

**POLYONE CORPORATION****MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET****LX-W-1803 Orange Spray Latex**Version Number 1.2  
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Print Date 1/2/2013**1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****POLYONE CORPORATION**  
8155 Cobb Center Drive, Kennesaw, GA 30152

Telephone : 1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (866) POLYONE  
Emergency telephone : CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure  
number or accident).  
Product name : LX-W-1803 Orange Spray Latex  
Product code : FO20020172  
Chemical Name : Mixture  
CAS-No. : Mixture  
Product Use : Industrial Applications

**2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Components	CAS-No.	Weight percent
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	5 - 10

**3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

This product has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. Information provided on the health effects of this product is based on individual components. In addition, some vapors or contaminants 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. See sections 8 and 11 for special precautions. 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.

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****Routes of Exposure:** : Skin contact, Inhalation, Ingestion**Acute exposure**

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Inhalation : Inhalation of airborne droplets may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.  
Ingestion : May be harmful if swallowed.  
Eyes : May cause eye and skin irritation.  
Skin :

**Chronic exposure** : Refer to Section 11 for Toxicological Information.

**Medical Conditions** : None known.  
**Aggravated by Exposure:**

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

Inhalation : Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapors or fumes from overheating or combustion. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.  
Ingestion : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention if necessary. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.  
Eyes : Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention.  
Skin : Wash off with soap and plenty of water. If skin irritation persists seek medical attention.

**5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

Flash point : no data available  
Flammable Limits  
Upper explosion limit : no data available  
Lower explosion limit : no data available  
Auto-ignition temperature : no data available  
Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide (CO2), Water, Foam, Dry chemical.  
Special Fire Fighting Procedures : Fullface self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) used in positive pressure mode should be worn to prevent inhalation of airborne contaminants. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.  
Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards : Burning dry latex produces dense black smoke with the possibility of toxic vapors. Residual latex material contained in empty drums may decompose when burned producing toxic or irritating fumes. Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), other hazardous materials, and smoke are all possible.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

- Personal precautions : Ensure response personnel are properly protected (see section 8 for respiratory or other protection guidelines.) Use caution as floors may be slippery.
- Environmental precautions : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
- Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal.

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

- Handling : Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Prolonged heating may result in product degradation. Material may settle during storage. Careful mixing without introduction of air may be necessary before use.
- Storage : Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in a dry, cool place. Keep from freezing and temperature extremes.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

- Respiratory protection : A respirator is normally not required for routine handling of product in areas of good general ventilation and adequate local exhaust at processing equipment during routine operation. Airborne contaminant levels should be maintained below the occupational exposure guidelines.
- Eye/Face Protection : Safety glasses with side-shields. Wear goggles or face shield during operations that present a splash potential.
- Hand protection : Impervious gloves such as rubber or PVC
- Skin and body protection : Long sleeved shirts and long pants are adequate for normal handling. Where operations present a splash or spill potential, employees should wear chemically resistant clothing, boots, apron, gloves, and eye/face protection.
- Additional Protective Measures : Safety shoes
- General Hygiene Considerations : Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.

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Engineering measures : Adequate ventilation and/or appropriate respiratory protection may also be necessary to minimize employee exposure to processing vapors.

Exposure limit(s)

Components	Value	Exposure time	Exposure type	List:
Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Time Weighted Average (TWA):		ACGIH
	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	PEL:	Total dust.	OSHA Z1
	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Time Weighted Average (TWA):	Total dust.	OSHA Z1A
	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Time Weighted Average (TWA):	as Ti	MX OEL
	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):	as Ti	MX OEL

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Form	: liquid	Evaporation rate	: Slower than Butyl Acetate
Appearance	: liquid	Specific Gravity	: Not determined
Colour	: ORANGE	Bulk density	: Not applicable
Odour	: slight	Vapour pressure	: Not established
Melting point/range	: not applicable	Vapour density	: Heavier than air.
Boiling Point:	: Not established	pH	: Not determined
Water solubility	: completely miscible		

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Stability : The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed.

Hazardous Polymerization : Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Keep from freezing.

Incompatible Materials : Acids, metal salts, and solvents

Hazardous decomposition products : Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), other hazardous materials, and smoke are all possible. 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

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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.

**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.

Toxicity Overview

This product contains the following components which in their pure form have the following characteristics:

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Effect	Target Organ
13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	Systemic effects	Respiratory system.

Carcinogenicity

This product contains the following components which, in their pure form, have the following carcinogenicity data:

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	no	2B	no

IARC Carcinogen Classifications:

- 1 - The component is carcinogenic to humans.
- 2A - The component is probably carcinogenic to humans.
- 2B - The component is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Carcinogen Classifications:

- 1 - The component is known to be a human carcinogen.
- 2 - The component is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

- Persistence and degradability : no data available
- Environmental Toxicity : no data available
- Bioaccumulation Potential : no data available
- Additional advice : no data available

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Product : Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. The generator of waste material has the responsibility for proper waste



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classification, transportation and disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial and local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Recycling is preferred when possible. The generator of waste material has the responsibility for proper waste classification, transportation and disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial and local regulations.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

U.S. DOT Classification : Refer to specific regulation.  
ICAO/IATA : Refer to specific regulation.  
IMO/IMDG (maritime) : Refer to specific regulation.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

US Regulations:

OSHA Status : Classified as hazardous based on components.  
TSCA Status : All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the TSCA Inventory.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

not applicable

California Proposition : Not applicable  
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SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance

Unless specific chemicals are identified under this section, this product is Not Applicable under this regulation

SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:

Unless specific chemicals are identified under this section, this product is Not Applicable under this regulation

Canadian Regulations:

National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)

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Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Weight percent	NPRI ID#
Ethoxylated octylphenol	9036-19-5	1.00 - 5.00	
		1.00 - 5.00	
		1.00 - 5.00	
Ziram	137-30-4	0.10 - 1.00	

WHMIS Classification : D2A

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS-No.
9036-19-5

DSL : All of the components of this product are listed on the Canadian Inventories or are exempt. However, at least one component of this product is on the Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL). Quantity use in Canada is restricted by regulations.

National Inventories:

Australia AICS : Not determined  
China IECS : Not determined  
Europe EINECS : Not determined  
Japan ENCS : Not determined  
Korea KECI : Not determined  
Philippines PICCS : Not determined

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.