mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.48.3mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
<b>vinyl acetate</b>	EC50	48	Crustacea	12.6mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.48mg/L	2
	NOEC	816	Fish	0.551mg/L	2
<b>silica crystalline - quartz</b>					
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>titanium dioxide (anatase)</b>	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	<0.1mg/L	2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
acetaldehyde	LOW	LOW
vinyl acetate	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide (anatase)	HIGH	HIGH

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)
acetaldehyde	LOW (BCF = 1.2)
vinyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 2.34)
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (BCF = 10)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
acetaldehyde	HIGH (KOC = 1.498)
vinyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)

Continued...

## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations. Recommended disposal methods are for the product, as sold. (Used material may contain other hazardous contaminants). The required hazard evaluation of the waste and compliance with the applicable hazardous waste laws are the responsibility of the user. This product and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Do NOT dump into any sewers, on the ground or into any body of water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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**Land transport (TDG): 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

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

**calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

**ethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists**

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

**acetaldehyde is found on the following regulatory lists**

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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 - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

**vinyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

**silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists**

Continued...

## Masters® Trim Plus Acrylic Painter's Caulk

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

**titanium dioxide (anatase) is found on the following regulatory lists**

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Canada - DSL	No (calcium carbonate)
Canada - NDSL	No (ethylene glycol; acetaldehyde; vinyl acetate; silica crystalline - quartz)
USA - TSCA	Yes

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	09/04/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	08/03/2020

**Other information**

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.

**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  
 TEEL: 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