Duralux Marine Enamel Navy Gray - M723

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: **2.4**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **10/15/2021**
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SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Duralux Marine Enamel Navy Gray - M723
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Marine Enamel

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**ICP Building Solutions Group**
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**Chemtel**
Emergency telephone numbers	**1-800-255-3924**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**1-813-248-0585**

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

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H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof (electrical/ventilating/lighting) equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P308+P313	IF Exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water (or shower)
P333+P313	IF Skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	IF Eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	1-5	xylene
100-41-4	.1-1	ethylbenzene
64741-91-9.	10-30	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)
96-29-7	.1-1	methyl ethyl ketoxime
111-77-3	.1-1	diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
1333-86-4	1-5	carbon black
64742-47-8	7-13	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated
84961-74-0	1-5	4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt

Continued...

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice. ▸ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▸ Avoid giving alcohol.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode,individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur.Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

BP America Product Safety & Toxicology Department
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI
These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Continued...

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ‣ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. ‣ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ‣ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ‣ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ‣ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	‣ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ‣ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ‣ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes: ‣ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ‣ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ‣ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ‣ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ‣ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	xylene	Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	xylene	Xylene (all isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	(); A4; BEI

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	(); A3; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	carbon black	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	carbon black	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; TWA 0.1 mg PAHs/m3 [Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)] See Appendix A See Appendix C
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carbon black	Carbon black (Inhalable particulate matter)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	A2

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	1,100 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	3.4 ppm	37 ppm	220 ppm
carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methyl ethyl ketoxime	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

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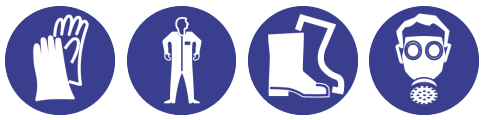
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ‣ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. ‣ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. ‣ Overalls. ‣ PVC Apron. ‣ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ‣ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	40.56	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available

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Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Duralux Marine Enamel Navy Gray - M723	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

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xylene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4h[1]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral(Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

ethylbenzene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 17.2 mg/l4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; ~3523 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye : Not irritating (OECD 405) *
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 4.6 mg/l4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; 7400 mg/kg[2]	Skin : Not irritating (OECD 404)*
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

methyl ethyl ketoxime

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.83 mg/l4h[1]	
Oral(Rat) LD50; >900 mg/kg[1]	

diethylene glycol monomethyl ether

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2525 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
Oral(Rabbit) LD50; >4000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

carbon black

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; >8000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg[2]	

4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >400 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	

Legend: *1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. **NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

Continued...

C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS)	*Exxsol D 100 SDS
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO): At medium to high concentrations, MEKO increased the rate of liver tumours in animal testing. This seems to be due to the breakdown of MEKO into a cancer-causing substance, and occurred more often in males.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. Studies show that they can cause kidney and liver damage, skin and eye irritation as well as blood changes but do not cause damage to the reproductive, genetic and developmental abnormalities, sensitisation or respiratory systems.
CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported
4-(C10-13)-ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT	*REACh Dossier
Duralux Marine Enamel Navy Gray - M723 & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
Duralux Marine Enamel Navy Gray - M723 & C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS) & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species.
Duralux Marine Enamel Navy Gray - M723 & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss.
Duralux Marine Enamel Navy Gray - M723 & 4-(C10-13)-ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT	Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death.
XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ETHYLBENZENE & CARBON BLACK	**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
CARBON BLACK & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & 4-(C10-13)-ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
4-(C10-13)-ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT	In the preliminary phase of an acute oral toxicity study (fixed dose) fasted young adult female Wistar rats (one per dose) were given a single oral dose of benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs.-, compd. with 2-propanamine (1:1) (97%) at doses of 300 or 2000 mg/kg bw.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✓

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Duralux Marine Enamel Navy Gray - M723

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2

Continued...

ethylbenzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.381mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/l	2

C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.03mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1

methyl ethyl ketoxime

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2

diethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>969.6mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2

carbon black

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1

4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.21mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.9mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1.67mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.91mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the
oxygen transfer between the air and the water
Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation.
For Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acids and their Salts (LABS): Log Kow: ~2.
Environmental Fate: The environmental fate of LABS and alkylbenzene sulfonate, (LAS), are expected to be similar.
For Aromatic Substances Series:
Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.
Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization.

Continued...

For petroleum distillates:
Environmental fate:
When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances.
For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.
For Xylenes:
log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3 /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3 /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.
Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	LOW (BCF = 159)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.18)
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III

Continued...

Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label: 3 Special provisions: 367, B1, B52, B131, IB3, T2, TP1, TP29

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
xylene	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
xylene	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

ethylbenzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

diethylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Carcinogen List
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	Yes
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
xylene	100	45.4
ethylbenzene	1000	454

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

⚠ **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **ethylbenzene, carbon black, distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Canada - DSL	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Canada - NDSL	No (xylene; ethylbenzene; C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); methyl ethyl ketoxime; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether; carbon black; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; 4-(c10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt) aromatics);=" methyl=" ethyl=" ketoxime;=" diethylene=" glycol=" monomethyl=" ether;=" carbon=" black;=" distillates,=" petroleum,=" light,=" hydrotreated;=" 4-(c10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic=" acid=" isopropylamine="">
China - IECSC	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Korea - KECI	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Philippines - PICCS	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Mexico - INSQ	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (4-(C10-13)-alkylbenzenesulfonic acid isopropylamine salt)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/15/2021
Initial Date	05/17/2020

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.4	10/15/2021	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (other), Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Transport

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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end of SDS