GS88 Color Vial Sandstone

ICP Building Solutions Group/Pli-Dek

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	GS88 Color Vial Sandstone
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Color

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**ICP Building Solutions Group/Pli-Dek**
Address	4565 W. Watkins Street Phoenix AZ Not applicable
Telephone	623-435-2277
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.ICPGROUP.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**ChemTel**
Emergency telephone numbers	**1-800-255-3924**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**1-813-248-0585**

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Page 1 continued...

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all Safety Precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	IF SKIN irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P314	Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14807-96-6	5-20	talc
1333-86-4	.25-5	carbon black
1309-37-1	1-10	ferric oxide
1317-34-6	.25-5	manganese sesquioxide

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:
- Always treat symptoms rather than history.
- In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.

Continued...

- Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.
- Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.
- Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension.
- Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater that 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels, in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex)are the usual means of decontamination.
- Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron.
- Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea.
- Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Both dermal and oral toxicity of manganese salts is low because of limited solubility of manganese. No known permanent pulmonary sequelae develop after acute manganese exposure. Treatment is supportive.

[*Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology*]

In clinical trials with miners exposed to manganese-containing dusts, L-dopa relieved extrapyramidal symptoms of both hypo kinetic and dystonic patients. For short periods of time symptoms could also be controlled with scopolamine and amphetamine. BAL and calcium EDTA prove ineffective.

[*Gosselin et al: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products.*]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Non combustible. - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen iodide silicon dioxide (SiO2) metal oxides May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	- Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. - The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite ($Na_2S_2O_5$) or sodium bisulfite ($NaHSO_3$), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na_2SO_3) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Polyethylene or polypropylene container. - Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Derivative of electropositive metal.

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For iron oxide (ferric oxide):
- Avoid storage with aluminium, calcium hypochlorite and ethylene oxide.
- Risk of explosion occurs following reaction with powdered aluminium, calcium silicide, ethylene oxide (polymerises), carbon monoxide, magnesium and perchlorates.
- WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All *transition metal* peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	talc	Massive talc, Soapstone silicate, Steatite	6 (total), 3 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	talc	Hydrous magnesium silicate, Steatite talc	2 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	talc	Silicates: Talc	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((less than 1% crystalline silica); (containing asbestos) Use asbestos limit))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	talc	Silicates: Talc	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((less than 1% crystalline silica); (not containing asbestos))); (TWA mppcf (((c) Containing less than 1% quartz; if 1% quartz or more, use quartz limit.)))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	talc	Silicates: Soapstone	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((less than 1% crystalline silica)))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (containing asbestos); use asbestos limit	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	see 29 CFR 1910.1001; See Table Z-3
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	talc	Talc: Containing no asbestos fibers	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pulm fibrosis; pulm func
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	talc	Talc: Containing asbestos fibers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use Asbestos TLV® (K)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon black	Acetylene black, Channel black, Furnace black, Lamp black, Thermal black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A See Appendix C
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carbon black	Carbon black (Inhalable particulate matter)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Bronchitis
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ferric oxide	Ferric oxide, Iron(III) oxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ferric oxide	Iron(III)oxide, Iron oxide red, Red iron oxide, Red oxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Rouge: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Rouge: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Iron oxide fume	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ferric oxide	Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pneumoconiosis
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	manganese sesquioxide	Manganese compounds (as Mn)	Not Available	Not Available	5 mg/m3	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	manganese sesquioxide	Manganese, elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	CNS impair
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	manganese sesquioxide	Manganese, elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0.02 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	CNS impair

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
carbon black	Carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
ferric oxide	Iron oxide; (Ferric oxide)	15 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
manganese sesquioxide	Manganese(III) oxide	4.3 mg/m3	7.2 mg/m3	43 mg/m3

Continued...

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available
ferric oxide	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
manganese sesquioxide	500 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. ▸ Butyl rubber gloves ·Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.)
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light sensitive.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7

Continued...

Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Manganese fume is toxic and produces nervous system effects characterised by tiredness. Acute poisoning is rare although acute inflammation of the lungs may occur.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination. Poisonings rarely occur after oral administration of manganese salts because they are poorly absorbed from the gut.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Manganese is an essential trace element. Chronic exposure to low levels of manganese can include a mask-like facial expression, spastic gait, tremors, slurred speech, disordered muscle tone, fatigue, anorexia, loss of strength and energy, apathy and poor concentration. Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections.

GS88 Color Vial Sandstone	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
talc	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
carbon black	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >15400 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
ferric oxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
manganese sesquioxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

GS88 Color Vial Sandstone	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Continued...

TALC	The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
TALC & FERRIC OXIDE & MANGANESE SESQUIOXIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
TALC & CARBON BLACK	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

GS88 Color Vial Sandstone

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

talc

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	89-581.016mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7-202.7mg/L	2
NOEC	720	Crustacea	1-459.798mg/L	2

carbon black

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/L	2

ferric oxide

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.05mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	5.11mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Fish	0.52mg/L	2

manganese sesquioxide

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

For Manganese and its Compounds:
Environmental Fate: Manganese is a naturally occurring element in the environment occurring as a result of weathering of geological material. It also occurs from its use in steel manufacture/ coal mining.
Environmental Fate: Isothiazolinones are antimicrobials used to control bacteria, fungi, and for wood preservation and antifouling agents. They are frequently used in personal care products such as shampoos and other hair care products, as well as certain paint formulations.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Continued...

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

TALC IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3 (Spanish)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

CARBON BLACK IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

FERRIC OXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Continued...

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

MANGANESE SESQUIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

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

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS: LISTED SUBSTANCE

Carbon black (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size), Carbon-black extracts Listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (talc; carbon black; ferric oxide; manganese sesquioxide)
China - IECSC	Yes

Continued...

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (manganese sesquioxide)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	04/20/2020
Initial Date	04/21/2020

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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