

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** :  
**Document product code** :  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.  
**Product type** : Liquid.

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

**Identified uses** :

**Supplier/Manufacturer** :

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** :

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1A  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
 H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
 H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.  
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

### Precautionary statements

- Prevention** : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- Response** : P391 - Collect spillage.  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : P405 - Store locked up.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Titanium dioxide	3 - 7	13463-67-7
Benzyl butyl phthalate	1 - 5	85-68-7
Dibutyltin dilaurate	0.1 - 1	77-58-7
Carbon black, respirable powder	0.1 - 1	1333-86-4
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	<0.1	56-35-9

Since the carcinogenic ingredients in this compound are encapsulated, the risk of exposure by inhalation is minimal when used in accordance with the user documentation.

United States: The exact percentage (concentration) in the composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

Canada: The exact percentage (concentration) in the composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with the amended HPR as of April 2018.

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 20 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. 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. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

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

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations  
**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations  
**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

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

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

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

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

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is very toxic to aquatic life. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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  
metal oxide/oxides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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



## Section 7. Handling and storage

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

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### United States

##### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Titanium dioxide	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
Benzyl butyl phthalate Dibutyltin dilaurate	<b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust None. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 8 hours. STEL: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 10 hours.
Carbon black, respirable powder	<b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b> TWA: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 0.1 mg of PAHs/cm <sup>3</sup> 10 hours.
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	<b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).</b> TWA: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 8 hours. STEL: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 8 hours.

#### Canada

##### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Titanium dioxide	<b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2019).</b> TWA: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust. <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b> 8 hrs OEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b> STEL: 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
Dibutyltin dilaurate	<b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). Absorbed through skin.</b>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Carbon black, respirable powder	<p>15 min OEL: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 15 minutes.              8 hrs OEL: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 8 hours.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2019). Absorbed through skin.</b>              TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 8 hours.              STEL: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 15 minutes.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014). Absorbed through skin.</b>              TWAEV: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 8 hours.              STEV: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 15 minutes.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018). Absorbed through skin.</b>              TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 8 hours.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b>              STEL: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Sn) 15 minutes.              TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Sn) 8 hours.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2019).</b>              TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018).</b>              TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction.  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b>              8 hrs OEL: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b>              TWAEV: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b>              STEL: 7 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.              TWA: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). Absorbed through skin.</b>              15 min OEL: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 15 minutes.              8 hrs OEL: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 8 hours.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2019).</b>              TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.              STEL: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 15 minutes.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014). Absorbed through skin.</b>              TWAEV: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 8 hours.              STEV: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 15 minutes.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018). Absorbed through skin.</b>              TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sn) 8 hours.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b>              STEL: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Sn) 15 minutes.              TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Sn) 8 hours.</p>

### Appropriate engineering controls

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

### Environmental exposure controls

- : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

### Individual protection measures

#### Hygiene measures

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

#### Eye/face protection

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



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Skin protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Colored.
- Odor** : Mild Sweet odor.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 1.06
- Solubility** : Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : (@25°C): 18 to 26 cm<sup>2</sup>/s (1800 to 2600 cSt)
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.
- VOC = Volatile Organic Compound** :



## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : No specific data.
- Incompatible materials** : Strong oxidizing agents, strong acid or bases..
- 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
Benzyl butyl phthalate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>10000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	6700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2330 mg/kg	-
Carbon black, respirable powder	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	900 mg/kg	-
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	900 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	87 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Dibutyltin dilaurate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 UI	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 ug	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	48 hours 0.001 %	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 UI	-

#### Sensitization

There is no data available.

#### Mutagenicity

There is no data available.

#### Carcinogenicity

##### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Titanium dioxide	-	2B	-
Benzyl butyl phthalate	-	3	-
Carbon black, respirable powder	-	2B	-

#### Reproductive toxicity

There is no data available.

#### Teratogenicity

There is no data available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

There is no data available.





## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Target organs
Dibutyltin dilaurate	Category 2	-
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	Category 2	-

### Aspiration hazard

There is no data available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

### Potential acute health effects

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

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations  
**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations  
**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

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

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Potential delayed effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Potential delayed effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Potential chronic health effects

**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** : May damage the unborn child.  
**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Fertility effects** : May damage fertility.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

There is no data available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Titanium dioxide Benzyl butyl phthalate	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/L Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours
	Acute EC50 0.22 ppm Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
	Acute EC50 100 µg/L Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1000 µg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3.69 mg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Moina macrocopa - New born	48 hours
	Acute LC50 510 µg/L Marine water	Fish - Cymatogaster aggregata - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
Dibutyltin dilaurate Carbon black, respirable powder Bis(tributyltin) oxide	Chronic EC10 0.57 mg/L Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.17 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 mg/L Fresh water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	4 weeks
	Chronic EC10 >2 mg/L Fresh water	Algae - Scenedesmus subspicatus	96 hours
	Acute EC50 37.563 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC50 0.00032 mg/L Marine water	Algae - Hormosira banksii	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.75 µg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.7 µg/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Penaeus japonicus - Larvae	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.28 µg/L Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic EC10 0.7 µg/L Marine water	Algae - Thalassiosira pseudonana	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 µg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.01 µg/L Fresh water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata	90 days

### Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Benzyl butyl phthalate	4.77	1693.25	high
Dibutyltin dilaurate	4.44	2.91	low
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	3.19	1310	high

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : 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 comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Benzyl butyl phthalate)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Benzyl butyl phthalate)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Benzyl butyl phthalate). Marine pollutant (Benzyl butyl phthalate)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Benzyl butyl phthalate)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	9  	9  	9  	9  
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

**AERG** : 171

**DOT-RQ Details** : Benzyl butyl phthalate 100 lbs / 45.4 kg [10.708 gal / 40.536 L]

### Additional information

#### DOT Classification

: Non-bulk packages of this product are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity, unless transported by inland waterway. The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported on inland waterways in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  kg.

**Reportable quantity** 2522.4 lbs / 1145.2 kg [285.4 gal / 1080.4 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

#### TDG Classification

: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.43-2.45 (Class 9), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). Non-bulk packages of this product are not regulated as dangerous goods when transported by road or rail.

#### IMDG

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

#### IATA

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.

**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.



## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: At least one component is inactive.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307**: Benzyl butyl phthalate; Ethylbenzene  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311**: Xylene; Ethylbenzene

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : 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

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1A

### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	Classification
Titanium dioxide Benzyl butyl phthalate Dibutyltin dilaurate	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
Carbon black, respirable powder	

### SARA 313

There is no data available.

### State regulations


**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: Titanium dioxide; Benzyl butyl phthalate

**New York** : The following components are listed: Benzyl butyl phthalate

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: Titanium dioxide; Benzyl butyl phthalate; Carbon black, respirable powder

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: Titanium dioxide; Benzyl butyl phthalate; Carbon black, respirable powder

### California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including 4-Methylpentan-2-one, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide, Carbon black, respirable powder and Ethylbenzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Benzyl butyl phthalate, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**Since the carcinogenic ingredients in this compound are encapsulated, the risk of exposure by inhalation is minimal when used in accordance with the user documentation.**



## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Canadian lists

**Canada inventory (DSL NDSL)** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.

**Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: Benzyl butyl phthalate

**CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.

## Section 16. Other information

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1A	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2	Calculation method

### History

**Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy** : 06/30/2020

**Date of previous issue** : Not applicable

**Version** : 1

**Internal code** : 261-146

**Prepared by** : KMK Regulatory Services Inc.

### 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

### Notice to reader

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