SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 : IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: MRC-100-1
Product Code: MRC-100-1
SDS Manufacturer Number: 0000NONREG
Product Description: Sporicidin® Mold Resistant Coating - 1 gallon - WHITE
Manufacturer Name: Sporicidin, a division of Contec, Inc.
Address: 525 Locust Grove
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29303
United States
Website: www.contecinc.com or www.sporicidin.com
General Phone Number: +1-864-503-8333
Emergency Phone Number: Chemtrec® US: 1-800-424-9300 International: +1-703-527-3887
Distributor Name: Contec, Inc.
Address: 525 Locust Grove
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29303
USA
General Phone Number: +1-864-503-8333
Emergency Phone Number: Chemtrec® US: 1-800-424-9300 International: 1-703-527-3887
Website: www.contecinc.com
SDS Creation Date: September 07, 2016
SDS Revision Date: December 29, 2016

SECTION 2 : HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: Caution
GHS Class: No applicable GHS categories
Hazard Statements: CAUTION
Precautionary Statements: Use with adequate ventilation. When spraying, wear appropriate spray mask or respirator to avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not take internally.

Potential Health Effects: No information available
Eye: In case of eye contact, flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation: If inhaled, if affected by spray mists or vapors, move to fresh air. If breathing difficulty continues, seek medical attention.
Ingestion: If swallowed, Drink 2 glasses of water. See medical attention.

SECTION 3 : COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Ingredient Percent</th>
<th>EC Num.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No ingredients have been classified as Hazardous Materials according to 49CFR updated through November 1, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 : FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: In case of eye contact, flush with a large amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.
Skin Contact: Immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
Inhalation: If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physicians: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 : FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Media: None

Protective Equipment: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Hazardous Combustion Byproducts: Hazardous decomposition. May cause hazardous fumes when heated to decomposition. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and oxides of metals.

SECTION 6 : ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Environmental Precautions: Do not allow spill to enter drains or waterways. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

Methods for containment: Eliminate ignition source(s), provide good ventilation, dike spill area, and add absorbent earth or sawdust to spilled liquid. Thoroughly wet with water and mix.

Methods for cleanup: Collect absorbent/absorbent water/spilled liquid mixture into metal containers and add enough water to cover. Consult local, state, and federal hazardous regulations before disposing into approved hazardous waste landfills. Obey relevant law(s).

SECTION 7 : HANDLING and STORAGE

Handling: Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors, spray mist, or sanding dust. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Storage: Store in original containers at temperatures between 5°C and 25°C. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Protect from freezing and direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed. Ensure that waste and contaminated materials are collected and removed from the work area as soon as possible in a suitably labeled container.

Special Handling Procedures: Handle containers carefully to prevent damage and spillage.

Incompatible Materials: Alkaline materials, strong acid, and oxidizing materials.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use appropriate engineering controls such as process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels. Where such systems are not effective, wear suitable personal protective equipment, which performs satisfactorily and meets OSHA or other recognized standards. Consult with local procedures for selection, training, inspection, and maintenance of the personal protective equipment.

Eye/Face Protection: SAFETY GLASSES WITH SIDE SHIELDS.

Skin Protection Description: Chemical resistant gloves and chemical goggles, face-shield and synthetic apron or coveralls should be used to prevent contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Respiratory Protection: In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

SECTION 9 : PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid
Color: White
Odor: little or no odor
Boiling Point: Not available.
Melting Point: Not available.
Specific Gravity: 1.257
Solubility: Soluble in water.
Vapor Density: Not available.
Vapor Pressure: Not available.
pH: 8.5 to 10
### SECTION 10: STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** None under normal processing.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Poor ventilation

**Incompatible Materials:** Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reaction: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, and strong acids.

**Special Decomposition Products:** Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of metals.

### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**NIOSH:** After reviewing human and animal studies, a NIOSH draft report recommended the reclassification of TiO2 to "Insufficient Evidence to Classify Titanium Dioxide as an Occupational Carcinogen," from its previous classification of "Potential Occupational Carcinogen." It concluded: "The evidence suggests that exposures with insufficient TiO2 surface area are not likely to show carcinogenic activity in any test species, and the current epidemiologic data provide insufficient indication of carcinogenicity in humans. NIOSH interprets this information to indicate that occupational exposures to low concentrations of TiO2 pose a negligible risk of cancer in workers."

**OSHA:** Titanium dioxide is not classified under Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Hazardous communication Standards.

**IARC:** Based on the two human studies, IARC decided that there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. However, based entirely on the rat inhalation studies and consistent with its rigid guidelines for categorizing agents, IARC re-categorized TiO2 from "Group 3 – not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity in humans" to "Group 2B – possibly carcinogenic to humans."

**Carcinogenicity:** The classification of titanium dioxide for carcinogenicity has been based on the UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 5th revision, chapter 3.6 (2013), USA OSHA-HCS 2012, and the Criteria of the EU as laid down in regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex I, section 3.6.

**Scientific Studies on TiO2**

Two peer-reviewed scientific studies of approximately 20,000 industry workers in 15 American and European TiO2 manufacturing plants, over a 40-year period, found no connection between lung cancer or other cancers and exposure to TiO2. Animal studies on inhalation exposure to TiO2 have been conducted, with varying results. Mice and hamsters did not develop lung tumors; however, after two years of exposure to extraordinarily high TiO2 dust levels, far above those experienced in any workplace, some rats developed lung tumors.

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:** No information available

**Bioaccumulation:** No information available

** Mobility In Environmental Media:** No information available

**Regulatory Overview**

The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.

### SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Disposal:** Consult with the US EPA Guidelines listed in 40 CFR Part 261.3 for the classification of hazardous waste prior to disposal. Furthermore, consult with your state and local waste requirements or guidelines, if applicable, to ensure compliance. Arrange disposal in accordance to the EPA and/or state and local guidelines.

### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT Shipping Name:** Not regulated as hazardous material for transportation.

**IATA Shipping Name:** Not regulated as hazardous material for transportation.

**IMDG Shipping Name:** Not regulated as hazardous material for transportation.

**Transport Information**

### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION
TSCA Inventory Status: All the constituents of this product are TSCA listed or exempt from listing.

Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:
  - Fire: NO
  - Pressure Generating: NO
  - Reactivity: NO
  - Acute: NO
  - Chronic: NO

Section 313: No reportable ingredients.

Canada DSL: All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the DSL.

Canada WHMIS: Not regulated

SECTION 16 : ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

HMIS Ratings:
  - HMIS Health Hazard: 1
  - HMIS Fire Hazard: 0
  - HMIS Reactivity: 0
  - HMIS Personal Protection: B

SDS Creation Date: September 07, 2016
SDS Revision Date: December 29, 2016

Copyright© 1996-2018 Enviance. All Rights Reserved.