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SAFETY DATA SHEET

STAN-TONE VCP- DARK SLATE 2894

Section 1. Identification				
GHS product identifier Chemical name CAS number Other means of identification Product type	: : : :	STAN-TONE VCP- DARK SLATE 2894 Mixture Mixture FO20026663 solid		
<u>Relevant identified uses of the subst</u> Product use	ance:	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).		

Section 2. Hazards identification

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. All ingredients are bound in a PVC polymer matrix and potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal. PVC resin is manufactured from Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM). PVC resin manufacturers take special efforts to strip residual VCM from their resins. Residual VCM in the resin is typically below 8.5 ppm. However, VCM is a known carcinogen. The end-user (fabricator) should take necessary precautions (mechanical ventilation, local exhaust, respiratory protection, etc.) to protect employees from exposure to any vapors or dusts that may be released during heating or fabrication. See Sections 8 and 11 for special precautions.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	:	COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
Supplemental label elements	:	Keep container tightly closed.

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Hazards not otherwise classified

Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Handling and/or processing of this material may generate a dust which can cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture:MixtureChemical name:MixtureOther means of identification:FO20026663

CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Carbon black	30 - 60	1333-86-4
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters,	10 - 30	68515-48-0
C9-rich		
Titanium dioxide	5 - 10	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 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.

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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. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated Skin contact : 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. 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	:	Causes eye irritation. Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Skin contact	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	:	May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Over-exposure signs/symptoms		
Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation watering redness
Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	:	No specific data.
Ingestion	:	No specific data.



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

Notes to physician Specific treatments	:	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. No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Use dry chemical powder. Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	:	Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	:	May emit Hydrogen Chloride (HCl). Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen 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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire- exposed containers cool.
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

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For emergency responders	:	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. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. 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".	
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 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. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. 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

until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing due Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. I 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 tight
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		closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. 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 in a well-ventilated place. 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
Carbon black	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 3.5 mg/m3
	OSHA PEL (1993-06-30)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 3.5 mg/m3
	NIOSH REL (1994-06-01)
	Time Weighted Average (TWA) 3.5 mg/m3
	Time Weighted Average (TWA)
	ACGIH TLV (2010-12-06)
	TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL:
	Permissible Exposure Level 3 mg/m3 Form: Inhalable fraction



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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 ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3
Appropriate engineering controls Environmental exposure 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. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. 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 Eye/face protection	:	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. 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
Skin protection		higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles.
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

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	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, 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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	:	solid [Powder.]
Color	:	GREY
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.
Relative density	:	Not available.
Solubility	:	Not available.
Solubility in water	:	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-	:	Not available.
octanol/water		
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.
SADT	:	Not available.



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Viscosity

Dynamic: Not available. **Kinematic:** Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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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	:	Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation.
Incompatible materials	:	Avoid contact with acetal homopolymers and acetyl homopolymers during processing. Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

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

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure			
Carbon black							
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15,400 mg/kg	-			
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid,	di-C8-10-branched	alkyl esters, C9-rich					
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10,000 mg/kg	-			
Titanium dioxide							
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat - Male	6.82 Mg/l	4 h			
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	> 5,000 mg/kg	-			
Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.							

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Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic	Eyes - Mild	Rabbit			-
acid, di-C8-10-branched	irritant				
alkyl esters, C9-rich					
Conclusion/Summary	Ň				
Skin		ixture.Not ful			
Eyes Respiratory		ixture.Not ful ixture.Not ful			
Respiratory	• 171	Ixture.not ful	ily lested.		
Sensitization					
Conclusion/Summary					
Skin		ixture.Not ful			
Respiratory	: M	ixture.Not ful	lly tested.		
<u>Mutagenicity</u>					
Conclusion/Summary	: M	ixture.Not ful	lly tested.		
Carcinogenicity					
Conclusion/Summary <u>Classification</u>	: M	ixture.Not ful	lly tested.		
Product/ingredient	OSHA	IARC	NTP		
name					
Carbon black		2B			
Titanium dioxide		2B			
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>					
Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.					
Teratogenicity					
Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.					
<u>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)</u> Not available.					
<u>Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)</u> Not available.					
Aspiration hazard					

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Not available.		
Information on the likely routes of exposure	:	Not available.
Potential acute health effects		
Eye contact Inhalation	:	Causes eye irritation. Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Skin contact	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	:	May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Symptoms related to the physical, ch	nemi	cal and toxicological characteristics
Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation watering redness
Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	:	No specific data.
Ingestion	:	No specific data.
Delayed and immediate effects and a	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		
Conclusion/Summary	:	Mixture.Not fully tested.
General	:	Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.



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Carcinogenicity

Mutagenicity Teratogenicity **Developmental effects Fertility effects**

- Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. No known significant effects or critical hazards. No known significant effects or critical hazards. :
- No known significant effects or critical hazards. :
- 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
Titanium dioxide			
	Acute LC50 1,000,000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Mummichog	96 h
	Acute LC50 1,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	Acute LC50 5.5 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute LC50 10 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute EC50 19.3 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute EC50 35.9 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green algae	72 h
	Acute EC50 5.83 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green algae	72 h

Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary

Not available.

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Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched	8.8	3.00	low
alkyl esters, C9-rich			
Titanium dioxide		352.00	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient	:	Not available.
(KOC) 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 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

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IMO/IMDG (maritime)

: Consult mode specific transport rules

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations	:	United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None of the components are listed. United States - TSCA 4(a) - Final Test Rules: Listed 1,2- Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich
		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 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: Not listed 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 Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha(4-nonylphenyl)omegahydroxy-,branched 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 Phthalocyanine blue 2-Ethylhexanoic acid zinc salt Phenol Vinyl chloride monomer
		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

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

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

:

not applicable

SARA 311/312

Classification

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

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Carbon black	30 - 60	СН
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di- C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9- rich	10 - 30	АН
Titanium dioxide	5 - 10	СН

SARA 313

Not applicable.

State regulations		
Massachusetts	:	The following components are listed:
		Carbon black
		Iron oxide
		Titanium dioxide
New York	:	None of the components are listed.
New Jersey	:	The following components are listed:
-		Carbon black
		Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer
		Iron oxide
		Titanium dioxide
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Pennsylvania	:	Phthalocyanine blue The following components are listed: Carbon black Iron oxide Titanium dioxide Phthalocyanine blue	
<u>California Prop. 65</u> WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.			
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	:	All components are listed or exempted.	
Canada inventory	:	All components are listed or exempted.	
International regulations			
International lists	:	 Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined. Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined. Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined. EINECS: All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory: Not determined. China inventory (IECSC): Not determined. Korea inventory: Not determined. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined. Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined. 	
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals Chemical Weapons Convention	:	Not listed Not listed	
List Schedule III Chemicals	•		

Section 16. Other information

<u>History</u>		
Date of printing	:	02/27/2015
Date of issue/Date of revision	:	02/26/2015
Date of previous issue	:	03/23/2014
Version	:	1.2
Key to abbreviations	:	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

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GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = International Air Transport Association IBC = 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 Not available.

References

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the abovenamed supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Particularly this information may not be valid for such material used in conjunction with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.