

#### PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Page 1 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### PEARL BLUE

## **Section 1. Identification**

GHS product identifier : PEARL BLUE
Chemical name : Mixture
CAS number : Mixture
Other means of identification : CC10238044
Product type : liquid

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Product use** : Industrial applications. Plastics.

Supplier's details : POLYONE CORPORATION

ColorMatrix Group Inc.

680 North Rocky River Drive, Berea, Ohio, 44017-1628, USA

+1 216 622 0100

Emergency telephone number

(with hours of operation)

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or

accident).

## Section 2. Hazards identification

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. Information provided on health effects of this product is based on the individual components. However, some vapors or contaminants may be released upon heating and the end-user (fabricator) must take the necessary precautions (mechanical ventilation, respiratory protection, etc.) to protect employees from exposure. See sections 8 and 11 for special precautions. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or

mixture

SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2

#### **GHS** label elements



## PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Page 2 of 17 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Print Date 04/21/2018

Hazard pictograms

 $\diamondsuit$ 

Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statements** : Causes skin irritation.

**Precautionary statements** 

**General** : Not applicable.

Prevention: Wear protective gloves. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.Response: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off

contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation

occurs: Get medical attention.

Storage:Not applicable.Disposal:Not applicable.Supplemental label elements:None known.Hazards not otherwise classified:None known.

# Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture: MixtureChemical name: MixtureOther means of identification: CC10238044

#### **CAS** number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Titanium dioxide	10 - 25	13463-67-7
Miscellaneous Compounds Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle	10 - 25	Not available.
Rutile (TiO2)	1 - 3	1317-80-2

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.



#### PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Page 3 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

#### **Description of necessary first aid measures**

**Eye contact**: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the

upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical

surveillance for 48 hours.

**Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated

clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 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 if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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** : No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.



PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Page 4 of 17 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Print Date 04/21/2018

**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** : No specific data.

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation redness

**Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

**Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms

may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under

medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

**Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without

suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to

give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

# **Section 5. Firefighting measures**

#### Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media : In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>.

None known.

Specific hazards arising from the

chemical

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container

may burst.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

: Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for firefighters 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



#### PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Page 5 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

For emergency responders

personal risk or without suitable training.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained 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. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

If specialized 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).

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. 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 information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage



## PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Page 6 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

#### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** 

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. 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 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. 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
Miscellaneous Compounds Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle	
Titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 15 mg/m3 Form: Total dust NIOSH REL (1994-06-01)  ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3

## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**



Version Number 1.0   Page 7 of 17   Print Date 04/21/2018			
Rutile (TiO2)    Rutile (TiO2)	PEARL BLUE		
Appropriate engineering controls  Environmental exposure controls  Environmental exposure controls  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 eyewaer 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.  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.  Appropriate footwe			
Appropriate engineering controls  Environmental exposure controls  Environmental exposure controls  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 eyewaer 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.  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.  Appropriate footwe			
exposure to airborne contaminants.  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 protective protective protective protective protective protective for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.  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.  Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being perform	Rutile (TiO2)		
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.  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 manufacture, 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 manufactures. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.  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.  Appropriate fortwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and shoul	Appropriate engineering controls	:	
Hygiene measures  2. 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  2. Safety eyewar 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  3. 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  3. 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  4. 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.	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
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  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.	Individual protection measures		
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	Hygiene measures	:	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
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  : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that	Eye/face protection	:	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
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  : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that	Skin protection		
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  : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that	Hand protection	:	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
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  : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that	<b>Body protection</b>	:	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be
<b>Respiratory protection</b> : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that	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
	Respiratory protection	:	Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that



#### PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Page 8 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### **Appearance**

Physical state : liquid [liquid]

Color **BLUE** Faint odor. Odor **Odor threshold** Not available. pН Not available. **Melting point** Not available. **Boiling point** Not available. Flash point Not available. **Burning time** Not available. **Burning rate** Not available. Not available. **Evaporation rate** Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.

Lower and upper explosive : Lower: Not available. (flammable) limits : Upper: Not available.

Vapor pressure: Not available.Vapor density: Not available.Relative density: Not available.Solubility: Not available.Solubility in water: insoluble in water.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.Decomposition temperature: Not available.SADT: Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic: Not available.

Kinematic: Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity**: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or

its ingredients.

Chemical stability : Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see

Section 7).

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will

not occur.



PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Page 9 of 17 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Print Date 04/21/2018

**Conditions to avoid** : Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.

**Incompatible materials** : Keep away from strong acids.

Oxidizer.

**Hazardous decomposition**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition

products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. Exposure effects listed are based on existing health data for the individual components which comprise the mixture.

#### **Information on toxicological effects**

#### **Acute toxicity**

products

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure		
Remarks - Oral:	No applicable toxic	No applicable toxicity data				
Remarks - Inhalation:	No applicable toxic	No applicable toxicity data				
Remarks - Dermal:	No applicable toxic	No applicable toxicity data				
Titanium dioxide						
Remarks - Oral:	No applicable toxicity data					
	LC50 Inhalation Rat - Male 6.82 Mg/l 4 h					
	LD50 Dermal	LD50 Dermal Rabbit > 5,000 mg/kg				
Miscellaneous Compounds Dis	istillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle					
Remarks - Oral:	No applicable toxicity data					
Remarks - Inhalation:	No applicable toxicity data					
Remarks - Dermal:	No applicable toxicity data					

**Conclusion/Summary**: Mixture.Not fully tested.

#### **Irritation/Corrosion**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation	ĺ
Titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild	Human		72 hrs	-	l
	irritant					l

**Conclusion/Summary** 

Skin: Mixture.Not fully tested.Eyes: Mixture.Not fully tested.Respiratory: Mixture.Not fully tested.

**Sensitization** 

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Mixture.Not fully tested.Respiratory: Mixture.Not fully tested.



## **PEARL BLUE**

Version Number 1.0 Page 10 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018 Revision Date 01/11/2018

**Mutagenicity** 

Mixture.Not fully tested. **Conclusion/Summary** 

**Carcinogenicity** 

**Conclusion/Summary** Mixture.Not fully tested.

Classification

CIMBBILICATION			
Product/ingredient	OSHA	IARC	NTP
name			
Rutile (TiO2)		2B2B	
Titanium dioxide		2B	

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

Conclusion/Summary Mixture.Not fully tested.

**Teratogenicity** 

**Conclusion/Summary** Mixture.Not fully tested.

#### **Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

**Aspiration hazard** 

Product/ingredient name	Result
Miscellaneous Compounds Distillates, petroleum,	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
hydrotreated middle	

Information on likely routes of

exposure

Not available.

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** No known significant effects or critical hazards. Inhalation No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Ingestion** 

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



## PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Page 11 of 17 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Print Date 04/21/2018

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

watering redness

**Inhalation** : No specific data.

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation redness

**Ingestion** : No specific data.

#### Delayed and immediate effects as well as 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** : Mixture. Not fully tested.

General:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Carcinogenicity:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Mutagenicity:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Teratogenicity:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Developmental effects:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Fertility effects:No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### **Numerical measures of toxicity**

## **Acute toxicity estimates**

Route	ATE value
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	7.305 mg/l

# Section 12. Ecological information

#### **Toxicity**



# PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Page 12 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure	
Rutile (TiO2)	Result	Species	2Aposur c	
Remarks - Acute - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data			
invertebrates.:	,			
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data			
plants:				
Remarks - Chronic - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Chronic -	No applicable toxicity data			
Aquatic invertebrates.:				
Titanium dioxide				
	Acute LC50 > 1,000 Mg/l Marine	Fish - Fish	96 h	
	water			
Remarks - Acute - Fish:	Acute	<u> </u>		
	Acute LC50 3 Mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h	
		Crustaceans		
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	Acute			
invertebrates.:	A LOTO CTALIE		40.1	
	Acute LC50 6.5 Mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h	
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	Acute	Daphnia		
invertebrates.:	Acute			
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data	Jo ampliachla taviaity data		
plants:	140 applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Chronic - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Chronic -	No applicable toxicity data			
Aquatic invertebrates.:	Two applicable toxicity data			
	stillates, petroleum, hydrotreated midd	lle		
Remarks - Acute - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data	<del></del>		
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data			
invertebrates.:				
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data			
plants:				
Remarks - Chronic - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data			
Remarks - Chronic -	No applicable toxicity data			
Aquatic invertebrates.:				
	37 . 11.11			

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.



#### PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Page 13 of 17 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Print Date 04/21/2018

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Not available.

#### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient

(KOC)

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 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. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Acute hazardous waste "P" List: Not listed

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List: Not listed

## Section 14. Transport information

U.S.DOT 49CFR Ground/Air/Water : Not regulated for transportation.

International Air ICAO/IATA

: Not classified as dangerous goods under transport regulations.

International Water IMO/IMDG

: Not classified as dangerous goods under transport regulations.



#### PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018

Page 14 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

# Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None

of the components are listed.

United States - TSCA 4(a) - Final Test Rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(a) - ITC Priority list: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(a) - Proposed test rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(f) - Priority risk review: Not listed United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not

United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules:

Not listed

United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Final risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Proposed risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical risk rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Dioxin/Furane precusor: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical Data Reporting (CDR): Not

determined United States - TSCA 8(a) - Preliminary assessment report

(PAIR): Not listed

**United States - TSCA 8(c) - Significant adverse reaction (SAR):** 

Not listed

United States - TSCA 8(d) - Health and safety studies: Not listed United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 307 - Priority

pollutants: Listed Phthalocyanine Blue

United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 311 -

Hazardous substances: Not listed

United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental

release prevention - Flammable substances: Not listed

United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental

release prevention - Toxic substances: Not listed

**United States - Department of commerce - Precursor chemical:** 

Not listed

Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 112(b)

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I

**Substances** 

Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II

Not listed

**Substances** 

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor** 

Not listed



## PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Page 15 of 17 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Print Date 04/21/2018

**Chemicals**)

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential**: Not listed

**Chemicals**)

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

not applicable

SARA 311/312

Classification : Immediate (acute) health hazard

#### **Composition/information on ingredients**

Name	%	Classification
Rutile (TiO2)	1 - 3	СН
Titanium dioxide	10 - 25	СН
Miscellaneous Compounds	10 - 25	AH
Distillates, petroleum,		
hydrotreated middle		

#### **SARA 313**

Not applicable.

**State regulations** 

MassachusettsNone of the components are listed.New YorkNone of the components are listed.New JerseyThe following components are listed:

Mica

Titanium dioxide Phthalocyanine Blue

**Pennsylvania**: The following components are listed:

Rutile (TiO2)

Phthalocyanine Blue

Titanium dioxide

Mica

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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



#### PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Page 16 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

**Canada inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.

#### **International regulations**

#### **Inventory list**

Australia : Not determined.

Canada: All components are listed or exempted.China: All components are listed or exempted.Europe inventory: All components are listed or exempted.Japan: All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand : Not determined.

Philippines: All components are listed or exempted.Republic of Korea: All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan : Not determined.
Turkey : Not determined.

United States : All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

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

Health	/	2
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

#### **History**

Date of printing: 04/21/2018Date of issue/Date of revision: 01/11/2018Date of previous issue: 00/00/0000

Version : 1.0

**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of

Chemicals



## PEARL BLUE

Version Number 1.0 Revision Date 01/11/2018 Page 17 of 17 Print Date 04/21/2018

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine

pollution)

UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available.

#### 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. Particularly this information may not be valid for such material used in conjunction with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.