Section 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name
CCW-201 Color Pack

Synonyms
None

Chemical Family
Pigment/Silica and Color Carrier

Product Use
Colorants

Restrictions on Use
Other than Product Use

Manufacturer Information

Carlisle Coatings and Waterproofing
900 Hensley Lane
Wylie, TX 75098
www.carlisleccw.com

Phone Numbers:

Medical Emergency
CHEMTREC (USA): 800-424-9300

MSDS Assistance; 972-442-6545
Technical Assistance: 888-229-2199
Customer Service: 888-229-0199

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation – Category 2B
STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE – Category 3
STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory System) RE – Category 2
Skin Sensitization – Category 1

GHS Label Elements

Symbol(s)

Signal Word
Warning

Hazard Statement(s)
Causes skin and eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause damage to respiratory system, liver or blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention

Do NOT breathing dust.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms). Refer to other portions of precautionary text on this label, SDS or other product information sheets, as appropriate.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description

These products are colorants which come in 51 different colors and are supplied in small pouches.

Health Hazards

Skin and eye contact may cause mechanical irritation (abrasion). Inhalation may cause irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis. As a vanadium compound, the Bismuth Vanadium Oxide pigment can be a skin sensitizer and may cause allergic reactions in susceptible individuals. Some of the pigments contain Titanium Dioxide and Carbon Black, which are suspect carcinogens. Some pigments contain iron oxides which can cause siderosis if contact is chronic. The Bismuth Vanadium Oxide pigment may cause adverse effects to the respiratory system by repeated inhalation.

Flammability Hazard

These products are not flammable or combustible; however, finely-divided dusts from the product can present a serious hazard of an air-dust explosion.

Reactivity Hazard

These products are not reactive.

Environmental Hazard

These products may pose a hazard to the environment, especially those that contain bismuth, copper or vanadium compounds.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Component Name	Percent
The following materials comprise the independent pigment vehicle		
Trade Secret	Proprietary Color Carrier	90.0-97.0
112945-52-5	Amorphous Fumed Silica	3.0-6.0
Trade Secret	Proprietary Dispersant	1.0-5.0
The following are pigments that may be in each individual colored product; not all of the following materials are in every product color		
1344-28-1	Aluminum Oxide	0.0-5.0
7631-86-9	Amorphous Silica	0.0-5.0
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	0.0-20.0
1309-37-1	Iron Oxide Red	0.0-35.0
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	0.0-35.0
14059-33-7	Bismuth Vanadium Oxide	0.0-5.0
147-14-8	Copper Phthalocyanine	0.0-5.0
Trade Secret	Proprietary Polymer	0.0-5.0

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Protection of First Aid Responders
Rescuers should not attempt to retrieve victims of exposure to this material without adequate personal protective equipment. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary.

Description of First Aid Measures
Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention. Take copy of label and SDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

Inhalation
If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

Skin Exposure
If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

Eye Exposure
If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion
If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directly by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water or give several cupfuls of water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
Respiratory or skin conditions may be aggravated by overexposures to this product.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment if Needed
Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media
Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including foam, halon, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
None known.

Protection of Firefighters

Special Hazards Arising from the Substance
This material is not flammable or combustible; however, finely-divided dusts can pose a serious air/dust explosion hazard. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. Not sensitive to static discharge under normal conditions.

Special Protective Actions for Firefighters
Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions and Emergency Procedures
Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-

emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection.

Personal Protective Equipment
Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the amount of the material spilled, and the location where the incident has occurred.

Small Spills
For releases of 1 drum or less, Level D Protective Equipment (gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and eye protection) should be worn.

Large Spills
Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Methods for Clean-Up and Containment

All Spills
Access to the spill area should be restricted. Carefully sweep or vacuum spilled material, avoiding generation of dusts. An explosion- proof vacuum should be used. Do not dry-sweep crystalline silica. Whenever possible, wet down with a water spray to minimize the amount of dust or use a vacuum equipped with HEPA filters. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area.

Environmental Precautions
Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination. Prevent spill or rinsate from contaminating storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Other Information
U.S. regulations may require reporting of spills of this material that reach surface waters if a sheen is formed. If necessary, the toll-free phone number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is 1-800-424-8802.

Reference to Other Sections
See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dusts. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. In the event of a spill, follow practices indicated in Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.

Conditions for Safe Storage
This product is stable under ordinary conditions of handling, use and storage. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

Product End Use
This product is a Part C for an aggregate epoxy. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits/Control Parameters

Ventilation and Engineering Controls
Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below.

Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1
OSHA PEL TWA	15 mg/m3 (total dust), 5 mg/m^3
DFG MAK TWA	4 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction); 1.5 mg/m^3 (respirable fraction)
DFG PREGNANCY RISK CAT	D
Amorphous Silica	7361-85-9
Not Established	Not Established
Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5
OSHA PEL TWA/STEL	20 mppcf or 80 mg/m^3 / % Sio2
NIOSH REL TWA	6 mg/m^3 (see NIOSH Pocket Guide Appendix C)
Bismuth Vanadium Oxide Exposure limits are for Vanadium and inorganic compounds	14059-33-7
DFG MAK TWA	Inhalable fraction
DFG MAK GERM CELL MUTAGEN CAT.	2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
ACGIH TLV TWA	3 mg/m^3 inhalable fraction
OSHA PEL TWA	3.5 mg/m^3

NIOSH REL TWA	3.5 mg/m3 (0.1 mg/m^3 in presence of PAHs) (see NIOSH Pocket Guide Appendix C)
NIOSH IDLH DFG	1750 mg/m^3
MAK TWA	As inhalable dust
Copper Phthalocyanine Exposure limits are for dusts and mists as Cu and fume	147-14-8
ACGIH TLV TWA	Dusts & Mists: 1 mg/m^3; Fume: 0.2 mg/m^3
OSHA PEL TWA	Dusts & Mists: 1 mg/m^3; Fume: 0.1 mg/m^3
NIOSH REL TWA	Dusts & Mists: 1 mg/m^3; Fume: 0.1 mg/m^3
NIOSH IDLH	100 mg/m^3, as Cu
Proprietary Color Carrier	Trade Secret
Not Established	Not Established
Iron Oxide, Red	1309-37-1
ACGIH TLV TWA	5 mg/m^3 respirable fraction
OSHA PEL TWA	10 mg/m^3 fume
NIOSH REL TWA	5 mg/m^3 dust and fume, as Fe
NIOSH IDLH DFG	2500 mg/m^3, as Fe
MAK TWA	With the exception of iron oxides which are not biologically available.
Proprietary Dispersant	Trade Secret
Not Established	Not Established
Proprietary Polymer	Trade Secret
Not Established	Not Established
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
ACGIH TLV TWA	10 mg/m^3 NIC: 1 mg/m^3
OSHA PEL TWA	15 mg/m^3 total dust
NIOSH REL	Lowest feasible concentration (LOQ 0.2 mg/m^3)15 mg/m^3 (ceiling) 15 min.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including the Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), Eye Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.13, the Hand Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.138, and the Foot Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.136), equivalent standards of Canada (including the Canadian CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-93-02, the CSA Eye Protection Standard Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and the Canadian CSA Foot Protection Standard Z195-M1984, Protective Footwear). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details

Eye/Face Protection
Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations and standards.

Skin Protection
Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Nitrile or Neoprene). Use triple gloves for spill response. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations and standards.

Body Protection
Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., lab coat, coveralls, Tyvek suit). If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or appropriate Standards of Canada. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in appropriate regulations and standards.

Respiratory Protection
If dust from this product is created during use, use appropriate respiratory protection. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full- facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under appropriate regulations and standards. The following are NIOSH respiratory equipment guidelines for some of the pigments.

Carbon Black

Concentration	Respiratory Protection
Up to 17.5 mg/m^3	Any Dust and Mist Respirator.
Up to 35 mg/m^3	Any Dust and Mist Respirator except single-use and quarter-mask respirators, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).
Up to 87.5 mg/m^3	Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a dust and mist filter.
Up to 175 mg/m^3	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any PAPR with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.
Up to 1750 mg/m^3	Any SAR operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions	Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.
In Presence of Polycyclicaromatic Hydrocarbons	
Based on NIOSH REL at Concentrations Above the NIOSH REL, or Where There is No REL, at Any Detectable Concentration	Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive- pressure mode.
Escape	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

Iron Oxide

Concentration	Respiratory Protection
Up to 50 mg/m^3	Any dust, mist, and fume respirator, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).
Up to 125 mg/m^3	Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a dust, mist, and fume filter.
Up to 250 mg/m^3	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any SAR that has a tight-fitting facepiece and is operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any PAPR with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.
Up to 2500 mg/m^3	Any SAR operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions	Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Escape	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.
Escape	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

Titanium Dioxide

Concentration	Respiratory Protection
	At Concentrations Above the NIOSH REL, or Where There is No REL, at Any Detectable Concentration: Any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Escape	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Colorant paste	**Physical State**	paste
Odor	None	**Color**	51 different colors
Odor Threshold	Not available	**pH**	Not available
Melting Point	Not available	**Boiling Point**	Not available
Freezing point	Not available	**Evaporation Rate**	Not available
Boiling Point Range	Not available	**Flammability (solid, gas)**	Not available
Autoignition	Not available	**Flash Point**	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit	Not available	**Decomposition**	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit	Not available	**Vapor Pressure**	Practically zero
Vapor Density (air=1)	Not available	**Specific Gravity (water=1)**	Varies
Water Solubility	Insoluble	**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	**Solubility (Other)**	None
Density	Not available	**VOC**	50 g/L

Other Information
No additional information available.

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability
Stable at normal temperature.

Conditions to Avoid
Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals and exposure to extreme temperatures.

Incompatible Materials
This material is not compatible with strong oxidizers and strong acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Combustion: None. Hydrolysis: None.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization
Will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation

Inhalation of this product will cause mechanical irritation to the respiratory system, cough or sore throat. Chronic inhalation causes damage to the lungs. Refer to 'Other Potential Health Effects' for more information.

Skin Contact

Skin contact may cause abrasion. Prolonged skin contact may cause irritation. Skin contact can cause staining due to the pigments.

Eye Contact

Will cause mechanical irritation, with redness, pain and tearing

Ingestion

Ingestion may result in gastric upset, abdominal pain. Ingestion of large amount may be harmful.

Injection

Accidental injection of this product (e.g. puncture with a contaminated object) may cause redness, and swelling in addition to the wound.

Other Potential Health Effects

Prolonged or repeated exposure to fine airborne silica dust may cause severe scarring of the lungs, a disease called silicosis. The risk of developing and the severity of silicosis depends on the airborne concentration of respirable-size silica dust to which an employee is exposed (see Sampling and Analysis section) and duration of exposure. Silicosis usually develops gradually over 20 years or more of exposure. Particles with diameters less than 1 micrometre and freshly cleaved particles (for example, those produced by sandblasting) are considered most hazardous. Several reliable studies have found silicosis in employees with exposure to considerably less than 1 mg/m3 respirable quartz. Early symptoms of silicosis (cough, mucous production and shortness of breath upon exertion) are non-specific, so the development of silicosis may not be detected until advanced stages of the disease. Silicosis may continue to develop even after exposure to crystalline silica has stopped. Evidence of silicosis can normally be seen on an X- ray. Silicosis can vary in severity from minimal to severe. In cases of mild silicosis, there is typically no significant respiratory impairment, although there is X-ray evidence of lung injury. In severe cases, significant and increasingly severe respiratory impairment develops. There is no proven effective treatment for the disease. Life expectancy may be reduced, depending on the severity of the case. Death is not usually a direct result of silicosis, but cardiac failure (cor pulmonale) may occur as the heart has increasing difficulty pumping blood through the scar tissue in the lungs. Silicosis may be complicated by the development of bacterial infections, including tuberculosis. Accelerated" silicosis results from exposure to high concentrations of crystalline silica over a period of 5 to 10 years. The disease continues to develop even after exposure stops and is often associated with autoimmune diseases, for example, scleroderma (a skin disease involving thickening of the skin). "Acute" silicosis (also referred to as "silicotic alveolar proteinosis") is rare in humans, but can develop if very high concentrations of crystalline silica dust are inhaled over a relatively short period of time (1-2 years) and has occurred in occupations such as sandblasting or tunnelling where exposure controls were minimal. Acute silicosis may result in death within a few years, often with tuberculosis as a complication.

Silica dust can accumulate in the lungs. Inhaled particles are deposited at various locations within the respiratory tract, depending on their shape, mass, aerodynamic characteristics and other physical properties. Most, but not all, silica is cleared from the lungs after inhalation and deposition. The elimination of particles continues for many years after the last exposure. Silica is slightly absorbed into

the body. Absorbed silica is deposited mainly in the liver, spleen and regional lymph nodes. Silicic acid absorbed into the blood stream is excreted through the kidneys.
Bismuth compounds are often poorly absorbed. Should absorption occur, exposure may cause loss of appetite, headache, skin rash, dermatitis, kidney, bladder or liver injury, and jaundice. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause a black line or spots on gums, foul breath and excess saliva.
Repeated exposure to Vanadium compounds by inhalation can cause bronchitis, bronchospasms, severe cough and asthma-like disease. Repeated exposure to vanadium compounds can cause adverse effects on the blood including anemia, and red blood cell damage, and abnormal increase in red blood cell volume, gastrointestinal disorders, nervous system disorders and abnormal blood or protein in the urine.
Chronic exposure to Iron Oxides can cause siderosis, which is a deposition of iron particles into tissues, causing yellow staining.

Target Organs
Acute: Eyes, respiratory system
Chronic: Lungs, liver, blood, central nervous and gastrointestinal systems

Chronic Effects
The Carbon Black and Titanium Dioxide components are suspect carcinogens. Chronic exposure may also cause other adverse effects described under 'Other Health Effects'.

Toxicity Data
Currently, the following toxicity data are available for the components of this product in 1% concentration or more.

Aluminum Oxide
LD50 (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) > 3600 mg/kg
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 200 mg/m3/5 hours/28 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi , chronic pulmonary edema; Related to Chronic Data: death
TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 200 mg/m3/5 hours/28 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema; Related to Chronic Data: death
TDLo (Intrapleural-Rabbit) 90 mg/kg: Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors
TDLo (Implant-Rat) 200 mg/kg: Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria; Tumorigenic: tumors at site of application
TD (Implant-Rat) 200 mg/kg: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria, tumors at site of application
AMORPHOUS SILICA:
Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 25 mg/24 hours: mild
LC (Inhalation-Rat) > 200 gm/m3/1 hour: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis, focal (pneumoconiosis)
LCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2190 mg/m3/4 hours: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 30 mg/m3/6 hours/6 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): lacrymation; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: pulmonary emboli; Gastrointestinal: changes in structure or function of salivary glands
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 24.4 mg/m3/5 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
LDLo (Oral-Rat) 5 gm/kg: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: other changes
TDLo (Oral-Dog) 224 mg/kg/4 weeks-continuous: Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: urine volume increased
TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 1 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

Amorphous Fumed Silica

LD50 (Oral-Rat) 3160 mg/kg

LD50 (Intravenous-Rat) 15 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 154 mg/m3/6 hours/4 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases, Metabolism (Intermediary): other proteins

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 5.41 mg/m3/5 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes, changes in lung weight; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1.39 mg/m3/5 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 96.77 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema, other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 50 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: changes in lung weight

TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 2 mg/kg: 2 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis, focal (pneumoconiosis), other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 2 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosing alveolitis; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: peptidases, Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 2 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: peptidases

LDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 50 mg/kg LDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 10 mg/kg

LDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 96.77 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema, dyspnea, other changes

Carbon Black

LD50 (Oral-Rat) > 15 400 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

LD50 (Skin-Rabbit) > 3 gm/kg

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 7 mg/m3: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1.66 mg/m3/7 hours: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: sputum; Blood: changes in leukocyte (WBC) count; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 229 mg/m3/6 hours: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3/6 hours/90 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration - other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes, changes in lung weight; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other, Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 7 mg/m3/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 11,600 µg/m3/18 hours/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 50 mg/m3/6 hours: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes, changes in lung weight; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 7 mg/m3/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Hamster) 7 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Hamster) 50 mg/m3/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 20,000 µg/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Skin-Rat) 11 gm/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells; Liver: changes in liver weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Intravenous-Rat) 10 mg/kg/2 minutes: Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: changes in spleen
TDLo (Intravenous-Rat) 10 mg/kg/2 minutes: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: hepatic microsomal mixed oxidase (dealkylation, hydroxylation, etc.)
TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 16 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 15 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: cytochrome oxidases (including oxidative phosphorylation)
TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 10 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: sputum; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other proteins; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 1000 µg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 20 mg/kg/4 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: sputum; Immunological Including Allergic: increase in cellular immune response; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 4000 µg/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Immunological Including Allergic: increase in cellular immune response; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Parenteral-Mouse) 36 µg/kg/3 days-intermittent: Immunological Including Allergic: increase in humoral immune response
Mutation in Microorganisms (Bacteria-Salmonella typhimurium) 1 mg/plate
DNA Adduct (Inhalation-Mouse) 6200 µg/m3/16 hours/12 weeks-intermittent

DNA Damage (Human Lymphocyte) 16 µg/L/48 hours
DNA Damage (Inhalation-Rat) 50 ug/L/13 weeks-intermittent
DNA Damage (Inhalation-Rat) 50 gm/L/13 weeks

Copper Phthalocyanine
LD (Oral-Rat) > 15 gm/kg
LD (Intraperitoneal-Rat) > 3 gm/kg: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: urine volume decreased, proteinuria

Proprietary Color Carrier
LD50 (Oral-Rat) > 5000 mg/kg
LD50 (Skin-Rat) > 2000 mg/kg

Iron Oxide, Red
LDLo (Subcutaneous-Dog) 30 mg/kg
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3/12 hours: Behavioral: excitement, fluid intake; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3/60 hours: Behavioral: excitement, fluid intake; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 0.8 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: emphysema; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: multiple enzyme effects, Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 500 µg/m3/24 hours/61 days-continuous: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: true cholinesterase
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 0.5 mg/m3/24 hours/60 days-continuous: Brain and Coverings: changes in circulation (hemorrhage, thrombosis, etc.); Liver: other changes; Vascular: measurement of regional blood flow
TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 250 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: multiple enzyme effects
TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 12 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other Enzymes
TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 135 mg/kg: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria, tumors at site of application
DNA Damage (Human Lung) 40 µg/disk/4 hours

Titanium Dioxide
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 300 µg/3 days-intermittent: Mild
TC (Inhalation-Rat) 10 mg/m3/18 hours/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors
LD (Intratracheal-Rat) > 100 µg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other Enzymes
TD (Intramuscular-Rat) 260 mg/kg/84 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Blood: lymphoma, including Hodgkin's disease; Tumorigenic: tumors at site of application
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 60 gm/kg: Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea, other changes
TDLo (Intramuscular-Rat) 360 mg/kg/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria; Blood: lymphoma, including Hodgkin's disease; Tumorigenic: tumors at site of application
TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 1.25 mg/kg: Vascular: regional or general arteriolar constriction; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 1.6 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat) 5 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 100 mg/kg: Tumorigenic: increased incidence of tumors in susceptible strains
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 250 mg/m3/6 hours/4 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema, other changes
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 10 mg/m3/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis (interstitial), other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 10 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: sputum; Blood: changes in cell count (unspecified); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 250 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Blood: changes in cell count (unspecified); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 274 mg/m3/5 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: changes in lung weight; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: multiple enzyme effects, Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 250 mg/m3/6 hours/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 10 mg/m3/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 10 mg/m3/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 10 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 50 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: sputum; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 250 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: sputum; Blood: changes in cell count (unspecified); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases
TCLo (Inhalation-Hamster) 250 mg/m3/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi
TCLo (Inhalation-Hamster) 250 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: sputum; Blood: changes in cell count (unspecified); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases
DNA Damage (Human Lung) 100 µg/plate
DNA Damage (Human Lung) 20 µg/disk/4 hours
Sister Chromatid Exchange (Human Lymphocyte) 2 µmol/L/72 hours
Micronucleus Test (Human Lymphocyte) 5 µmol/L/72 hours
Micronucleus Test (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 3 gm/kg/3 days-continuous

Micronucleus Test (Hamster Ovary) 5 µmol/L
DNA Inhibition (Hamster Lung) 500 mg/L

Component Carcinogenicity

Amorphous Fumed Silica	
IARC:	3 – Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans
Bismuth Vanadium Oxide	
ACGIH:	A4 – Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
Carbon black	
IRAC:	2B – Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans
NIOSH:	Ca (in presence of PAHs) – Potential Occupational Carcinogen with No Further Categorization
ACGIH:	A3 – Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
Prop 65:	Yes (airborne unbound particles of respirable size)
Copper Phthalocyanine	
EPA:	D – Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity
Iron Oxide, Red	
IARC:	3 – Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans
Titanium Dioxide	
IARC:	2B – Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans
NIOSH:	Ca – Potential Occupational Carcinogen with No Further Categorization
ACGIH	A3 – Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Irritancy of Product
This product may irritate contaminated tissue, especially if contact is prolonged. Eye irritation may be severe or cause burns.

Sensitization to the Product
Some of the pigments in these products may cause skin sensitization.

Toxicological Synergistic Products
There is disagreement about whether tobacco smoke increases the severity of the effect of silica dust on respiratory impairment. A synergistic effect between smoking and silica and/or silicosis on risk of lung cancer, is also likely.

Reproductive Toxicity Information
No specific information available.

Biological Exposures Indices (BEIs)
There are no BEI's established for this material

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

All Work Practices Must be Aimed at Eliminating Environmental Contamination

Mobility
This is not expected to have significant mobility in soil.

Persistence and Biodegradability
This material persists and does not biodegrade. BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL
This material has no bio-accumulation potential.

Ecotoxicity
No data available.

Other Adverse Effects
This material has no ozone depletion potential.

Environmental Exposure Controls
Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods
As supplied, this product would not be a hazardous waste as defined by U.S. federal regulation (40 CFR 261) if discarded or disposed. State and local regulations may differ from federal regulations. The generator of the waste is responsible for proper waste determination and management

Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT Information:
UN/NA #: Not regulated

IATA Information:
UN#: Not regulated

IMDG Information:
UN#: Not regulated

TDG Information:
UN#: Not regulated

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements
No component of this product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21
Acute Health: No **Chronic Health:** Yes **Fire:** No **Reactivity:** No **Sudden Release:** No

U.S. TSCA Inventory Status
All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Not applicable.

U.S. Clean Air Act (CA 112r) Threshold Quantity (TQ)
Not applicable

Other U.S. Federal Regulations
Not applicable.

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)
The Carbon Black component (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) is found on the Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer. Due to the form of the product, the Proposition 65 warning is not applicable to this compound in this product.

Additional Canadian Regulations

Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status
This material is listed on the DSL Inventory.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists
No component is on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

Canadian WHMIS Regulations
Material is classified as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class D2B (Irritation/Sensitization) as per the Controlled Product Regulations

Additional Mexican Regulations

Mexican Workplace Regulations (NOM-018-STPS-2000)
This product is not classified as hazardous.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Rating

Health: 2* Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0
Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

NFPA Ratings

Health: 2 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0
Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

Summary of Changes
Revision Date: June 1, 2018
Revision Note: General Update

Key / Legend
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CLP - Classification, Labelling, and Packaging; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSD - Dangerous Substance Directive; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EEC - European Economic Community; EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR - Korea; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LLV - Level Limit Value; LOLI - List Of LIsts ™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH- Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and restriction of Chemicals; RID - European Rail Transport; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; US - United States.

Other Information

Disclaimer:
The information contained herein is based upon data and information available to us, and reflects our best professional judgment. This product may be formulated in part with components purchased from other companies. In many instances, especially when proprietary or trade secret materials are used, CCWI Company must rely upon the hazard evaluation of such components submitted by that product's manufacturer or importer. No warranty of merchantability, fitness for any use, or any other warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of such data or information. The results to be obtained from the use thereof, or that any such use does not infringe any patent, since the information contained herein may be applied under conditions of use beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar, we do not assume responsibility for the results of such application. This information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular use