## 10800PSC BT-THONET SOFT BEIGE

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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### **10800PSC BT-THONET SOFT BEIGE**

Section 1. Identification	on	
GHS product identifier Chemical name CAS number Other means of identification	:	10800PSC BT-THONET SOFT BEIGE Mixture Mixture FO20004903
Product type	:	liquid
<u>Relevant identified uses of the subs</u> Product use	stance :	or mixture and uses advised against Industrial applications. Plastics.
Supplier's details	:	POLYONE CORPORATION 33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012
		1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (866) POLYONE
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	:	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident).CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident).

## Section 2. Hazards identification

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole. Information provided on the health effects of this product is based on individual components. All ingredients are bound and potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal. However, some vapors may be released upon heating and the end-user (fabricator) must take the necessary precautions (mechanical ventilation, respiratory protection, etc.) to protect employees from exposure. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

OSHA/HCS status	:	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	:	Respiratory Sensitisation - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

#### **GHS label elements**



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:	
:	Danger May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Suspected of causing cancer.
:	Not applicable. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapor. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the
:	workplace. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
:	Store in a well-ventilated place. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. None known. None known.
	:

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	:	Mixture
Chemical name	:	Mixture
Other means of identification	:	FO20004903

#### CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Antimony trioxide	1 - 5	1309-64-4



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Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.	1 - 5	64742-95-6
Bisphenol A - Epichlorohydrin polymer	1 - 5	25068-38-6
Azodicarbonamide	1 - 5	123-77-3
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	1 - 5	95-63-6
Titanium dioxide	0.1 - 1	13463-67-7

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.
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. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.

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Skin contact Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing : and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. 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. 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 Inhalation	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Skin contact	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/symptoms		
Eye contact	:	No specific data.
Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: wheezing and breathing difficulties asthma
Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	:	No specific data.
Indication of immediate medical atte	entio	n 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.
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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 Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or $CO_2$ . None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	:	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	:	May emit Hydrogen Chloride (HCl). Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
		nitrogen oxides phosphorus oxides halogenated compounds 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



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For emergency responders	<ul> <li>ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.</li> <li>If specialised 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".</li> </ul>
Environmental precautions	: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Methods and materials for containme	ent and cleaning up
Small spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

# Section 7. Handling and storage

#### **Precautions for safe handling**

Protective measures	:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. 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.



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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 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 in a well-ventilated place. 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
Antimony trioxide	OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) expressed as Sb PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 0.5 mg/m3 NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) expressed as Sb Time Weighted Average (TWA) 0.5 mg/m3 OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) expressed as Sb PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 0.5 mg/m3 ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01)
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.	NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 5 mg/m3 Form: Mist Short Term Exposure Limit value for a 15-minute reference period expressed in parts per million or in mg/m3. 10 mg/m3 Form: Mist
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 125 mg/m3 25 ppm OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 125 mg/m3 25 ppm ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 123 mg/m3 25 ppm



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Titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 15 mg/m3 Form: Total dust NIOSH REL (1994-06-01)
	ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3
Appropriate engineering controls	: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
Environmental exposure controls	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
Individual protection measures	
Hygiene measures	: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	<ul> <li>Safety showers are close to the workstation location.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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
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		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	:	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed 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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### **Appearance**

Physical state	:	liquid [liquid]
Color	:	TAN
Odor	:	Not available.
Odor threshold	:	Not available.
рН	:	Not available.
Melting point	:	Not available.
Boiling point	:	Not available.
Flash point	:	Not available.
Burning time	:	Not available.
Burning rate	:	Not available.
Evaporation rate	:	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available.
Lower and upper explosive	:	Lower: Not available.
(flammable) limits		Upper: Not available.
Vapor pressure	:	Not available.
Vapor density	:	Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	:	Not available.
Solubility	:	Not available.
Solubility in water	:	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-	:	Not available.
octanol/water		
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	:	Not available.

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.DT scosity	<ul> <li>Not available.</li> <li>Dynamic: Not available.</li> <li>Kinematic: Not available.</li> </ul>
	<b>Dynamic:</b> Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	:	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	:	Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.
Incompatible materials	:	Avoid contact with acetal homopolymers and acetyl homopolymers during processing.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
		Prolonged heating may result in product degradation. As a general rule of thumb, degradation begins to occur after one hour at 177 °C (350 °F), after 10 minutes at 204 °C (400 °F), and within 5 minutes at 232 °C (450 °F). Do not use this pigment in polymers at temperatures over 200°C (392°F). Decomposition of diarylide pigments in polymers at temperatures over 200°C (392°F) may produce trace amounts of monoazo dyes, which in turn can decompose to produce aromatic amines. The amount and type of degradation products formed depend on the dwell time, formulation and processing conditions as well as temperature. As conditions become more severe, as when temperatures move into the 240-300°C (464-572°F) range, trace quantities of 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine can be generated. 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine is classified as a suspect carcinogen by NTP and IARC, is classified as Acute Toxicity category 4 and Carcinogen Category 1B according to 1272/2008EC (CLP), and is regulated by OSHA as a suspect carcinogen. In order to avoid the generation of and exposure to 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine, do not use diarylide pigments in polymers when temperatures exceed 200°C (392°F). Handle with care. Organic dusts have the potential to be explosive with static spark or flame initiation.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. Exposure effects listed are based on existing health data for the individual components which comprise the mixture.

#### Information on toxicological effects



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#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Antimony trioxide	·			
	LD50 Oral	Rat	34,000 mg/kg	-
Solvent naphtha, petroleum,	light arom.		· · · ·	·
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8,400 mg/kg	-
Bisphenol A - Epichlorohydr	in polymer		· · ·	·
	LD50 Oral	Rat	13,600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	11,400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	11,400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	30,000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	30,000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	30,000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	30,000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	13,600 mg/kg	-
Azodicarbonamide	<u>.</u>			•
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6,400 mg/kg	-
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	<u>.</u>			•
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	18 mg/l	4 h
Titanium dioxide				
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat - Male	6.82 Mg/l	4 h
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	> 5,000 mg/kg	-
Conclusion/Summary	: Mixtu	re.Not fully tested	l	·

Contraston, Summer,

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Antimony trioxide	Eyes - Mild	Rabbit			-
	irritant				
Solvent naphtha, petroleum,	Eyes - Mild	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
light arom.	irritant				
Bisphenol A -	Eyes - Mild	Rabbit			-
Epichlorohydrin polymer	irritant				
	Eyes - Mild	Rabbit			-
	irritant				
	Skin -	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Moderate				
	irritant				
	Skin - Severe	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	irritant				
	Eyes - Mild	Rabbit			-



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	irritant				
Conclusion/Summary	iiiituiit				
Skin	: N	Aixture.Not fu	lly tested.		
Eyes		Aixture.Not fu			
Respiratory	: N	Aixture.Not fu	lly tested.		
<u>Sensitization</u>					
Conclusion/Summary					
Skin	: 1	Aixture.Not fu	lly tested.		
Respiratory		Aixture.Not fu			
			-		
<b>Mutagenicity</b>					
Conclusion/Summary	: N	Aixture.Not fu	lly tested.		
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>					
Conclusion/Summary	: N	Aixture.Not fu	lly tested.		
Classification			<b>j</b>		
Product/ingredient	OSHA	IARC	NTP		
name					
Antimony trioxide		2B			
Titanium dioxide		2B			
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>		Aintune Not fu	Illy tootod		
Conclusion/Summary	: N	Aixture.Not fu	ily lested.		
<u>Teratogenicity</u>					
Conclusion/Summary	: N	Aixture.Not fu	lly tested.		
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Not available.					
<b>Specific target organ toxicit</b> Not available.	y (repeated exp	oosure)			
Aspiration hazard					
Product/ingredient name		]	Result		
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.			ASPIRATION H	AZARD - Categor	ry 1

# **Information on the likely routes of** : Not available. **exposure**



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Potential acute health effects		
Eye contact Inhalation	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Skin contact	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Symptoms related to the physical, o	chemi	cal and toxicological characteristics
Eye contact	:	No specific data.
Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: wheezing and breathing difficulties asthma
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 Potential delayed effects	:	Not available. Not available.
Long term exposure		
Potential immediate effects	:	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	:	Not available.
Potential chronic health effects		
Conclusion/Summary	:	Mixture.Not fully tested.
General	:	Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
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.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.



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#### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	62,276.3 mg/kg
Route	ATE value
Inhalation (vapors)	1,592.1 mg/l

## Section 12. Ecological information

#### **Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Antimony trioxide			
	Acute LC50 > 530 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Fish	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 > 1,000,000 µg/l	Fish - Fish	96 h
	Marine water		
	Acute EC50 423,450 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Daphnia	
	Acute EC50 560 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Crustacean Order	
	Acute EC50 730 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Algae	72 h
	Acute EC50 760 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Algae	96 h
	Acute EC50 740 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Algae	96 h
	Acute No-observable-effect-	Aquatic plants - Algae	4 d
	concentration 200 µg/l Fresh water		
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-			
	Acute LC50 7,720 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fish	96 h
	Acute LC50 22.4 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fish	96 h
	Acute LC50 4,910 µg/l Marine	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Crustacean Order	
	Acute LC50 17,000 µg/l Marine	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Crustacean Order	
Titanium dioxide			
	Acute LC50 > 1,000,000 μg/l	Fish - Fish	96 h
	Marine water		
	Acute LC50 > 1,000 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Fish	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	-	Daphnia	



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Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
Acute EC50 19.3 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
Acute LC50 19.5 mg/11/csn water	Daphnia	-011
Acute EC50 27.8 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	Daphnia	
Acute EC50 35.306 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
water	Daphnia	
Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	Crustacean Order	
Acute LC50 15.9 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	Crustacean Order	
Acute LC50 3.6 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	Crustacean Order	
Acute LC50 11 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	Crustacean Order	
Acute LC50 13.4 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	Crustacean Order	

**Conclusion/Summary** 

: Not available.

#### Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** 

: Not available.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Solvent naphtha, petroleum,		10.00	low
light arom.			
Bisphenol A -	2.64 - 3.78	31.00	low
Epichlorohydrin polymer			
Azodicarbonamide	1	-	low
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	3.63	243.00	low
Titanium dioxide		352.00	low

#### <u>Mobility in soil</u>

Soil/water partition coefficient	:	Not available.
(KOC)		
Other adverse effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations



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**Disposal methods** 

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

United States - RCRA Acute hazardous waste "P" List: Not listed

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List: Not listed

## Section 14. Transport information

U.S. DOT Classification	:	Not regulated for transportation.
ICAO/IATA	:	Consult mode specific transport rules
IMO/IMDG (maritime)	:	Consult mode specific transport rules

## Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations	<ul> <li>United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None of the components are listed.</li> <li>United States - TSCA 4(a) - Final Test Rules: Listed Phthalic acid, dialkyl(C7-11) ester</li> <li>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich</li> </ul>
	United States - TSCA 4(a) - ITC Priority list: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(a) - Proposed test rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(f) - Priority risk review: Not listed United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules: Not listed



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United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Final risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Proposed risk management: Listed Lead United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical risk rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Dioxin/Furane precusor: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical Data Reporting (CDR): Not determined United States - TSCA 8(a) - Preliminary assessment report (PAIR): Listed tert-Butylphenyl diphenyl phosphate United States - TSCA 8(c) - Significant adverse reaction (SAR): Not listed United States - TSCA 8(d) - Health and safety studies: Not listed United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 307 - Priority pollutants: Listed Vinyl chloride monomer Lead Arsenic **Miscellaneous Zinc Compounds** Zinc pyrithione 2-Ethylhexanoic acid zinc salt Antimony trioxide United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 311 -Hazardous substances: Listed United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental release prevention - Flammable substances: Not listed United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental release prevention - Toxic substances: Not listed

**United States - Department of commerce - Precursor chemical:** Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	:	Listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I	:	Not listed
Substances		
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II	:	Not listed
Substances DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor	•	Not listed
Chemicals)	•	Not listed
,	:	Not listed
Chemicals)		

#### US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)



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Chemical Name	CAS-No.	RQ for component
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	1,000 lb(s)
		454 kg
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1 lb(s)
		0.454 kg

:

#### SARA 311/312

Classification

Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

#### **Composition/information on ingredients**

Name	%	Classification
Antimony trioxide	1 - 5	АН, СН
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.	1 - 5	F, AH
Bisphenol A - Epichlorohydrin polymer	1 - 5	АН
Azodicarbonamide	1 - 5	АН
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	1 - 5	F, AH
Titanium dioxide	0.1 - 1	СН

#### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	1 - 5
	Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	1 - 5
	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	1 - 5
Supplier notification	Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	1 - 5
	Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	1 - 5
	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	1 - 5

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.



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State regulations		
Massachusetts	:	The following components are listed:
		Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-
		Aluminum oxide
		Antimony trioxide
NT		Triphenyl phosphate
New York	:	The following components are listed:
Now Innov		Antimony trioxide The following components are listed:
New Jersey	:	Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer
		Titanium dioxide
		Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-
		Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.
		Aluminum oxide
		Antimony trioxide
		Triphenyl phosphate
Pennsylvania	:	The following components are listed:
		Titanium dioxide
		Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-
		Aluminum oxide
		Antimony trioxide
		Triphenyl phosphate
<u>California Prop. 65</u>		
	hemi	cal known to the State of California to cause cancer.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory	:	Not determined.
International regulations		
International lists		Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined.
International lists	:	<b>Taiwan inventory (CSNN):</b> Not determined.
		Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.
		<b>EINECS:</b> Not determined.
		Japan inventory: Not determined.
		China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
		Korea inventory: Not determined.
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New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined. Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention	:	Not listed
List Schedule I Chemicals		
Chemical Weapons Convention	:	Not listed
List Schedule II Chemicals		
Chemical Weapons Convention	:	Not listed
List Schedule III Chemicals		

## Section 16. Other information

<u>History</u>		
Date of printing	:	10/30/2015
Date of issue/Date of revision	:	10/29/2015
Date of previous issue	:	02/27/2015
Version	:	1.8
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 $73/78$ = 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.

Notice to reader

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