according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## 857G-140 MIDCOAT BLACK

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 05/24/2024 12.1 10/18/2024 1347032-00049 Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : 857G-140 MIDCOAT BLACK

Product code : D15444806

SDS-Identcode : 130000127895

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : The Chemours Company FC, LLC

Address : 1007 Market Street

Wilmington, DE 19801 United States of America (USA)

Telephone : 1-844-773-CHEM (outside the U.S. 1-302-773-1000)

Emergency telephone : Medical emergency: 1-866-595-1473 (outside the U.S. 1-302-

773-2000); Transport emergency: +1-800-424-9300 (outside

the U.S. +1-703-527-3887)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Coatings

Restrictions on use : For industrial use only.

Do not use or resell Chemours<sup>™</sup> materials in medical applications involving implantation in the human body or contact with internal body fluids or tissues unless agreed to by Seller in a written agreement covering such use. For further information,

please contact your Chemours representative.

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H318 Causes serious eye damage.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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H360D May damage the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

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

and face protection.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

### Other hazards

The thermal decomposition vapors of fluorinated plastics may cause polymer fume fever with flulike symptoms in humans, especially when smoking contaminated tobacco.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : Paint

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol	102-71-6	>= 1 - < 5
2,6,8-Trimethyl-4-	60828-78-6	>= 1 - < 5
nonyloxypolyethyleneoxyethanol		
Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	>= 1 - < 5
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	>= 1 - < 5
Carbon black	1333-86-4	>= 1 - < 5
Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate	56797-01-4	>= 0.1 - < 1
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	>= 0.1 - < 1

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Causes serious eye damage.

May damage the unborn child.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod- :

ucts

Hydrogen fluoride carbonyl fluoride

potentially toxic fluorinated compounds

aerosolized particulates

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-

bent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine

which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

#### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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sessment

Keep container tightly closed.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Do not breathe decomposition products.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides

Explosives Gases

Recommended storage tem- :

perature

41 - 77 °F / 5 - 25 °C

Further information on stor-

age stability

Do not freeze.

### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol	102-71-6	TWA	5 mg/m³	ACGIH
Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	1 mg/m³ (Aluminum)	ACGIH
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	10 ppm	ACGIH
Carbon black	1333-86-4	TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	3 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		TWA	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (Res- pirable par- ticulate mat- ter)	2.5 mg/m³ (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH
		TWA (total	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1

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1			dust)	

This substance(s) is not bioavailable and therefore does not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Carbon black

### Occupational exposure limits of decomposition products

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	TŴA	0.5 ppm (Fluorine)	ACGIH
		С	2 ppm (Fluorine)	ACGIH
		TWA	3 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		С	6 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	3 ppm 2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
Carbonyl difluoride	353-50-4	TWA	2 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	5 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	2 ppm 5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST	5 ppm 15 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	TWA	5,000 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	30,000 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST	30,000 ppm 54,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		TWA	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	35 ppm 40 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		С	200 ppm 229 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 55 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1

**Engineering measures** : Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section

10)

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

on the concentration specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks

and at the end of workday.

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Chemical resistant goggles must be worn. If splashes are likely to occur, wear:

Face-shield

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical

resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure

potential.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the wor-

king place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : liquid

Color : black

Odor : No data available

Odor Threshold : No data available

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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pH : 8.5 - 11

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling :

range

212 °F / 100 °C

Flash point : does not flash

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : 1.3410 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : soluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 32 mPa.s

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Not applicable

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

tions

Possibility of hazardous reac- : Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated

temperatures.

Conditions to avoid None known.

Incompatible materials None.

#### Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition : Hydrogen fluoride

> Carbonyl difluoride Carbon dioxide Carbon monoxide

#### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

: Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: Calculation method

: Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

Method: Calculation method

## Components:

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 6,400 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

2,6,8-Trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethyleneoxyethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,300 mg/kg

: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

#### Aluminum oxide:

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Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 10,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.09 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 2,410 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2,764 mg/kg

Carbon black:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 10,000 mg/kg

**Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 6.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgment

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

### 2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

#### 2,6,8-Trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethyleneoxyethanol:

Result : Skin irritation

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Aluminum oxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Mild skin irritation

Carbon black:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 439

Result : No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

2,6,8-Trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethyleneoxyethanol:

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Aluminum oxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Carbon black:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Species : Bovine cornea

Method : OECD Test Guideline 437

Result : No eye irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:** 

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Aluminum oxide:

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig Result : negative

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Carbon black:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

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Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : negative

Routes of exposure : Inhalation Species : Mouse Result : negative

Routes of exposure : Inhalation Species : Humans Result : negative

# Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Aluminum oxide:

Assessment

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

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Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Carbon black:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells

Method: OECD Test Guideline 479

Result: negative

Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test Method: OECD Test Guideline 487

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Sex-linked recessive lethal test in Drosophila mel-

anogaster (in vivo)

Species: Drosophila melanogaster (vinegar fly)

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 477

Result: negative

Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

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Test Type: comet assay Method: OPPTS 870.5140

Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo mammalian alkaline comet assay

Species: Rat

Application Route: intratracheal Method: OECD Test Guideline 489

Result: negative

Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

Test Type: Transgenic rodent germ cell gene mutation assay

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intravenous injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 488

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### 2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Species : Rat

Application Route : Skin contact Exposure time : 103 weeks Result : negative

#### Aluminum oxide:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

.

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

### Carbon black:

ment

Species : Rat
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 24 Months

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Result : positive

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

Species : Rat

Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 105 weeks
Result : negative

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Result : negative

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Carbon black 1333-86-4

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

**OSHA**No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

**Components:** 

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening

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test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 421

Result: negative

Aluminum oxide:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

ductive toxicity, Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 415

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Carbon black:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Result: negative

**Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate:** 

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Titanium dioxide:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

ductive toxicity

#### STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure : Skin contact

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 2000 mg/kg bw or less

Routes of exposure : Ingestion

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 2000 mg/kg bw or less

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 5.0 mg/l/4h or less

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 200 mg/kg bw or less., No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Aluminum oxide:

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Titanium dioxide:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Routes of exposure : Ingestion

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 200 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 1,000 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 90 Days

Species : Rat

 $\dot{NOAEL}$  : >= 0.5 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 28 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 412

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 125 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 90 Days

Aluminum oxide:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 141 mg/kg
LOAEL : > 141 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 28 d

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Based on data from similar materials

 Species
 : Rat

 NOAEL
 : 0.070 mg/l

 LOAEL
 : > 0.07 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 180 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Based on data from similar materials

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Species : Rat

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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NOAEL : 250 mg/kg
LOAEL : 1,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 0.094 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 2,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 90 Days

Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 215 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 42 - 47 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 24,000 mg/kgLOAEL : > 24,000 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 28 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 0.01 mg/l LOAEL : 0.5 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 24 Months

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 962 mg/kg
LOAEL : 962 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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### **Components:**

#### Titanium dioxide:

No aspiration toxicity classification

#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Ecotoxicity**

#### Components:

2.2'.2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 11,800 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 609.88 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 512 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Neutralized product

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 26 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Neutralized product

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 16 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

### 2,6,8-Trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethyleneoxyethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 39 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 81.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Aluminum oxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): Exposure

time: 96 h

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Based on data from similar materials

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): Expo-

sure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): Expo-

sure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)):

Exposure time: 7 d

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)):

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Based on data from similar materials

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1,300 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): >= 100

ma/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10: > 1,995 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min

Carbon black:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 5,600 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 10,000

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EL50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 10,000

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Cerium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 -

10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Marine species): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia sp. (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50 (No species specified): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Method: ISO 10253

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 3 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 5,600 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 d Method: ISO 10253

## Persistence and degradability

## **Components:**

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 96 % Exposure time: 19 d

2,6,8-Trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethyleneoxyethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 85 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Components:** 

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 3.9

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -1.9

Aluminum oxide:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: The product may be accumulated in organisms.

Based on data from similar materials

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1

Titanium dioxide:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 352

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **International Regulations**

**UNRTDG** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IATA-DGR** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IMDG-Code** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

**Domestic regulation** 

**49 CFR** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### **CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Reproductive toxicity

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

2-(2- 112-34-5 >= 1 - < 5 %

Butoxyethoxy)ethanol

2-Butoxyethanol 111-76-2 < 0.1 %

Lead 7439-92-1 < 0.1 %

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content: 186.93 g/l

Remarks: less exempt

VOC content: 84.48 g/l Remarks: as packaged

#### **US State Regulations**

### Pennsylvania Right To Know

Water 7732-18-5 Fluoropolymer Trade secret Acrylic Copolymer Trade secret Fluoropolymer Trade secret 2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol 102-71-6 2,6,8-Trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethyleneoxyethanol 60828-78-6 Aluminum oxide 1344-28-1 2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol 112-34-5 Carbon black 1333-86-4 2.2'-Iminodiethanol 111-42-2 Ammonium hydroxide 1336-21-6

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Carbon black, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and

Lead, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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#### California List of Hazardous Substances

Aluminum oxide 1344-28-1

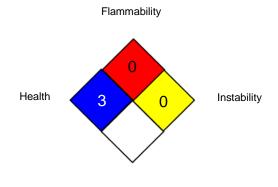
#### **California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants**

2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol102-71-6Aluminum oxide1344-28-1Carbon black1333-86-4

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Further information**

#### NFPA 704:



Special hazard

#### HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "\*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

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For further information contact the local Chemours office or nominated distributors.

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-2 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

NIOSH REL / ST : STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded

at any time during a workday

NIOSH REL / C : Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-2 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

**Data Sheet** 

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Revision Date : 10/18/2024

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

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