

## Safety Data Sheet

### Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : ENTHONE® 50-600R  
**Product code** : 135695  
**Uses advised against** : Consumer, private households, general public  
**Product type** : Liquid.  
**Date of issue/Date of revision** : April 13 2015.

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### Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4  
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1A  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

#### GHS label elements

##### Hazard pictograms



##### Signal word

: Danger

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Hazard statements** : Combustible liquid.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause cancer.  
May damage the unborn child.  
Suspected of damaging fertility.  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Precautionary statements**
- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
lead chromate	10-20	7758-97-6
Glycol Ether	10-20	-
Glycol Ether	1-10	-
Ethyl acetate	1-10	-
barium sulfate	1-10	7727-43-7
carbon black, respirable powder	1-10	1333-86-4
antimony trioxide	1-10	1309-64-4
barium	1-10	7440-39-3
Inorganic filler	0.1-1.0	-

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

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 30 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

## **Section 4. First aid measures**

- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

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

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that mists are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
sulfur oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
lead chromate	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2003).</b> TWA: 0.012 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: As Chromium</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 2001).</b> TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: As Lead</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 4/2006).</b> TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: As Lead</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b> CEIL: 1 mg/10m<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 0.005 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Cr) 8 hours. TWA: 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Pb) 8 hours.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 0.0002 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as CR) 8 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Notes: measured as Cr</b> TWA: 0.012 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as Cr) 8 hours.</p>
Glycol Ether	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Absorbed through skin.</b> STEL: 909 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 606 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	<p>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b> STEL: 900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.</p>
Ethyl acetate	<p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p>
barium sulfate	<p><b>AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011).</b> TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>
	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Notes: The value is for total dust containing no asbestos and &lt; 1% crystalline silica.</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p>
	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 2001).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Total</p>
	<p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p>
carbon black, respirable powder	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Notes: Substance identified by other sources as a suspected or confirmed human carcinogen. 1996 Adoption Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.</b> TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p>
	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). Notes: See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen See Appendix C - Supplemental Exposure Limits</b> TWA: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p>
	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). Notes: Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen See Appendix C - Supplemental Exposure Limits</b> TWA: 0.1 mg of PAHs/cm<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p>
	<p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
antimony trioxide	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Notes: as Sb</b> TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sb) 8 hours.</p>
	<p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). Notes: as Sb</b> TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sb) 8 hours.</p>
	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Sb) 10 hours.</p>
barium	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Ba) 10 hours.</p>
	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b> TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Ba) 8 hours.</p>
Inorganic filler	<p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p>
	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Notes: Substance identified by other sources as a suspected or confirmed human carcinogen. 1996 Adoption Substances for which the TLV is higher than the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and/or the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). See CFR 58(124) : 36338-33351, June 30, 1993, for revised OSHA PEL. Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.</b> TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Brown. [Dark]
- Odor** : Mild.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 160°C (320°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 65.56°C (150°F) [Setaflash]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: 1.42
<b>Solubility</b>	: Not available.
<b>VOC</b>	: 443 g/l
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
<b>Incompatibility with various substances</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, reducing materials, combustible materials, organic materials, acids and alkalis.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
<b>Other Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO <sub>2</sub> etc.), sulfur oxides (SO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>3</sub> etc.), metal oxides
<b>Hazardous polymerization</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Routes of entry** : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
lead chromate	LD50 Oral	Mouse	>12000 mg/kg	-
Glycol Ether	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	11000 mg/kg	-
Ethyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-
carbon black, respirable powder	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
antimony trioxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	>20 g/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Glycol Ether	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
Glycol Ether	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	8 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
antimony trioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
Inorganic filler	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 Micrograms Intermittent	-

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
lead chromate	-	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammalian-Human Cell: Somatic	Positive
antimony trioxide	-	Subject: Mammalian-Animal Subject: Bacteria	Positive Positive

### Carcinogenicity

No applicable toxicity data

### Additional information:

**carbon black, respirable powder:** Carcinogen status based on inhalation of particulate form of this chemical. If this product is a liquid, exposure to this particulate is unlikely under ordinary conditions of use.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
lead chromate	+	1	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
carbon black, respirable powder	-	2B	-
antimony trioxide	-	2B	-
Inorganic filler	-	2B	-

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

## **Section 11. Toxicological information**

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

### **Potential acute health effects**

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### **Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### **Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure**

#### **Short term exposure**

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### **Long term exposure**

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### **Potential chronic health effects**

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available
- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : May damage the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### **Numerical measures of toxicity**

#### **Acute toxicity estimates**

Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Glycol Ether	LC50 110 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Glycol Ether	EC50 >969 mg/l	Algae	96 hours
Ethyl acetate	Acute EC50 500 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 161 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
barium sulfate	Acute EC50 634 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute EC50 32000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
carbon black, respirable powder	Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
antimony trioxide	Acute EC50 730 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 740 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 560 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute EC50 423450 to 496000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >530 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Young of the year	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 200 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
barium	Acute EC50 28 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 26000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Lemna minor	4 days
	Acute LC50 410000 to 530000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
Inorganic filler	Acute LC50 198 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Glycol Ether	0.76	3.2	low
Glycol Ether	0.004	-	low
Ethyl acetate	1.2	-	low
Inorganic filler	-	352	low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 5(a)2 proposed significant new use rules:** lead chromate  
TSCA 5(a)2 final significant new use rule (SNUR): No products were found.

**TSCA 12(b) one-time export:** lead chromate  
TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: No products were found.

**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : All components are listed or exempted.

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Fire hazard  
Immediate (acute) health hazard  
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

### SARA 313

## Section 15. Regulatory information

	<b>Product name</b>	<b>CAS number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	lead chromate	7758-97-6	10-20
	Glycol Ether	-	10-20
	Glycol Ether	-	1-10
	barium	7440-39-3	1-10
	antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	1-10
	Lead compounds	proprietary	0.01-0.1
<b>Supplier notification</b>	lead chromate	7758-97-6	10-20
	Glycol Ether	-	10-20
	barium	7440-39-3	1-10
	antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	1-10

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

### Canada

**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).  
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).  
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

**Canada** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.

### International lists

### National inventory

## Section 16. Other information

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

<b>Health</b>	3
<b>Flammability</b>	2
<b>Physical hazards</b>	0

### Procedure used to derive the classification

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Justification</b>
Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 1A, H360 (Unborn child) Repr. 2, H361 (Fertility) Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

### History

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**Version** : 1

## **Section 16. Other information**

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**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
UN = United Nations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

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