Safety Data Sheet
EX 1969-2 BLACK

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier
EX 1969-2 BLACK

1.2 Other means of identification
Resin Solution

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Pigment and coating additive

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Eagle Specialty Products
Address	1 Lincoln Way St. Louis, MO 63120 USA
Telephone	314-241-7771

1.5 Emergency phone number(s) CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 or 703-527-3887

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: (US) OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Physical Hazards	Flammable liquids, Cat. 3.
Health Hazards	Aspiration hazard, Cat. 1. Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Cat. 3. (Narcotic effects) Chronic aquatic toxicity, Cat. 2. Carcinogen, Cat. 2.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion roof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release into the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statements: Response

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303 + P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand. Dry chemical, or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statements: Storage

P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements: Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container according to applicable local, national, and international regulations.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not applicable.

3.2 Mixtures

Component	Concentration
Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)	**30 – 40% (weight)**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no.: 64742-48-9)	**30 – 40% (weight)**
Proprietary	**20 – 30% (weight)**
Aliphatic hydrocarbon (CAS no.: 64742-47-8)	**1 – 5% (weight)**
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine sulfide (Confidential)	**1 – 5% (weight)**

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

*The specific chemical identities and/or actual concentrations or actual concentration ranges for one or more listed components are being withheld as trade secrets under the US regulation 29 CFR 1910.1200(i).

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

General advice	DO NOT DELAY. Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.

If inhaled	Rescuers should put on appropriate protective gear. Take affected person into fresh air. If necessary, restore normal breathing through standard first aid measures. Keep victim warm. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
In case of skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
In case of eye contact	Rinse eyes thoroughly with large volumes of water keeping eyelids open. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.
If swallowed	Do not induce vomiting. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: Fever greater than 101, shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
Most important symptoms	If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Eye irritation signs may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Skin irritation signs may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or blisters. If inhaled signs may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours following exposure. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause the central nervous system depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea, and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
Protection of first-aiders	When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or water fog. A fog spray is recommended if water is used.

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media
Do not use a high-pressure water stream as this may spread the fire.

5.3 Specific hazards arising from the chemical
It may not be obvious that carbon black is burning unless the material is stirred and sparks are apparent. Carbon black that has been on fire should be observed closely for at least 48 hours to ensure non smoldering material is present. Vapors may for explosive mixture with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Flammable liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flashpoint. “Empty” containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and properly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and may be ignited by piolet lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Eliminate or shut smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Eliminate or shut off ALL ignition sources prior to usage. Air oxidation of this product may cause it to spontaneously

combust. To avoid spontaneous combustion, prevent residue build-up and soak soiled rags, spray booth filter, and overspray in a closed water-filled container.

5.4 Hazardous Combustion Products

Decomposition products may include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapors may be heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.5 Firefighting Instructions

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Move containers from fire area if it con be done without risk.

5.6 Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Wear full protective fire fighting gear including self-contained breathing apparatus. Proper protective equipment including gloves are to be worn. A chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear personal protective equipment. Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Do not breathe fume or vapor. Do not operate electrical equipment. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, flames, or motor vehicles or any kind in the immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk-through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible, without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or direct its flow to a safe location for example by using for sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small Spill (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Large Spill (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing or any direct contact with this material. Only use in well ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. Avoid inhaling vapors and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid

sparks. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). When using do not ear, drink or smoke. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations at may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping, mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge. Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Bulk storage tanks should be dikes. Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapors in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Components	Value Type	Control Parameters / Basis
Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)	TWA	3.0 mg/m3 (inhalable) (ACGIH - TLV)
	TWA	3.5 mg/m3 (OSHA – PEL)
Naptha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no.: 64742-84-9)	TWA	500 ppm / 2,000 mg/m3 (OSHA Z-1)
Aliphatic hydrocarbon (CAS no.: 64742-47-8)	TWA	100 ppm (ACGIH – TLV)

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: use sealed systems as far as possible, adequate explosion proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits, local exhaust ventilation is recommended, firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended, eye washes and showers for emergency use, where material is heated, sprayed or mist is formed, there is a greater potential for airborne concentration to be generated.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

Eye/face protection

If material is handled such that is could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin protection

Where hand contact with the product may occur, the use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable glove offerings this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time may be acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor

of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependant on usage chemical resistance, and dexterity. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element to effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin expires to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested for relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so. Wear chemical resistant shoes.

Respiratory protection
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering apparatus are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be ion accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hygienic practices
Always observe good personal hygiene measures such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drink or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain draw downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Liquid, Black
Odor	Mild/ Hydrocarbon/Solvent like
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	8.5 - 11
Melting point/freezing point	No information available
Initial boiling point/boiling range	No information available
Flash point	No information available
Auto-ignition temperature	No information available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Upper/lower flammability limits	No information available
Upper/lower explosive limits	No information available
Explosive properties	No information available
Oxidizing properties	No information available
Vapor pressure	No information available
Density	8.82 lbs/gal
Evaporation rate	No information available
Vapor density	No information available
Kinematic Viscosity	No information available
Dynamic Viscosity	No information available
Solubility(ies)	No information available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No information available
Percent non-volatile by weight	64.40%
Percent non-volatile by volume	51.77%

Other safety information

No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under use and storage conditions.

10.3 Conditions to avoid
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid freezing.

10.4 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases.

10.5 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependant on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including smoke, ncarbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, mercaptans, sulfides, sulfur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation. May produce flames when heated to decomposition. Under combustion conditions, oxides of the following elements will be formed: copper, nitrogen, sulfur, and ammonia.

10.6 Hazardous polymerization products
Hazardous polymerization is unlikely to occur.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
This product is considered acutely toxic based on its relative components.

11.2 Acute toxicity

Components	Median Lethal dose	Control Parameters / Basis
Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)	**LD50 (oral, rat)**	**> 8,000 mg/kg**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no.: 64742-48-9)	**LD50 (dermal, rat)**	**> 2,000 mg/kg**
	LD50 (oral, rat)	**> 5,000 mg/kg**
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (CAS no.: 64742-48-8)	**LD50 (oral, rat)**	**> 5,000 mg/kg**
	LD50 (dermal, rabbit)	**> 5,000 mg/kg**
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine sulfide (Confidential)	**LD50 (rat, oral)**	**> 2,000 mg/kg**
	LD50 (rabbit, dermal)	**> 2,000 mg/kg**

11.3 Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation. Allergic reactions are possible. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

11.4 Serious eye damage/irritation
Liquids, aerosols and vapors of this product are irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling accompanied by a stinging sensation and/or feeling like that of fine dust in the eyes.

11.5 Respiratory or skin sensitization
Harmful if inhaled. Headaches, dizziness, nausea, decreased blood pressure, changes in heart rate and cyanosis may result from overexposure to vapor or skin exposure. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity
No information available.

11.6 Carcinogenicity

This product contains **Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)** which may cause cancer.

IARC: **Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)** Group 2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by the National Toxicity Program.

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

Not expected to impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant.

11.8 STOT-single exposure

May cause irritation to the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated exposure may cause narcotic effects, dizziness and/or drowsiness.

11.10 Aspiration hazard

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity to fish

Component	Median Lethal Dose / Species	Control Parameters / Bases
Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)	LC0 (Brachydanio rerio)	1,000 mg/L / 96 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no.: 64742-48-9)	LC50	1 – 10 mg/L
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine sulfide (Confidential)	LC50 (Rainbow trout)	> 100 mg/L / 96 hours

12.2 Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Component	Median Lethal Dose / Species	Control Parameters / Bases
Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)	EC50 (Daphnia magna)	> 5,600 mg/L / 24 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no.: 64742-48-9)	LC50	1 – 10 mg/L

12.3 Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Component	Median Lethal Dose / Species	Control Parameters / Bases
Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)	EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L / 72 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no.: 64742-48-9)	LC50	1 – 10 mg/L
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine sulfide (Confidential)	EC50 (Alga)	> 0.1 mg/L / 72 hours

12.4 Persistence, degradability, bioaccumulation, accumulation mobility

Component	Persistence and degradability	Control Parameters / Bases
Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)	EC0 (DEV L3 (TTC test))	> 400 mg/L / 3 hours
	EC10 (DEV L3 (TTC test))	800 mg/L / 3 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no.: 64742-48-9)	Has the potential to bioaccumulate	

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste disposal methods
Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulation. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water. Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Sent drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Domestic regulation

DOT (US)
UN Number: UN 1263
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

International regulation

IMDG
UN Number: UN 1263
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA
UN Number: UN 1263
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Federal Regulations
This product is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

15.2 CERCLA – SARA Hazards
This product has been reviewed according to the EPA ‘Hazard Categories’ promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories: Flammable (liquids), Acute Health Hazard, Carcinogenic, Chronic Health Hazard, and Aspiration Hazard.

15.3 CERCLA Reportable Quantity

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "Hazardous Substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product subject to this statute are:

None.

15.4 Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

The presence of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) in quantities at or above the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) requires certain emergency planning activities to be conducted. The chemical substances subject to this statute and their TPQ and RQ are:

None.

15.5 Clean Air Act Section 112(r)

The Clean Air Act (CAA) compliance monitoring is the primary federal law governing air pollution. EPA works with its federal, state and tribal regulatory partners to monitor and ensure compliance with clear air laws and regulations in order to protect human health and the environment. This product's components have been reviewed according to the CAA monitoring system under section 112(r). The chemical substances present in this product subject to this statute are:

None.

15.6 Toxic Substance and Control Act Inventory

The Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory contains all existing chemical substances manufactured, processed, or imported in the United States that do not qualify for an exemption or exclusion under the TSCA. The chemical substances present in the product that appear on the TSCA inventory include:

Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)	**Active**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no.: 64742-48-9)	**Active**
Proprietary	**Active**
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon (CAS no.: 64742-47-8)	**Active**
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine sulfide (Confidential)	**Active**

15.7 Toxic Substance and Control Act Section 12(b) Export Notification Requirement

The Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) section 12(b) requires any person who exports or intends to export a chemical substance or mixture that appears within section 12(b) "substances to be reported by notification name" to notify the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of such exportation. The chemicals within the mixture that appear within TSCA section 12(b) are:

None.

15.9 Other Regulatory Inventories

Country	Regulatory List	Notification
EU	EINECS	This product, or its components, are listed or exempt from the "European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)."
Canada	DSL	This product, or its components, are listed or exempt from the "Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL)."
Australia	AICS	This product, or its components, are listed or exempt from the "Australian Inventory of chemical Substances (AICS)."

Korea	ECL	This product, or its components, are listed or exempt from the “Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (ECL).”

15.6 California Proposition 65

This dispersant can expose you to the chemicals **Carbon Black (CAS no.: 1333-86-4)** which is known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

HMIS Rating

EX 1969-2 Black	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

0 = Not Significant, 1 = Slight,
2 = moderate, 3 = High,
4 = Extreme, * = Chronic

NFPA Rating

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

Date of issue: March 26, 2021.

DISCLAIMER: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of information for their particular purposes. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. In no event shall we be held liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, whatsoever arising, even if we have been advised of the possibility of such damages.