



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS®

Plant Maintenance Guide

Avalon Villas

Presented To:

AJ Bucko

Presented By:

Grover Nix

Sales Representative

(843) 476-9006

grover.p.nix@sherwin.com

Products are available at:

HILTON HEAD

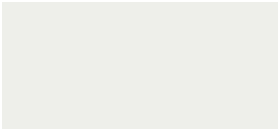
608 WILLIAM HILTON PKY

HILTON HEAD, SC 29928 3502

(843) 842-7600

December 19, 2023

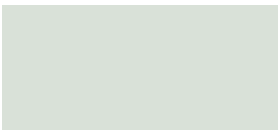


	Description: Resilience® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin Extra White	Product: K43W00051	Substrate: Wood	Area: Trim/Doors
	Color: 7006 - Extra White	Label: Finish	Order #: 173398	Comments: Trim and doors on all villas on the property.

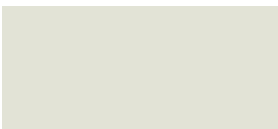
Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store

	Description: All Surface Enamel Latex Low Sheen Black	Product: A41B00201	Substrate: Other	Area: Vinyl Shutters
	Color: - Black	Label: Finish	Order #:	Comments: All villas

Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store

	Description: Resilience® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin Extra White	Product: K43W00051	Substrate: Other	Area: Ceiling
	Color: AVALONE - CIELING	Label: Finish	Order #: 172870	

Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store

	Description: Resilience® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin Extra White	Product: K43W00051	Substrate: Stucco	Area: Villa siding
	Color: LIGHT - Light GREEN	Label: Finish	Order #: 168601	Comments: Villas- 17,18,33,34,37,38, 42,41



Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store

	Description: Resilience® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin Extra White	Product: K43W00051	Substrate: Stucco	Area: Villa siding
	Color: AVOLONE - BEIGE	Label: Finish	Order #: 168619	Comments: Villas- 8,7,15,16,23,24,25, 26,31,32,43,44

Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store

	Description: Resilience® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin Extra White	Product: K43W00051	Substrate: Stucco	Area: Villa siding
	Color: AVOLONE - PEACH	Label: Finish	Order #: 167955	Comments: Villas- 3,4,9,10,29,30

Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store

	Description: Resilience® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin Extra White	Product: K43W00051	Substrate: Stucco	Area: Villa siding
	Color: AVOLONE - LITE GRAY	Label: Finish	Order #: 167955	Comments: Villas- 1,2,5,6,13,14,19,20, 27,28,35,36

Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS®

IMC RESORT SERVICES INC
December 19, 2023

	Description: Resilience® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin Extra White	Product: K43W00051	Substrate: -	Area: Villa siding
	Color: AVALON - CORRECT OFF- WHITE	Label: Other	Order #: 172300	Comments: Villas- 11,12,21,22,39,40

Due to screen and print limitations, colors seen here may not accurately reflect painted colors. To confirm your color choices, visit your neighborhood Sherwin-Williams store



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS®

Reference Pages



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS.

Care and Cleaning of Interior and Exterior Coatings

Background:

Establish procedures to maintain and clean interior and exterior painted substrates. To assure maximum washability and durability, wait at least two weeks before washing the dry paint film. Exterior coatings typically are very soft and flexible to allow for expansion and contraction of the coating during changes of temperature. Any hard scrubbing of standard exterior coatings is likely to damage the film. To clean and maintain the interior and exterior surfaces, we recommend these procedures.

Concentrated Cleaners, Liquid or Dry:

- Read all the package directions before using. It is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use.
- Mix or dilute the cleaner per package instructions. Solution strength may be adjusted depending on amount and type of soil.
- Remove any heavy debris and contaminants.
- Using a sponge or cloth, wash surface dirt and marks.
- Do not allow the cleaner to dry on the surface.
- Always clean from the bottom of a wall to the top.
- Rinse the surface thoroughly.
- Repeat if necessary.

Premixed Spray Cleaners:

- Read all the package directions before using. It is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use.
- Turn spray nozzle to desired spray pattern. (Open with nozzle facing away from you.)
- Remove any heavy debris and contaminants.
- Apply the cleaner to the dirt and marks; apply just enough to wet the area.
- Using a damp sponge or cloth, wipe to remove the surface dirt and marks and any excess cleaner. For difficult stains, some scrubbing may be necessary.
- Do not allow the cleaner to dry on the surface.
- If recommended on the cleaner package, rinse the surface thoroughly.
- Repeat if necessary.
- Return spray nozzle to the closed position.

Cautions:

- Thoroughly read and understand all the label cautions prior to using any cleaner.
- Be sure that the cleaner is appropriate for the dirt/contamination.
- Do not mix together any cleaning compounds containing bleach and ammonia.
- Abrasive cleansers may damage a paint film, use very carefully.
- Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions would be advised.

WARNING!

- Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (in US) or contact your local health authority.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Care and Cleaning of Interior and Exterior Coatings

The Sherwin-Williams Company Cleaning Products

SuperDeck® Deck Wash is designed to bring back the fresh, natural look of your deck. Enjoy the self-working, no scrub formulation. This product is an excellent choice to restore your surface or to use as a pretreatment for staining, preserving, or sealing. Use on decks and outdoor furniture made of pressure treated wood, cedar, pine, and most other woods. This product is intended for exterior use only.

SuperDeck® Stain & Sealer Remover is specifically designed to remove most semi-transparent and weathered solid latex and oil-based stains from decks and other exterior wood. SuperDeck Stain & Sealer Remover allows you to change the color of your deck or siding by restoring the natural beauty of the wood. SuperDeck Stain & Sealer Remover can be used on most exterior wood surfaces such as decks, siding and fences and will remove the following stains and finishes:

- Polyurethane and some weathered latex paint.
- Oil-based toners, semi-transparent, and weathered solid stains.
- Water-based toners, semi-transparent, and weathered stain.
- Water-reducible toners, semi-transparent and weathered solid stains.
- Old, weathered, clear protective finishes.

SuperDeck Stain & Sealer Remover will restore color to severely weathered and discolored wood.

SuperDeck® Revive® Deck & Siding Brightener is a fast-acting, ready-to-use cleaner specially formulated for cedar, redwood and other highly resinous exterior woods as well as dense woods such as mahogany. Due to the chemical characteristics of these types of woods, traditional cleaners can leave the surface with an unnatural, darkened appearance. SuperDeck Revive Deck & Siding Brightener will help remove dirt and unsightly stains caused by mildew and algae, gray and weathered wood, tannin bleed and nail bleed as well as stubborn mill glaze (a surface barrier to wood coatings found on most newly installed cedar and redwood) and restore the surface to its bright, clean natural look. SuperDeck Revive Deck & Siding Brightener can be used on any new or existing exterior structure including wood decks, fences, siding, shakes, shingles, boat docks, boardwalks, outdoor furniture, picnic tables, hot tubs, planters, benches, trellises and gazebos.

H&C Concrete Etching Solution is a phosphoric acid-based etcher that has been developed to acid etch concrete surfaces before applying H&C Silicone Acrylic Concrete Sealer, H&C Shield Plus Concrete Stain, and other coatings. Uses: • Basement floors and walls • Garage floors, carports and driveways • Porches, patios, walkways, steps • Swimming pool aprons • Recreation areas • Parking structures and parking lots • Retaining walls • Containment areas • Tilt-up construction • Removes efflorescence (alkali salts) • Reduces the pH of new concrete and new mortar joints.

H&C Degreaser is a concentrated heavy-duty cleaner that will remove most automotive fluids (oil, grease, brake fluid, transmission fluid, gear fluid and antifreeze) from concrete and masonry surfaces. Its primary use is to degrease and prepare concrete, block, brick, and masonry. Features: • Removes grease and oil stains • Prepares surfaces for paints, stains, and sealers • Increases any coating's ability to bond with the surface by providing a clean substrate Recommended Uses: • Stadium Supports • Bridges and Bridge Structures • Parking Garages • Patios and Walkways • Pool Decks • Concrete Driveways • Garage Floors • Block & Stucco Walls • Athletic/Tennis/Shuffleboard Courts • Other Concrete Surfaces • Use prior to etching



BASICS OF TOUCH-UP

Often a painted area needs repair. Usually the damaged area is small and is repaired using a brush and roller. The art of repair is called "touching up" and there are many problems in making the repair as invisible as possible. Prerequisites for achieving good "touch-up" are that the paint be of the same color as the original, from the same manufacturer, from the same batch of paint and, ideally, from the same can, and that the area to be repaired has the same texture and appearance of the surrounding area.

If the "touch-up" patch is visible under all illumination conditions then it is poorly done; if one must search for it, then the "touch-up" is good.

COMPONENTS OF "TOUCH-UP"

Touch-up complaints are often not specific about what aspect makes the repair visible. In fact, there are three separate and identifiable components that can be included in a "touch-up" problem. All three components contribute to the visibility of the repair and stem from the use of different application techniques for the original paint and the repair. Usually a brush repair over an airless sprayed original will be very visible. Most of the following comments concern that situation, but they can also be applied to other combinations. On some jobs one problem may be visible, on others they may occur in combinations. It is much easier to understand the cause of the poor "touch-up" if the problem components are identified.

1. "HALO"

Halo's are created at the edge of the repair by tendrils of paint left by the brush as it enters and exits the area around the patch. Human eyes are very good at determining texture changes and are thus very sensitive to touch-up and "halo" in particular. The texture is more raised in these areas than the main part of the repair, so they produce shadows when illuminated from the far side and reflect light back to the observer when illuminated from the same side.

A painter can make the situation worse by attempting to feather the repair excessively. This creates more edge texture. Halo is diminished if the paint spreads smoothly and continuously over the original layer. If the repair paint thickens in viscosity rapidly as it is spread then it will not level well and the texture at the edge will be especially bad. Thus patching over porous paint, e.g. a flat paint, is more likely to cause a "halo" problem. In the field the "halo" problem may be alleviated by stippling with a brush or otherwise trying to duplicate the texture of the original. Diluting the repair paint by 10-15% may help by accommodating the wicking problem.

2. DIFFERENT SHEEN

This part of the "touch up" problem is noticed as a difference over the whole repair patch particularly at oblique angles. The patch appears either shiny or dull compared to the background. The effect may be accompanied by a "halo".

Features larger than three mil, e.g. brush marks, roller stipple etc., produce shadowing or reflections like the "halo", but not a change in sheen. Sheen differences are due to changes in the way the light is scattered from smaller features, i.e., roughness, in the paint surface. The shape and the arrangement of the paint ingredients are what determine this. Changes in surface roughness are most visible at grazing angles of observation and illumination. This is often the way that poor touch-ups are first noticed. Drying conditions and application technique are important factors in determining surface roughness. Although paint can be formulated to minimize their importance, sheen differences may be seen when the original paint and the repair paint are applied differently or under widely different temperature and/or humidity conditions.

3. COLOR DEVELOPMENT

This problem is much less likely to occur than the other two types of touch-up problem. It most often appears as a difference in the depth of the color rather than a color shift, and can be seen at almost any angle of observation, but particularly near the perpendicular (90° angle) in contrast to the "halo" and "sheen" components above.

Changes in the way light is scattered from within the body of the paint film are most visible straight on for both observation and illumination. Poor color touch-up results from differences in pigment particle separation caused by the differences in application techniques, e.g. brush vs. airless spray. Airless spraying inputs a very great deal of energy into paint and disperses pigment very well. Brushing or rolling shear-rates are two to three orders of magnitude less severe and may not disperse paint components in the same way.

Reprinted from The Sherwin-Williams Materials Science R&D 1991, edited August 2008

Data Pages

Resilience®

Exterior Latex Satin

K43-Series


**SHERWIN
WILLIAMS®**

CHARACTERISTICS

Resilience Exterior is a high quality exterior finish with MoistureGuard™ Technology for excellent early moisture resistance. This product, which has improved resistance to early dirt pick up, is recommended for use on aluminum and vinyl siding, wood siding, clapboard, shakes, shingles, plywood, masonry, and metal down to a surface and air temperature of 35°F.

VinylSafe™ paint colors allow you the freedom to choose from 100 color options, including a limited selection of darker colors formulated to resist warping or buckling when applied to a surface, stable vinyl substrate.

Color: Most Colors

Coverage: 350-400 sq. ft. per gallon
@ 4 mils wet; 1.6 mils dry

Drying Time, @ 50% RH:

	@ 35-45°F	@ 45°F +
Touch:	2 hours	2 hours
Recoat:	24-48 hours	4 hours

Drying and recoat times are temperature, humidity, and film thickness dependent

Finish: 10-20 units @ 60°

Tinting with CCE only:

Base:	oz. per gallon	Strength:
Extra White	0-7	SherColor
Deep Base	4-12	SherColor
Ultradeep Base	10-12	SherColor
Light Yellow	0-12	SherColor
Primary Red	0-12	SherColor
Vivid Yellow	0-12	SherColor

Extra White K43W00051

(may vary by color)

VOC (less exempt solvents):

less than 50 grams per litre; 0.42 lbs. per gallon

As per 40 CFR 59.406

Volume Solids:	38 ± 2%
Weight Solids:	52 ± 2%
Weight per Gallon:	10.57 lbs
Flash Point:	N/A
Vehicle Type:	100% Acrylic
Shelf Life:	36 months unopened
WVP Perms (US)	25.11 grains/(hr ft ² in Hg)

Mildew Resistant

This coating contains agents which inhibit the growth of mildew on the surface of this coating film.

COMPLIANCE

As of 08/27/2020, Complies with:

OTC	Yes
OTC Phase II	Yes
SCAQMD	Yes
CARB	Yes
CARB SCM 2007	Yes
Canada	Yes
LEED® v4 & v4.1 Emissions	N.A.
LEED® v4 & v4.1 VOC	Yes
EPD-NSF® Certified	N.A.
MIR-Manufacturer Inventory	N.A.
MPI®	Yes

APPLICATION

When the air temperature is at 35°F, substrates may be colder; prior to painting, check to be sure the air, surface, and material temperature are above 35°F and at least 5°F above the dew point. Avoid using if rain or snow is expected within 1-1^{1/2} hours.

Do not apply at air or surface temperatures below 35°F or when air or surface temperatures may drop below 35°F within 48 hours.

No reduction necessary.

Brush: Use a nylon-polyester brush.

Roller: Use a high quality 3/8-3/4 inch nap synthetic roller cover.

For specific brushes and rollers, please refer to our Brush and Roller Guide on Sherwin-Williams.com

Spray—Airless
Pressure 2000 p.s.i.
Tip .015-.019 inch

APPLICATION TIPS

Make sure product is completely agitated (mechanically or manually) before use.

SPECIFICATIONS

Aluminum & Aluminum Siding¹, Galvanized Steel¹

2 coats Resilience Exterior Latex

Concrete Block, CMU, Split face Block

1 coat Loxon Acrylic Block Surfacers

2 coats Resilience Exterior Latex

Brick, Stucco, Cement, Concrete

1 coat Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer³ or

Loxon Conditioner²

2 coats Resilience Exterior Latex

Cement Composition Siding/Panels

1 coat Loxon Concrete and Masonry Primer³ or

Loxon Conditioner²

2 coats Resilience Exterior Latex

Plywood

1 coat Exterior Latex Primer

2 coats Resilience Exterior Latex

*Vinyl Siding

2 coats Resilience Exterior Latex

Wood, Composition Board (Cedar, Redwood)⁴

1 coat Exterior Oil-Based Wood Primer²

2 coats Resilience Exterior Latex

¹ On large expanses of metal siding, the air, surface, and material temperatures must be 50°F or higher.

² Not for use at temperatures under 50°F. See specific primer label for that product's application conditions.

³ Not for use at temperatures under 40°F. See specific primer label for that product's application conditions.

⁴ Knots and some woods, such as redwood and cedar, contain a high amount of tannin, a colored wood extract. For best results on these woods, use a coat of Exterior Oil-Based Wood Primer.

Other primers may be appropriate.

When repainting involves a drastic color change, a coat of primer will improve the hiding performance of the topcoat color.

Resilience®

Exterior Latex Satin

SURFACE PREPARATION

WARNING! Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD** (in US) or contact your local health authority.

Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Existing peeled or checked paint should be scraped and sanded to a sound surface. Glossy surfaces should be sanded dull. Stains from water, smoke, ink, pencil, grease, etc. should be sealed with the appropriate primer-sealer. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

Aluminum and Galvanized Steel:

Wash to remove any oil, grease, or other surface contamination. All corrosion must be removed with sandpaper, wire brush, or other abrading method.

Cement Composition Siding-Panels:

Remove all dirt, dust, grease, oil, loose particles, laitance, foreign material, and peeling or defective coatings. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly. If the surface is new, test it for pH, if the pH is higher than 9, prime with Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer.

Caulking:

Gaps between windows, doors, trim, and other through-wall openings can be filled with the appropriate caulk after priming the surface.

Concrete, Masonry, Cement, Block:

All new surfaces must be cured according to the supplier's recommendations—usually about 30 days. Remove all form release and curing agents. Rough surfaces should be filled to provide a smooth surface. If painting cannot wait 30 days, allow the surface to cure 7 days and prime the surface with Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer. Cracks, voids, and other holes should be repaired with an elastomeric patch or sealant. **Concrete masonry units (CMU)** - Surface should be thoroughly clean and dry. Air, material and surface temperatures must be at least 50°F (10°C) before filling. Use Loxon Acrylic Block Surfacers. The filler must be thoroughly dry before topcoating.

Stucco:

Remove any loose stucco, efflorescence, or laitance. Allow new stucco to cure at least 30 days before painting. If painting cannot wait 30 days, allow the surface to dry 7 days and prime with Loxon Concrete & Masonry Primer. Repair cracks, voids, and other holes with an elastomeric patch or sealant.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Mildew:

Prior to attempting to remove mildew, it is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions may be advised.

Mildew may be removed before painting by washing with a solution of 1 part liquid bleach and 3 parts water. Apply the solution and scrub the mildewed area. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the surface to dry before painting. Wear protective eyewear, waterproof gloves, and protective clothing. Quickly wash off any of the mixture that comes in contact with your skin. Do not add detergents or ammonia to the bleach-water solution.

Previously Painted Surfaces:

If in sound condition, clean the surface of all foreign material. Smooth, hard or glossy coatings and surfaces should be dulled by abrading the surface. Apply a test area, allowing paint to dry one week before testing adhesion. If adhesion is poor, additional abrasion of the surface and/or removal of the previous coating may be necessary. Retest surface for adhesion. If paint is peeling or badly weathered, clean surface to sound substrate and treat as a new surface as above. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

Steel:

Rust and mill scale must be removed using sandpaper, wire brush, or other abrading method. Bare steel must be primed the same day as cleaned.

***Vinyl or other PVC Building Products:**

Clean the surface thoroughly by scrubbing with warm, soapy water. Rinse thoroughly, if needed prime with appropriate white primer. Do not paint vinyl with any color darker than the original color or having a Light Reflective Value (LRV) of less than 56 unless VinylSafe® Colors are used. If VinylSafe colors are not used the vinyl may warp. Follow all painting guidelines of the vinyl manufacturer when painting. Only paint properly installed vinyl siding. Deviating from the manufacturer's painting guidelines may cause the warranty to be voided.

Wood, Plywood, Composition Board:

Clean the surface thoroughly then sand any exposed wood to a fresh surface. Patch all holes and imperfections with a wood filler or putty and sand smooth. All new and patched areas must be primed. Knots and some woods, such as redwood and cedar, contain a high amount of tannin, a colored wood extract. If applied to these bare woods, it may show some staining. If staining persists, spot prime severe areas with 1 coat of Exterior Oil-Based Wood Primer prior to using.

CAUTIONS

For Exterior use only

Protect from freezing

Non-photochemically reactive

Not for use on floors.

Before using, carefully read **CAUTIONS on label**

ZINC: Use only with adequate ventilation. To avoid overexposure, open windows and doors or use other means to ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headaches, or dizziness, increase fresh air, or wear respiratory protection (NIOSH approved) or leave the area. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after using. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage. **FIRST AID:** In case of eye contact, flush thoroughly with large amounts of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. If swallowed, call Poison Control Center, hospital emergency room, or physician immediately. **WARNING:** This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. **DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

HOTW 08/27/2020 K43W00051 42 39
FRC, SP

CLEANUP INFORMATION

Clean spills, spatters, hands and tools immediately after use with soap and warm water. After cleaning, flush spray equipment with compliant cleanup solvent to prevent rusting of the equipment. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations when using solvents.

Environmental Data Sheets

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEET

(Certified Product Data Sheet)

50 00 [0973]

Date of Preparation
Aug 7, 2023

PRODUCT NUMBER

K43W51

PRODUCT NAME

RESILIENCE® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin, Extra White

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
101 W. Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115

This document includes all data required by 40 CFR 63.801(a) for a Certified Product Data Sheet under criteria specified in 40 CFR 63.805(a). All data given below are MAXIMUM THEORETICAL VALUES based on the product AS CURRENTLY FORMULATED. Variations may occur on individual batches due to adjustments made during production.

Hazard Category (for SARA 311.312)

K43W51 = | Acute | Chronic |

Product Weight

10.57 lb/gal

Specific Gravity

1.27

FLASH POINT

N.A.

Volatile Ingredients

Chemical / Compound	SARA 302 EHS	CERCLA	SARA 313 TC	HAPS 112	% by Weight	% by Volume
Water 7732-18-5	N	N	N	N	47	60

Regulated Compounds

	SARA 302 EHS	CERCLA	SARA 313 TC	HAPS 112	% by Weight	% by Volume
Zinc (as Zn)	N	Y	Y	N	2	
Zinc Compound	N	N	Y	N	2	

Volatile Organic Compounds - U.S. EPA / Canada

	K43W51	
	LB/Gal	g/L
Coating Density	10.57	1266
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	48.1%	61.8%
Federally exempt solvents		
Water	46.7%	60.1%
Organic Volatiles	1.3%	1.5%
Percent Non-Volatile	51.9%	38.2%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.13	15
Less exempt solvents	0.33	40
Of solids	0.34	41
Of solids	0.02 lb/lb	0.02 kg/kg
	By wt	
By wt LVP-VOC	0.0%	

Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) (per US EPA Aerosol Ctg Rule, MIR Values 2009) **0.03**

Volatile Organic Compounds - California

	K43W51	
	LB/Gal	g/L
Coating Density	10.57	1266
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	48.1%	61.8%
Exempt solvents		
Water	46.7%	60.1%
Organic Volatiles	1.3%	1.5%
Percent Non-Volatile	51.9%	38.2%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.13	15
Less exempt solvents	0.33	40
Of solids	0.34	41
Of solids	0.02 lb/lb	0.02 kg/kg
	By wt	
By wt LVP-VOC	0.0%	

Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) (per California Air Resources Board Aerosol Products Regulation, MIR Values 2010) **0.03**

Volatile Organic Compounds - South Coast Air Quality Management District, California, US

	K43W51	
	LB/Gal	g/L
Coating Density	10.57	1266
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	48.1%	61.8%
Exempt solvents		
Water	46.7%	60.1%
Organic Volatiles	1.3%	1.5%
Percent Non-Volatile	51.9%	38.2%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.13	15
Less exempt solvents	0.33	40
Of solids	0.34	41
Of solids	0.02 lb/lb	0.02 kg/kg

Volatile Organic Compounds - EU Directive 2004/42/EC

	K43W51	
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	47.8%	61.4%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.10	12

Volatile Organic Compounds - EU Directive 2010/75/EU

	K43W51	
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	47.8%	61.4%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.10	12

Volatile Organic Compounds - Mexico

	K43W51	
	LB/Gal	g/L
Coating Density	10.57	1266
	By wt	By vol
Total Volatiles	48.1%	61.8%
Exempt solvents		
Water	46.7%	60.1%
Organic Volatiles	1.3%	1.5%
Percent Non-Volatile	51.9%	38.2%
VOC Content	LB/Gal	g/L
Total	0.13	15
Less exempt solvents	0.33	40
Of solids	0.34	41
Of solids	0.02 lb/lb	0.02 kg/kg

Hazardous Air Pollutants (Clean Air Act, Section 112(b))

	K43W51	
	LB/Gal	kg/L
Volatile HAPS	0.00	0.000
Of solids	0.00	0.000
Of solids	0.00 lb/lb	0.00 kg/kg

Air Quality Data

Density of Organic Solvent Blend

8.57 lb/gal

Photochemically Reactive

No

Additional Regulatory Information

US EPA TSCA:

Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Not Applicable

Waste Disposal

Waste from this product is not hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261.

Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the above data. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.

Safety Data Sheets


SAFETY DATA SHEET

K43W51

Section 1. Identification

Product name	: RESILIENCE® Exterior Acrylic Latex Satin Extra White
Product code	: K43W51
Other means of identification	: Not available.
Product type	: Liquid.
<u>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</u>	
Paint or paint related material.	
Manufacturer	: THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY 101 W. Prospect Avenue Cleveland, OH 44115
Emergency telephone number of the company	: US / Canada: (800) 424-9300 Mexico: SETIQ 800-00-214-00 / 55-5559-1588 Available 24 hours and 365 days a year
Product Information Telephone Number	: US / Canada: 1-800-474-3794 Mexico: Not Available
Regulatory Information Telephone Number	: US / Canada: (216) 566-2902 Mexico: Not Available
Transportation Emergency Telephone Number	: US / Canada: (800) 424-9300 Mexico: SETIQ 800-00-214-00 / 55-5559-1588 Available 24 hours and 365 days a year

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	: CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
<u>GHS label elements</u>	
Hazard pictograms	: 
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	: May cause cancer.
<u>Precautionary statements</u>	
General	: Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Prevention	: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
Response	: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Storage** : Store locked up.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Adequate ventilation required when sanding or abrading the dried film. If Adequate ventilation cannot be provided wear an approved particulate respirator (NIOSH approved). Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Abrading or sanding of the dry film may release Crystalline Silica which has been shown to cause lung damage and cancer under long term exposure. Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
Titanium Dioxide	≥10 - ≤25	13463-67-7
Zinc Oxide	≤3	1314-13-2
Heavy Paraffinic Oil	≤1	64742-65-0
Cristobalite, respirable powder	≤0.3	14464-46-1

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : No specific data.
Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	<p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). TWA: 2.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles</p>
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	<p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). CEIL: 15 mg/m³ Form: Dust TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Dust and fumes STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Fume TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction</p>
Heavy Paraffinic Oil	64742-65-0	<p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Oil mist, mineral] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [OIL MIST MINERAL] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p>
Cristobalite, respirable powder	14464-46-1	<p>OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 250 mppcf / 2 x (%SiO₂+5) 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m³ / 2 x (%SiO₂+2) 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 30 mg/m³ / 2 x (%SiO₂+2) 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Silica, crystalline] TWA: 50 µg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Silica,</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

		<p>crystalline] TWA: 0.025 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [SILICA, CRYSTALLINE (AS RESPIRABLE DUST)] TWA: 0.05 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: respirable dust</p>
--	--	--

Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	<p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable 15 min OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). TWAEV: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust. STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable dust. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable particulate matter. STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable particulate matter. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: respirable dust and fume TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable dust and fume</p>
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	<p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [Silica, Crystalline - alpha quartz and Cristobalite Respirable] TWA: 0.025 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). TWAEV: 0.05 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 0.025 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable particulate CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 0.05 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable particulate matter. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). TWA: 0.05 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

	CAS #	Exposure limits
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction

Biological exposure indices (United States)

No exposure indices known.

Biological exposure indices (Canada)

No exposure indices known.

Biological exposure indices (Mexico)

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Not available.
Odor	: Not available.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: 9.2
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	: 100°C (212°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	: 0.09 (butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: 2.3 kPa (17.5 mm Hg)
Relative vapor density	: 1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 1.27
Solubility(ies)	:

Media	Result
cold water	Partially soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >20.5 mm ² /s (>20.5 cSt)
Molecular weight	: Not applicable.
Heat of combustion	: 1.595 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Heavy Paraffinic Oil	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Titanium Dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 ug l	-
Zinc Oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Titanium Dioxide Cristobalite, respirable powder	- +	2B 1	- Known to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Cristobalite, respirable powder	Category 1	inhalation	respiratory tract

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Heavy Paraffinic Oil	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : No specific data.
Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Titanium Dioxide Zinc Oxide	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>	96 hours
	Acute IC50 1.85 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Zinc Oxide	-	28960	High

Mobility in soil





Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Zinc Oxide, Diuron)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Zinc Oxide, Diuron). Marine pollutant (Zinc Oxide, Diuron)
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	9  	9  
Packing group	-	-	-	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

Section 14. Transport information

Additional information	-	-	-	This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.	This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8. Emergency schedules F-A, S-F
-------------------------------	---	---	---	--	--

Special precautions for user : Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Proper shipping name : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

TSCA 5(a)2 proposed significant new use rules: reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

SARA 313

SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.45) supplier notification can be found on the Environmental Data Sheet.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Section 15. Regulatory information

International lists

- : **Australia inventory (AIIIC):** Not determined.
- China inventory (IECSC):** Not determined.
- Japan inventory (CSCL):** Not determined.
- Japan inventory (ISHL):** Not determined.
- Korea inventory (KECI):** Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** Not determined.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS):** Not determined.
- Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI):** Not determined.
- Thailand inventory:** Not determined.
- Turkey inventory:** Not determined.
- Vietnam inventory:** Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	1
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A	Calculation method

History

Date of printing : 9/13/2023

Date of issue/Date of revision : 9/13/2023

Date of previous issue : 8/7/2023

Version : 22

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Section 16. Other information

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.



Protective & Marine Coatings

CARE & MAINTENANCE HIGH-PERFORMANCE COATING SYSTEMS

Consideration:

It is important to establish proper procedures to clean and maintain all coatings. Efforts should be made to limit exposure of contaminants and environmental conditions that will damage the film. If contaminants remain on the surface, damage will progress at a greater rate than if the surface is regularly cleaned. Likewise, prolonged exposure to adverse conditions (excessive heat, immersion, heavy abrasion, tensile stress and compression, etc.) will also reduce the service life of the coating.

Curing Requirements:

Cleaning procedures shall not be performed for at least 14 days following full cure of coating film. If applied at temperatures under 50°F, cleaning shall not be performed for at least 28 days following full cure of coating film. Application methods shall include efforts to provide a suitable environment during curing stages.

Recommendations for maintaining high-performance coatings:

Note: The frequency of maintenance is dependent on the amount of contamination that accumulates on the coating film. Dirt, dust and other contaminants left on the film will dull the finish. Liquids and biological matter may stain, discolor and damage the finish. Exterior applications may increase the potential for exposure to environmental chemicals such as chlorides, acids, hydrocarbon gas, biologicals, etc., which will damage the coating film over time.

1. The coating film must be wiped regularly with soft cloths to pick up fine abrasives and resist staining from dirt and dust. Stiff brushes, harsh cloth materials and abrasives may scratch and reduce the sheen of the coating.
2. As the film becomes soiled, it should be wiped and/or scrubbed with an appropriate cleaning solvent and properly rinsed. Each cleaning procedure should begin with clean, potable water and progress to other solvents as required per the contaminating material. Avoid cleaners containing alcohol, chlorine or hydrogen peroxide when cleaning water-based paints. Always test cleaning procedures and solvents on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. If the results of the test are undesirable, consider alternate methods or cleaners.
3. Remove spilled materials immediately before they have a chance to soften or damage the finish. Spills of caustics, acids, solvents or other harsh liquids that are allowed to remain on the film may soften, discolor or completely remove the coatings. Biological materials (mold, excrement, insect nests, etc.) may contain acids and could have a similar effect.
4. If stains do occur, begin removal with a mild solution. Progress to stronger cleaners or removers if necessary. Stronger solutions may dull the film. Inks, dyes and stains-which are result of a chemical attack or reaction, including tire stains, may never be completely removed without removing a portion of the film.
5. If caustic cleaning solutions or solvents are required to remove the stain, the finish may become dull. For this reason, aggressive cleaners should be removed promptly and rinsed to avoid prolonged exposure.
6. Exposure to excessive or prolonged heat will discolor or damage the coating film and should be avoided. Do not expose the film to open flame or temperatures in excess of 200°F.
7. For coatings that are not intended for immersion conditions, standing water must be removed to prevent softening of the coating film. Long-term or repeated exposure to high moisture or immersion conditions will reduce the service life of the coating film. Do not place materials that hold or trap water on the coating film, as this will reflect immersion conditions and create the potential for failure.
8. Excessive abrasion of the surface will result in damage to the coating film. Do not affix hangers or hard surfaces to the coating film as movement could potentially damage the film over time.

continued on back



Protective & Marine Coatings

CARE & MAINTENANCE HIGH-PERFORMANCE COATING SYSTEMS

9. Rusted metals may stain the coating film and should not be placed in contact with the coating. Rust-bleed should be removed immediately to reduce the potential for staining.
10. Repair gouges and scratches as soon as possible. If primer or intermediate coatings become exposed, repair the finish coating as soon as possible as per the manufacturer's recommendations to prevent chalking of the underlying film which could cause the top coat to delaminate. If the substrate becomes exposed, repair using all layers of the coatings system whenever possible as per the manufacturer's recommendation to protect the substrate and prevent corrosion of the substrate. If repair of the full system is not possible, consult a Sherwin-Williams Protective & Marine Coatings representative for a recommendation.
11. Over time, over-coating or removal and recoating will be required to protect the substrate. If excessive wear of the coating film is noted, consult a Sherwin-Williams Protective & Marine Coatings representative to assist in determining the best options.

Cautions:

1. Thoroughly read and understand all the label cautions prior to using any cleaner.
2. Be sure that the cleaner is appropriate for the dirt/contamination.
3. Do not mix together any cleaning compounds containing bleach and ammonia.
4. Abrasive cleansers may damage a paint film, use very carefully.

WARNING:

Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at: 1-800-424-LEAD (in US) or contact your local health authority.

Disclaimer:

The information and recommendations set forth in this Care & Maintenance Guide are based upon industry recognized principles and procedures. Such information and recommendations set forth herein are subject to change and pertain to information offered at the time of publication. Consult your Sherwin-Williams Protective & Marine Coatings representative for further recommendations and consultation.