ORANGE W/ SLIP.UNL

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

ORANGE W/ SLIP.UNL

Section 1. Identification		
GHS product identifier Chemical name CAS number Other means of identification Product type	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	ORANGE W/ SLIP.UNL Mixture Mixture CC10298996 liquid
<u>Relevant identified uses of the subst</u> Product use	tance :	e or mixture and uses advised against Industrial applications. Plastics.
Supplier's details	:	POLYONE CORPORATION ColorMatrix Group Inc. 680 North Rocky River Drive, Berea, Ohio, 44017-1628, USA
		+1 216 622 0100
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. Information provided on health effects of this product is based on the individual components. However, 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. 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	:	ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
		Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 29.5 %
GHS label elements		

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Hazard pictograms	:	<u>(</u>)
Signal word Hazard statements	:	Warning Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation.
Precautionary statements		
General Prevention	:	Not applicable. Wear protective gloves. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	:	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
Storage Disposal Supplemental label elements Hazards not otherwise classified	:	Not applicable. Not applicable. None known. None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	:	Mixture
Chemical name	:	Mixture
Other means of identification	:	CC10298996

CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Miscellaneous Compounds Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle	25 - 50	Not available.
Titanium dioxide	3 - 5	13463-67-7

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.



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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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Skin contact	:	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	:	Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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



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Potential acute health effects		
Eye contact	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	:	Harmful if inhaled.
Skin contact	:	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/symptoms		
Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	:	No specific data.
Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Skill contact	•	irritation
		redness
Ingestion	:	No specific data.
Indication of immediate medical atte	ntio	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.
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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or $\rm CO_2$. None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	:	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.



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Hazardous thermal decomposition products	:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides sulfur 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 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).
Methods and materials for containm	ient a	nd 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-
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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 Advice on general occupational hygiene	:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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. 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
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	:	also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures. 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. 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
Titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) TWA 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust



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Miscellaneous Compounds Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle None. Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. 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 : Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contari possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Skin protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be not break fuer for during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective protective for distandard 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 manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protectio mixed banold be noted that the into to breakthrough for any glov		OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) TWA 15 mg/m3 Form: Total dust ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) TWA 10 mg/m3
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, fune scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.Individual protection measures:Hygiene measures:Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection:Safety eyewaer complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to 		None.
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 measuresImage: Comparison of the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.Hygiene measures:Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection:Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.Skin protection: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 on the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the ri		exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be
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 		environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be
Products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.Skin protection: 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	Individual protection measures	
when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.Skin protection: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	Hygiene measures	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
 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 	Eye/face protection	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
 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 	Skin protection	
Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be	Hand protection	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
7/17	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.



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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 [liquid]
Color	:	ORANGE
Odor	:	Faint odor.
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	:	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-	:	Not available.
octanol/water		
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.
SADT	:	Not available.
Viscosity	:	Dynamic: Not available.
		Kinematic: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or



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		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	:	Keep away from strong acids. Oxidizer.
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
Titanium dioxide				
Remarks - Oral:	No applicable toxi	city data		
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat - Male	6.82 Mg/l	4 h
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	> 5,000 mg/kg	-
Miscellaneous Compounds Di	stillates, petroleum, l	hydrotreated midd	le	
Remarks - Oral:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Inhalation:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Dermal:	No applicable toxicity data			
Conclusion/Summary	: Mixtu	re.Not fully tested		

Conclusion/Summary

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild	Human		72 hrs	-
	irritant				
Conclusion/Summary		•			
Skin	: N	lixture.Not fu	Illy tested.		
Eyes	: N	lixture.Not fu	Illy tested.		
Respiratory	: N	lixture.Not fu	Illv tested.		

Conclusion/Summary

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Skin Respiratory		xture.Not fully xture.Not fully			
Mutagenicity					
Conclusion/Summary	: Mi	xture.Not fully	v tested.		
Carcinogenicity					
Conclusion/Summary Classification	: Mi	xture.Not fully	tested.		
Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP		
Titanium dioxide		2B			
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>					
Conclusion/Summary	: Mi	xture.Not fully	v tested.		
Teratogenicity					
Conclusion/Summary	Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.				
Specific target organ toxicity Not available.	(single exposur	<u>re)</u>			
Specific target organ toxicity Not available.	(repeated expo	<u>sure)</u>			
Aspiration hazard					
Product/ingredient name		Re	sult		
Miscellaneous Compounds Dis hydrotreated middle	tillates, petroleu	m, AS	SPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1		
Information on likely routes of exposure	of : No	t available.			
Potential acute health effects					
Eye contact Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion	Ha Ca	rmful if inhale uses skin irrita			
Symptoms related to the phys	ical, chemical a	and toxicologic	<u>cal characteristics</u>		

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Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	:	No specific data.
Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following:
		irritation
T (*		redness
Ingestion	:	No specific data.
Delayed and immediate effects as w	ell as	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	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	4.954 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity



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Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure	
Titanium dioxide			1	
	Acute LC50 > 1,000 Mg/l Marine	Fish - Fish	96 h	
	water			
Remarks - Acute - Fish:	Acute			
	Acute LC50 3 Mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h	
		Crustaceans		
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	Acute			
invertebrates.:				
	Acute LC50 6.5 Mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h	
		Daphnia		
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	Acute			
invertebrates.:				
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data			
plants:				
Remarks - Chronic - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Chronic -	No applicable toxicity data			
Aquatic invertebrates.:				
Miscellaneous Compounds Dis	stillates, petroleum, hydrotreated mid	dle		
Remarks - Acute - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data			
invertebrates.:				
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data			
plants:				
Remarks - Chronic - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Chronic -	No applicable toxicity data			
Aquatic invertebrates.:	TT STATES			
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.			
e e				
Persistence and degradability	Y			
	_			
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.			
Bioaccumulative potential				
Not available.				
<u>Mobility in soil</u>				
	A NT. (111			
Soil/water partition coefficie	ent : Not available.			
(KOC)				
Other adverse effects	: No known significant e			



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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 49CFR Ground/Air/Water	:	Not regulated for transportation.
International Air ICAO/IATA	:	Not classified as dangerous goods under transport regulations.
International Water IMO/IMDG	:	Not classified as dangerous goods under transport regulations.

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: Not listed 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
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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) - Chemical Fisk Fulles: 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): Not listed
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: Not listed
United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 311 -
Hazardous substances: Not 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)	:	Listed
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)		NT - 11 - 1
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I	:	Not listed
Substances Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II	•	Not listed
Substances	•	Not listed
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor	:	Not listed
Chemicals)		
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential	:	Not listed
Chemicals)		

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

not applicable

SARA 311/312

Classification

: ACUTE TOXICITY - inhalation - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2



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Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Miscellaneous Compounds	>= 25 - <= 50	Immediate (acute) health hazard
Distillates, petroleum,		
hydrotreated middle		
Titanium dioxide	>= 3 - <= 5	Delayed (chronic) health hazard

<u>SARA 313</u>

Not applicable.

State regulations	
Massachusetts	: None of the components are listed.
New York	: None of the components are listed.
New Jersey	: The following components are listed: Titanium dioxide
Pennsylvania	: The following components are listed: Titanium dioxide

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to Titanium dioxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Ingredient name	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Titanium dioxide	No.	No.

:	All components are listed or exempted.
:	All components are listed or exempted.
:	Not determined. All components are listed or exempted. All components are listed or exempted. At least one component is not listed in EINECS but all such components are listed in ELINCS. Please contact your supplier for information on the inventory status of this material.
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Japan	:	Not determined.
New Zealand	:	Not determined.
Philippines	:	Not determined.
Republic of Korea	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	:	Not determined.
Turkey	:	Not determined.
United States	:	All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	/	2
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual. History

History		
Date of printing	:	01/26/2019
Date of issue/Date of revision	:	01/25/2019
Date of previous issue	:	00/00/0000
Version	:	1.0
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
References		MARPOL = 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.
Kelerences	•	Not available.
Notice to reader		

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