

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)  
and Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010

## Ultra-Cat Lightener

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### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1 Product identifier	
Substance name	Titanium dioxide
Trade name	Ultra-Cat Lightener
EC#	236-675-5
CAS#	13463-67-7
IUPAC	dioxotitanium
Molecular formula	O <sub>2</sub> Ti
This substance not classified according to the Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC and Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
REACH registration No	01-2119489379-17-0011
Product registration No (Denmark)	PR 2252659

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Identified uses	Agents adsorbing and absorbing gases or liquids Colouring agents, pigments Fillers Food/feedstuff additives Intermediates Laboratory chemicals Odour agents Semiconductors and photovoltaic agents Photosensitive agents and other photo-chemicals Catalyst supports, delustrants
Uses advised against	none

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
Exclusively Available Through	<a href="http://veneersupplies.com">veneersupplies.com</a>
Manufacturer	Spectrum Adhesives, Inc. 5611 Universal Dr. Memphis, Tn 38118 Emergency# INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053 (NA) 1-352-323-3500 (Int) Phone# 901-795-1943

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	Email: <a href="mailto:rthomas@spectrumadhesives.com">rthomas@spectrumadhesives.com</a>
1.4 Emergency telephone number	
1-800-535-5053 (North America)	

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance	
Product is not classified according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, and Council Directive 67/548/EEC	
Human Health effects	
Inhalation	Inhalation of dust may cause discomfort. Inhalation exposure to large amounts may cause a temporary drying effect or irritation of mucous membranes. Exposure to dust may lead to aggravation of pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases.
Eyes	Inert foreign body hazard
Skin	Prolonged contact may result in scaling/irritations due to drying of the skin and/or mechanical abrasion related to skin-to-clothing contact or skin-to-skin contact.
Ingestion	No adverse health effects anticipated by this route during proper industrial handling.

2.2 Label elements
No labeling is required according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

2.3 Other hazards
Titanium dioxide is neither a PBT nor a vPvB substance.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances			
Chemical name	EC #	CAS #	Concentration range % (w/w)
titanium dioxide	236-675-5	13463-67-7	>= 87 - <= 100

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures	
General informations	Provide rest, warm conditions, comfort position, fresh air availability.

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### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In case of inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention for any breathing difficulty.
In case of eye contact	In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
In case of skin contact	Wash skin with soap and water Use of moisturizer may be helpful
In case of ingestion	If large amounts were swallowed, give water to drink and get medical advice.
Information to physician	Treat symptomatically and supportively.
First aid arsenal	Universal medical kit with a set of drugs (in consultation with the medical department of the enterprise.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate first aid attention is not expected

## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water streams in case of large fire.
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	
Hazardous combustion products	Not available
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus in case of large fire.
Flammable properties	Non-flammable, non-explosive, see section 9.
5.3 Advice for fire-fighters	
A violent or incandescent reaction with metals (aluminum, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, and lithium) may occur at high temperatures	

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	
Personal precautions	Avoid inhalation of dust by arranging adequate ventilation, or use an appropriate dust mask. Avoid excessive contact with the skin.

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	Use appropriate personal protective equipment.
Emergency procedures	Pick up spills and place in a suitable container for reclamation or disposal, using a method that does not generate dust (e.g. vacuum, sweeping). Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unauthorized personnel away.
<b>6.2. Environmental precautions</b>	
Avoid dust dispersion to the environment. Prevent leakages from entering drains and ditches that lead to natural waterways.	
<b>6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up</b>	
Avoid dust formation. Provide adequate ventilation.	
<b>6.4. Reference to other sections</b>	
Information about personal precautions - see Section 8. Information about waste disposal - see Section 13.	

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>7.1. Precautions for safe handling</b>	
Precautions for safe handling	Avoid raising and breathing dust. Observe good industrial hygiene practice for chemical handling.
Fire preventions	None, as product has no flammable properties. See section 5.
Aerosol and dust generation preventions	Use local exhaust ventilation or other appropriate engineering controls to maintain dust exposures below occupational exposure limit.
Electrostatics prevention	As a matter of good practice take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge, such as ensuring all equipment is electrically grounded.
Safe transporting	Adhere to the rules on the transport of goods, which operate for the appropriate type of transport. Not violate the integrity of container. During loading works execute instructions and rules for the appropriate works.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas, wash hands after use, remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
<b>7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	
Technical measures and storage conditions	Store in manufacturer's package in cool and dry area where it is safe from contamination and exposure to atmospheric precipitations (rain, snow) and subsoil waters.

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Packaging materials	Paper, Polypropylene with polyethylene liner.
Requirements for storage rooms and vessels	Special requirements for storage structures are not established. The product is to be stored at room temperature and normal humidity environment.
7.3. Specific end use(s)	
none	

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters					
Occupational exposure limits					
Chemical Name		Country	OEL		
Titanium dioxide		United Kingdom	STEL: 30 g/m3 STEL: 12 mg/m3 TWA: 10 mg/m3 TWA: 4 mg/m3		
		France	VME:10 mg/m3		
		Spain	VLA-ED: 10mg/m3		
		Portugal	TWA: 10 mg/m3		
		The Netherlands	MAC:10 mg/m3		
		Denmark	TWA: 6 mg/m3		
		Austria	STEL: 10 mg/m3 MAK: 5 mg/m3		
		Switzerland	MAK: 3 mg/m3		
		Poland	NDS: 10.0 mg/m3		
		Norway	TWA: 5 mg/m3 STEL: 10 mg/m3		
		Ireland	TWA: 10 mg/m3 (respirable fraction)		
		Belgium	TWA: 10 mg/m3		
		Greece	TWA: 10 mg/m3 TWA: 5 mg/m3		
		Sweden	5 mg/m3 (total dust)		
		United States	TLV-TWA: 10 mg/m3 TWA: 15 mg/m3		
DNEL/DMEL values:					
DNEL/DMEL			Exposure route	Exposure frequency	Remark
Worker	Consumer				
Industry			Professional		
	DNEL = 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		Inhalation	long-term	
		DNEL = 700 mg/kg bw/day	oral	long-term	
PNEC values:					
PNEC			Exposure route	Exposure	Remark

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Worker		Consumer		frequency	
Industry	Professional				
	PNEC = 0.127 mg/L		freshwater		
	PNEC = 1 mg/L		marine water		
	PNEC ≥ 1000 mg/kg bw.		sediment (freshwater)		
	PNEC = 100 mg/kg bw.		sediment (marine water)		
	PNEC = 100 mg/kg bw		soil		

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Occupational exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Ensure sufficient ventilation. Reduce inhalation hazards in minimising the occupational exposure.
Respiratory protection	Use half mask respirators conforming to EN149 with dust filters according to EN 143 (P2 or P3).
Eye/face protection	Wear dust-proof glasses according to the EN166.
Skin protection	Use protective clothing.
General hygiene considerations	Emergency eyewash and safety shower should be in close proximity as a matter of good practice. Wash hands and face thoroughly with mild soap before eating and drinking.

#### Environmental exposure controls

Measures to prevent exposure	In air and wastewater the product doesn't form any toxic compounds in the presence of other substances or factors. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.
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#### Consumer exposure controls

Measures related to consumer uses of the substance	additional measures are not required.
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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid, white powder
Odour	Odourless
Odour threshold	Not applicable
pH	6,5-8,0 (1 : 10 water suspension)
Melting point/range (°C)	1843 (rutile)
Initial boiling point/range (°C)	3000

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Flash point (°C)	not applicable
Evaporation rate	not applicable
Flammability	not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	not applicable
Vapour pressure	not applicable
Vapour density	not applicable
Relative density	4.26 (rutile)
Water solubility (20°C in g/l)	unsoluble (below the LOD of 1 µg/L at pH 6, 7 and 8)
Partition coefficient n-Octanol/Water (log Po/w)	In accordance with Column 2 of REACH Annex VII, does not need to be conducted as the substance is inorganic.
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	not applicable
Decomposition temperature (°C)	not applicable
Viscosity	not applicable
Explosive properties	not applicable
Oxidising properties	not applicable
<b>9.2 Other information</b>	
No other information	

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Not reactive under regular storage and use conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. In case of emissions into atmosphere the substance doesn't form toxic compounds.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid	none
Incompatible materials	none
Hazardous decomposition products	none

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>11.1 Information on toxicological effects.</b>	
<b>Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution</b>	
Non-human toxikological data	No bioaccumulation potential based on study results. Titanium dioxide as an inorganic substance is not metabolised.
Human toxikological data	No substantial accumulation of titanium was observed in tissues following oral administration of titanium dioxide. Titanium dioxide as an inorganic substance is not metabolised.



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### Acute toxicity

For acute inhalation toxicity there are two animal studies of which one has been performed according to OECD TG 403 and which shows no signs of acute toxicity after inhalation exposure to titanium dioxide. Several animal studies on acute oral exposure are available, conducted according to OECD guidelines 401, 420, 425 or according to state of the art methodology at that time. There are no reliable reports whatsoever on acute dermal toxicity in the public domain. However, the conduct of an acute dermal toxicity study is unjustified as inhalation of the substance is considered as major route of exposure and physicochemical properties and dermal absorption data of the substance do not suggest a significant rate of absorption through the skin.

Exposure	Value	Exposure time period	Species	Method
oral	LD50 > 5000mg/kg bw	Not specified	rat	OECD Guideline 425
inhalation	LC50 > 6.82mg/L	4 hours	rat	The study was conducted according to state of the art methodology at that time.
Irritation		Skin		not irritating
		Eye		not irritating
		Respiratory tract		not irritating
		Titanium dioxide has been tested in three in vivo skin irritation and one eye irritation study. All tests show a negative response, thus titanium dioxide does not require classification either as skin or as eye irritant.		
Respiratory or skin sensitisation		Not sensitising Titanium dioxide has been tested in two different systems for sensitising properties. Both study types show a negative response, thus titanium dioxide does not require classification as sensitiser.		
Germ cell mutagenicity		Negative Titanium dioxide did not show a significant or dose-dependent increase in chromosome aberrations in the bone marrow of male mice via i. p. injection up to the maximum dose of 2500mg/kg bw 17 and 36 hours after dosing. Titanium dioxide did not show a significant or dose-dependent increase in micronucleated cells in the bone marrow of male mice via i. p. injection up to the maximum dose of 1500mg/kg bw 24 hours after dosing. None of the in vitro genotoxicity studies rated as reliable showed any effect in bacterial reverse mutation assays, in mammalian cell gene mutation tests (TK assay) or in mammalian cell chromosome aberration tests, thus supporting the negative findings in the in vivo tests as cited above. The classification criteria acc. to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as germ cell mutagen are also not met.		
Carcinogenicity		Carcinogen rating for titanium dioxide is not warranted Overall, the epidemiological evidence from well-conducted investigations has not shown that exposure to titanium dioxide is correlated to any detectable carcinogenic potential for humans. Titanium Dioxide is listed by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This listing is based on inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.		
Toxicity for reproduction		study scientifically unjustified		
STOT-single exposure		The classification criteria acc. to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as		



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	<p>specific target organ toxicant (STOT) single exposure, oral are not met since no reversible or irreversible adverse health effects were observed immediately or delayed after exposure and no effects were observed at the guidance value, oral for a Category 1 classification of 300 mg/kg bw and at the guidance value, oral for a Category 2 classification of 2000 mg/kg bw. No classification required.</p> <p>The classification criteria acc. to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as specific target organ toxicant (STOT) single exposure, inhalation dust/mist/fume are not met since no reversible or irreversible adverse health effects were observed immediately or delayed after exposure and no effects were observed at the guidance value, inhalation dust/mist/fume for a Category 1 classification of 1.0 mg/L/4h and at the guidance value, inhalation dust/mist/fume for a Category 2 classification of 5.0 mg/L/4h. Therefore, no classification is required. Finally, any category 3 classification should primarily be based on human data. It can be safely assumed that standard occupational hygiene measures provide a sufficient level of worker protection.</p>
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### Repeated dose toxicity

Exposure	Value	Exposure time period	Species	Method
oral	NOAEL: 3,500 mg/kg bw/day	chronic	rat	
inhalation	NOAEC: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	chronic	rat	

STOT-repeated exposure	<p>The following observations have been made in experimental animals and in human epidemiological studies:</p> <p>(i) No systemic toxicity was shown to result from chronic inhalation exposure in rats to high concentrations of pigment grade titanium dioxide</p> <p>(ii) Particle overload is observed for insoluble particles such as titanium dioxide (Levy, 1995), whereby the rat is the most sensitive species studied, and species-specific differences are demonstrated in various mechanistic animal studies (Oberdörster, 1996). It has been demonstrated with reasonable certainty that lung overload conditions are not relevant for human health and, therefore, results based on these data do not justify classification.</p> <p>(iii) It has also been clearly demonstrated through epidemiological studies of titanium dioxide –exposed workers that there is no causal link between titanium dioxide exposure and the risk of non-malignant respiratory disease in humans/</p> <p>For the reasons presented above, no classification for specific target organ toxicant (STOT) repeated exposure, inhalation is required.</p>
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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity			
Aquatic toxicity	Effect dose	Exposure time	Species
Acute toxicity to fish	LC50 = 1000 mg/L	96 hour	different fish species
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EC50/LC50 = 1000 mg/L	72 hour	different invertebrate species
Acute toxicity to algae	EC50/LC50 = 61	72 hour	Pseudokirchneriella

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	mg/L	subcapitata
<b>12.2 Persistence and degradability</b>		
<b>Abiotic Degradation</b>		
<b>Half-time</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Remark</b>
		According to column 2 from Annex VIII from the REACH regulation, a study on hydrolysis as function of the pH does not need to be conducted if the substance is highly insoluble in water.
<b>Biodegradation</b>		study scientifically unjustified
<b>12.3 Bioaccumulative potential</b>		
Ti concentrations in various fish tissues stayed constant over the concentration range of TiO <sub>2</sub> in water tested (0-1 mg TiO <sub>2</sub> /L), resulting in decreasing BCF with increasing TiO <sub>2</sub> concentrations. Therefore, TiO <sub>2</sub> not considered as bioaccumulative.		
<b>12.4 Mobility in soil</b>		
There is no evidence of mobility of this product		
<b>12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment</b>		
According to Annex XIII of regulation (EC) 1907/2006 a PBT and vPvB assessment shall not be conducted for titanium dioxide as inorganic substance.		
<b>12.6 Other adverse effects</b>		
None		

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>13.1. Waste treatment methods</b>	
<b>Appropriate disposal / Product</b>	Waste disposal in strict correspondence with the state and local laws and regulations.
<b>Waste codes / waste designations according to EWC / AVV</b>	None, waste is not classified as hazardous according to the Commission Decision 2000/532/EC
<b>Appropriate disposal /Packaging</b>	Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	Not applicable
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Not applicable
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Not applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not applicable
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>	Not applicable
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Not applicable

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<b>14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code</b>	Not applicable
<b>14.8 Additional information</b>	The product is transported by railway (RID), road (ADR), and sea (IMDG) transport. The cargo is classified as non-hazardous in compliance with the international rules of carriage. Obligatory mark «Keep dry».

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance</b>
<b>EU regulation</b>
This product is not classified according to Directive 67/548/EC, Directive 1999/45/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
<b>15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment</b>
A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the Titanium dioxide.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Relevant R- , H-, EUH-phrases</b>	none
<b>Abbreviation</b>	PEL - permissible exposure limit OEL – occupational exposure limit REL – recommended exposure limit DNEL - derived no-effect level PNEC - predicted no effect concentration LD50 – lethal dose LC50 – lethal concentration EC50 - half maximal effective concentration NOAEL - no observed adverse effect level PBT or vPvB - persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic or very persistent very bioaccumulative STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit TLV-TWA - Threshold limit value (ACGIH) - time weighted average TWA: Time-weighted average MAK: Maximal arbeitsplatz konzentration (German) - Maximum allowable concentration
<b>Training instructions</b>	Read carefully the SDS before using the product
<b>Further information</b>	The data contained in the safety data sheet is based on the amount of information and experience available to the company at this time. A consumer product is responsible for the consequences

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	of its use in specific purposes. Information refers to this particular substance. It may be invalid in case this substance is used together with any other materials or any other production process. The user bears responsibility for assessment of applicability and completeness of this information for his particular applications.
<b>Key literature references and sources for data</b>	REACH Registration dossier and Chemical safety report for Titanium dioxide (2010-09-28 CSR-PI-5.2.1) GESTIS limit values database Specifications TU U 24.1 – 05762329-001 — 2003 Titanium dioxide pigment SDS for titanium dioxide, Crimea Titan PJSC (dd. 10.04.2014 Version: 5.0)

## **Annex 1**

### **EXPOSURE SCENARIOS ACCORDING TO CHEMICAL SAFETY REPORT**

**Since Titanium dioxide is neither classified as dangerous nor does it meet the criteria as a PBT/ vPvB substance, no exposure assessment is required (see REACH Art 14(4) (a) in conjunction with Annex I Section 0.6 (5) of regulation (EC) 1907/2006.)**