



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

518-13589  
XPS Joint Flex B-Side  
December 21, 2021

### SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** 518-13589  
**Product Name:** XPS Joint Flex, B-Side.  
**Revision Date:** December 21, 20221  
**Date Printed:** December 21, 2021  
**Version:** 1.0  
**Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Xtreme Polishing Systems  
**Address:** 2200 NW 32 St. # 700 Pompano Beach, FL 33069  
**Emergency Phone:** 1-800-255-3924 (US CHEMTEL)  
**Information Phone Number:**  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

### SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2

#### Pictograms



#### Signal Word

Warning

#### Hazardous Statements - Health

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

#### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

#### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.





## Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

## Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.7% - 3%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.6% - 1.0%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.3% - 0.4%

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### Skin Contact

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water and foam may cause violent frothing and possibly endanger the life of the fire fighter, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning material.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon and nitrogen, various hydrocarbons.

### Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.





Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately.

### Recommended Equipment

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Confine spillage and absorb on sand, sawdust, or other suitable absorbent material and transfer to a sealed container.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

- Wash hands after use.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
- Do not breathe vapors or mists.
- Use good personal hygiene practices.
- Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
- Vent containers before melting the material.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.



# Safety Data Sheet



Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +2 / 250 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +2];			[1,3]; [3];			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
CARBON BLACK	3.5a			1		3 (I)		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.05e			1		0.025 (R)		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE				1		10		

(I) - Inhalable fraction, (R) - Respirable fraction

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.84 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.06
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb/gal
<hr/>	
VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.
Appearance	Pigmented Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	94 °C
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	110 °C
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.



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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid storage at low or high temperatures.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Contact with isocyanates and strong oxidizers may cause highly exothermic polymerization reaction, which can be violent.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong mineral acids and strong alkalis will seriously degrade material. Heat may be involved.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Combustion by-products: Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbons.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

No data available.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

No data available.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available.

### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No data available.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

### Acute Toxicity

No data available.

### Chronic Exposure

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is





unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

#### 0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

#### 0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

#### 0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Persistence and Degradability

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

Not regulated

### IMDG Information

Not regulated.

### IATA Information

Not regulated.

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION





CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.7% - 3%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.6% - 1.0%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.3% - 0.4%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### OTHER INFORMATION

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

### GLOSSARY

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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