

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Chem Rubber-Fix Tan Putty



Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Chem Rubber-Fix Tan Putty

Product code : 16-130

Product use : Industrial use

Supplier's details : Patch Rubber Company
100 Patch Rubber Road
Weldon, NC 27890 USA
T: (252) 536-2574

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : roa-coa@patchrubber.com

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC: United States and Canada :1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC: Outside United States and Canada: 001-703-527-3887

Section 2. Hazards identification

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Health Canada Hazardous Product Regulations - WHMIS 2015

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE SOLIDS - Category 1
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 53.2%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word :

Danger

Hazard statements :

Flammable solid.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention :

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves: > 8 hours (breakthrough time): neoprene, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid breathing dust.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
 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 attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up.
 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : Not applicable.
- Product code** : 16-130

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	50	64742-49-0
n-Heptane	12 - 18	142-82-5
3-methylhexane	0 - 12	589-34-4
Methylcyclohexane	0 - 8	108-87-2
2-Methylhexane	0 - 6	591-76-4
3-Ethylpentane	0 - 2	617-78-7
2,3-dimethylpentane	0 - 2	565-59-3
Zinc oxide	3 - 7	1314-13-2
titanium dioxide	0.5 - 1.5	13463-67-7
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	0.1 - 1	64742-52-5

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 as hazardous to health or the environment 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.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- 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.

Section 4. First aid measures

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable solid. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/oxides
hydrocarbons

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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Dike area of fire to prevent runoff.

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. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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 release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use only non-sparking tools. 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.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
United States Occupational Exposure Limits	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	None.
n-Heptane	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 85 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hours. CEIL: 440 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2000 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1600 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2000 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p>
3-methylhexane	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Methylcyclohexane

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1610 mg/m³ 8 hours.**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).**

TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 1600 mg/m³ 10 hours.**OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).**

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 2000 mg/m³ 8 hours.

2-Methylhexane

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

Zinc oxide

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).CEIL: 15 mg/m³ Form: DustTWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Dust and fumesSTEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume**OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).**TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: FumeTWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fractionTWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust**ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).**TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fractionSTEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form:

Respirable fraction

3-Ethylpentane

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

2,3-dimethylpentane

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

titanium dioxide

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust**OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).**TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).**TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: MistSTEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist**OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).**TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Canada Occupational Exposure Limits

heptane

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).

15 min OEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
 8 hrs OEL: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 8 hrs OEL: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 15 min OEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 2/2015).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2013).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).

TWAEV: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 TWAEV: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 STEV: 500 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEV: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

3-methylhexane

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).

15 min OEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
 8 hrs OEL: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 8 hrs OEL: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 15 min OEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

Methylcyclohexane

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).

8 hrs OEL: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 8 hrs OEL: 1610 mg/m³ 8 hours.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 2/2015).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2013).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 1610 mg/m³ 8 hours.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).

TWAEV: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 TWAEV: 1610 mg/m³ 8 hours.

2-Methylhexane

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).

15 min OEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
 8 hrs OEL: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 8 hrs OEL: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 15 min OEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

2,3-dimethylpentane

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).

15 min OEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
 8 hrs OEL: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 8 hrs OEL: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 15 min OEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

3-Ethylpentane

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).

15 min OEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
 8 hrs OEL: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 8 hrs OEL: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 15 min OEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ethylbenzene

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).
 8 hrs OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours.Á
 8 hrs OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.Á
 15 min OEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes.Á
 15 min OEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.Á
CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 2/2015).
 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.Á
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2013).
 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.Á
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).
 TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours.
 TWAEV: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 STEV: 125 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEV: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

toluene

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).
Absorbed through skin.
 8 hrs OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours.
 8 hrs OEL: 188 mg/m³ 8 hours.
CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 2/2015).
 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.Á
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2013).
 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).
Absorbed through skin.
 TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours.
 TWAEV: 188 mg/m³ 8 hours.

carbon black, respirable other than powder

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 2/2015).
 TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2013).
 TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable
 fraction
CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).
 8 hrs OEL: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).
 TWAEV: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Zinc oxide

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).
 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, 2/2015).
 TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable
 STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form:
 Respirable
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2013).
 TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable
 fraction
 STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form:
 Respirable fraction
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).
 TWAEV: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Fume
 STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).
8 hrs OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
15 min OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2013).
TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).
TWAEV: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

Fuels, diesel, No 2

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).
8 hrs OEL: 100 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 2/2015). Absorbed through skin.
TWA: 100 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours. Form: Inhalable vapour and aerosol

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2013). Absorbed through skin.
TWA: 100 mg/m³, (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours. Form: Total hydrocarbons

Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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: chemical splash goggles.

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.

> 8 hours (breakthrough time): neoprene, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- 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** : Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Ensure an MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator or equivalent is used (applicable in the United States).

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Solid.
- Color** : Tan.
- Odor** : Hydrocarbon.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -9.4444°C (15°F)
- Evaporation rate** : 4.2 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 1%
Upper: 6.7%
- Vapor pressure** : 6 kPa (45 mm Hg) [20°C(68°F)]
- Vapor density** : 3.5 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.9
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.

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. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials
strong acids

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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
heptane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	48000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	103 g/m ³	4 hours
Methylcyclohexane	LD50 Oral	Rat	>3200 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
n-Heptane	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours	-
3-methylhexane	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Methylcyclohexane	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
2-Methylhexane	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
3-Ethylpentane	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
2,3-dimethylpentane	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 Micrograms Intermittent	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Causes skin irritation.

Eyes : Causes serious eye irritation.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
titanium dioxide	Positive - Inhalation - TCLo	Rat	250 mg/m ³	2 years; 6 hours per day

Conclusion/Summary : Suspected of causing cancer.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
titanium dioxide	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-Heptane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
3-methylhexane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Methylcyclohexane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
2-Methylhexane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
3-Ethylpentane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
2,3-dimethylpentane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
n-Heptane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
3-methylhexane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Methylcyclohexane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
2-Methylhexane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
3-Ethylpentane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
2,3-dimethylpentane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation, Ocular.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- 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 : Suspected of causing 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
n-Heptane	Acute LC50 375000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus	96 hours
Methylcyclohexane	Acute LC50 5800 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
Zinc oxide	Acute IC50 1.85 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute IC50 46 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	72 hours

Section 12. Ecological information

titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
heptane	4.66	552	high
Methylcyclohexane	3.61	112	low
Zinc oxide	-	60960	high
titanium dioxide	-	352	low

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 federal, state and 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. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	-	-	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1325	UN1325	-	-	UN1325	UN1325
UN proper shipping name	Flammable solids, organic, n.o.s. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, titanium dioxide)	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N. O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, titanium dioxide)	-	-	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N. O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, titanium dioxide)	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N. O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, titanium dioxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	4.1	4.1	-	-	4.1	4.1
Label						
Packing group	II	II	-	-	II	II
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	-	-	Marine Pollutant: Yes	No.
Additional information	<p>This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a.</p> <p>Limited quantity Yes.</p> <p>Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: 15 kg</p> <p>Cargo aircraft Quantity</p>	<p>Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.20-2.22 (Class 4), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark).</p> <p>The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.</p> <p>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 1</p> <p>ERAP Index 1000</p> <p>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</p>	-	-	<p>The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.</p> <p>Emergency schedules (EmS) F-A, S-G</p> <p>Special provisions 274, 915</p>	<p>The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.</p> <p>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 15 kg Packaging instructions: 445</p> <p>Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 50 kg Packaging instructions: 448</p> <p>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 5 kg Packaging instructions: Y441</p>

Section 14. Transport information

	limitation: 50 kg	15					Special provisions A3, A803
	Special provisions A1, IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33	Special provisions 16					

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) PAIR:** heptane; Methylcyclohexane
TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: toluene; ethylbenzene; benzene; Zinc oxide; Zinc dibutyl dithiocarbonate dibutylamine complex
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: toluene; ethylbenzene; benzene; Propionic acid

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
 Immediate (acute) health hazard
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Section 15. Regulatory information

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	≥40 - <55	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
n-Heptane	≥10 - <25	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
3-methylhexane	≥10 - <25	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Methylcyclohexane	≥10 - <25	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
2-Methylhexane	≥5 - <10	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Zinc oxide	≥5 - <10	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
3-Ethylpentane	≥1 - <3	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
2,3-dimethylpentane	≥1 - <3	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
titanium dioxide	≥1 - <3	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	≥1 - <3	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	≥5 - <10
	Zinc dibutyl dithiocarbonate dibutylamine complex	35884-05-0	≥1 - <3
Supplier notification	Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	≥5 - <10
	Zinc dibutyl dithiocarbonate dibutylamine complex	35884-05-0	≥1 - <3

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts

: The following components are listed: HEPTANE (N-HEPTANE); 3-METHYLHEXANE; METHYLCYCLOHEXANE; ISOHEPTANE; 2,3-DIMETHYLPENTANE; ZINC OXIDE FUME; CALCIUM CARBONATE; CALCIUM OXIDE; TITANIUM DIOXIDE

New York

: None of the components are listed.

New Jersey

: The following components are listed: n-HEPTANE; HEPTANE; 3-METHYLHEXANE; HEXANE, 3-METHYL-; METHYLCYCLOHEXANE; CYCLOHEXANE, METHYL-; 2, 3-DIMETHYLPENTANE; PENTANE, 2,3-DIMETHYL-; KAOLIN; ZINC OXIDE; ZINC compounds; CALCIUM CARBONATE; LIMESTONE; CALCIUM OXIDE; LIME; MINERAL OIL (UNTREATED and MILDLY TREATED); TITANIUM DIOXIDE; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO₂)

Pennsylvania

: The following components are listed: HEPTANE; HEXANE, 3-METHYL-; CYCLOHEXANE, METHYL-; HEXANE, 2-METHYL-; PENTANE, 2,3-DIMETHYL-; KAOLIN; ZINC OXIDE (ZNO); ZINC COMPOUNDS; LIMESTONE; CALCIUM OXIDE (CAO); TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO₂)

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

WARNING: This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
titanium dioxide	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
crystalline silica	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Toluene	No.	Yes.	No.	7000 µg/day (ingestion)
ethylbenzene	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.
benzene	Yes.	Yes.	6.4 µg/day (ingestion) 13 µg/day (inhalation)	24 µg/day (ingestion) 49 µg/day (inhalation)

Canadian lists

Section 15. Regulatory information

- Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: Heptane (all isomers); Heptane (all isomers); Heptane (all isomers); Zinc (and its compounds); Heptane (all isomers); Heptane (all isomers)
- CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.
- Canada inventory** : Not determined.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Inform Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

International lists

National inventory

- Australia** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Canada** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
- China** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Europe** : Not determined.
- Japan** : **Japan inventory (ENCS)**: Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
- Malaysia** : Not determined.
- New Zealand** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Philippines** : Not determined.
- Republic of Korea** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Taiwan** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Turkey** : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE SOLIDS - Category 1 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Expert judgment Expert judgment Expert judgment Calculation method Expert judgment

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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)
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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