

AQUAMIX 1303

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

AQUAMIX 1303

Section 1. Identification

AQUAMIX 1303 GHS product identifier

Chemical name Mixture **CAS** number Mixture Other means of identification FO20034230 **Product type** liquid

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

Product use Industrial applications. Plastics.

POLYONE CORPORATION Supplier's details

33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012

1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (866) POLYONE

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

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

or accident). 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. Information provided on the health effects of this product is based on individual components. All ingredients are bound and potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal. However, some vapors 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. 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

ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 3

ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B

GHS label elements



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Hazard pictograms

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Toxic if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled. Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

General : Not applicable.

Prevention: Wear eye or face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated

area. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using

this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a

position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. 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 in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local,

regional, national and international regulations.

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: FO20034230

CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Zinc oxide	10 - 30	1314-13-2



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2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	5 - 10	149-30-4
Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram)	5 - 10	137-26-8

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

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the Eye contact upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable Inhalation for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated Skin contact clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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



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head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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 eye irritation.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a

health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation watering redness

Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.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. If it is suspected that fumes 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media



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Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO₂.

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 sulfur 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

personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

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

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without For non-emergency personnel

> suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe 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".

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, **Environmental precautions**

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



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Large spill

contractor.

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

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. 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. Store in a well-ventilated place. 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



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Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Zinc oxide	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 5 mg/m3 Form: Fume
	Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during
	working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed
	during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a)
	irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent
	toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude
	to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to
	get to safety by their own means. 10 mg/m3 Form: Fume
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 5 mg/m3 Form: Respirable
	fraction
	OSHA PEL (1993-06-30)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 5 mg/m3 Form: Fume
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 15 mg/m3 Form: Total dust
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 5 mg/m3 Form: Respirable
	fraction
	NIOSH REL (1994-06-01)
	Time Weighted Average (TWA) 5 mg/m3 Form: Dust and fumes
	Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during
	working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed
	during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a)
	irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent
	toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude
	to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to
	get to safety by their own means. 10 mg/m3 Form: Fume
	Ceiling 15 mg/m3 Form: Dust
	ACGIH TLV (2003-01-01)
	TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL:
	Permissible Exposure Level 2 mg/m3 Form: Respirable fraction
	TLV-STEL: Threshold Limit Value - Short Time Exposure Level
	10 mg/m3 Form: Respirable fraction
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	AIHA WEEL (1999-01-01)
2 Mercuptobelizounazoie	Time Weighted Average (TWA) 5 mg/m3
	Time Trouge (1 1111) 5 mg m5
Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram)	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 5 mg/m3
	OSHA PEL (1993-06-30)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 5 mg/m3
	NIOSH REL (1994-06-01)
	Time Weighted Average (TWA) 5 mg/m3



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		ACGIH TLV (2008-01-01) TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 0.05 mg/m3 Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor
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
Environmental exposure controls	:	statutory limits. 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.
<u>Individual protection measures</u>		
Hygiene measures Eye/face protection	:	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. 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



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should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this

product.

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying **Respiratory protection**

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 [liquid] Color NO PIGMENT Odor Not available. Not available. Odor threshold 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. **Upper:** Not available. (flammable) limits

Vapor pressure Not available. Vapor density Not available. Relative density Not available. Not available. **Solubility** Solubility in water Not available. Partition coefficient: n-Not available.

octanol/water

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

Dvnamic: Not available. Viscosity

Kinematic: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

its ingredients.



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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.

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

Incompatible materials : Keep away from strong acids.

Oxidizer.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: 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

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure		
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole						
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-		
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	7,940 mg/kg	-		
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	7,940 mg/kg	-		
Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide	(Thiram)					
	LD50 Oral	Rat	560 mg/kg	-		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1,800 mg/kg	-		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	560 mg/kg	-		
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	4.42 mg/l	4 h		
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	5,000 mg/kg	-		

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram)	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit			-



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Skin - Mild	Rabbit		-
irritant			

Conclusion/Summary

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

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

SkinMixture.Not fully tested.RespiratoryMixture.Not fully tested.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Classification

Clubbilication			
Product/ingredient	OSHA	IARC	NTP
name			
Tetramethyl thiuram		3	
disulfide (Thiram)			

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

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of :

exposure

Not available.



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Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes eye irritation.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a

health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed., May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation watering redness

Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.Ingestion: No specific data.

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 : 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



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Route	ATE value
Oral	225.4 mg/kg
Route	ATE value
Dermal	13,465.7 mg/kg
Route	ATE value
Inhalation (vapors)	11.9 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Zinc oxide			
	Acute LC50 2,246,000 μg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 1.1 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
		trout,donaldson trout	
	Acute LC50 2.525 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Zebra danio	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 3.969 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Zebra danio	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 1 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 0.622 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute LC50 1.25 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute IC50 46 μg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green	72 h
		algae	
	Acute IC50 63 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green	72 h
		algae	
	Acute IC50 1.85 mg/l Marine water	Aquatic plants - Diatom	96 h
	Acute IC50 2.97 mg/l Marine water	Aquatic plants - Diatom	96 h
	Acute IC50 2.36 mg/l Marine water	Aquatic plants - Diatom	96 h
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole			
*	Acute LC50 420 μg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
		trout,donaldson trout	
	13/10	·	•



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Г	T. 7050055 #5	I av a a v	1 0 4 4
	Acute LC50 0.75 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
	1.050 1.5	trout,donaldson trout	0.61
	Acute LC50 1.5 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	Acute LC50 0.73 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
		trout,donaldson trout	
	Acute LC50 0.73 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
		trout,donaldson trout	
	Acute LC50 4.1 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute LC50 7 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 2.9 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 230 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green	96 h
		algae	
	Acute EC50 250 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green	96 h
	Treate 2000 200 pg/1110sh white	algae)
Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide	(Thiram)		
Tetramenty and an algume	Acute LC50 0.67 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Striped catfish	96 h
	Acute LC50 48 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
	Acute Leso 46 µg/111esh water	trout,donaldson trout	70 II
	Acute LC50 0.13 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
	Acute LC30 0.13 mg/111esh water	trout,donaldson trout	90 II
	Acute LC50 0.042 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	water	Fish - Bluegin	90 11
	Acute LC50 0.007 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Harlequinfish,	96 h
	=	red rasbora	90 11
	water		48 h
	Acute LC50 0.01 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 n
	A	Water flea	40.1
	Acute LC50 210 μg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	A EG50 1 000	Water flea	061
	Acute EC50 1,000 μg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green	96 h
		algae	
	Acute EC50 0.04 mg/l Marine	Aquatic plants - Yellow	72 h
	water	green algae	
	Acute EC50 5,500 μg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green	72 h
		algae	
	Chronic NOEC 0.0011 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	210 d
	water		
	Chronic NOEC 0.0011 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	210 d
	water		
		1	1

Conclusion/Summary

Not available.

Persistence and degradability



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Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Zinc oxide		60,960.00	high
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	2.42	8.00	low
Tetramethyl thiuram	1.8	3.39	low
disulfide (Thiram)			

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient :

(KOC)

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

Not available.

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: Listed

Ingredient	CAS#	Status	Reference number
Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide	137-26-8	Listed	
(Thiram)			

Section 14. Transport information



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U.S. DOT Classification : Not regulated for transportation.

ICAO/IATA : Consult mode specific transport rules

IMO/IMDG (maritime) : Consult mode specific transport rules

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None of the components are listed

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

listed

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): Listed Ethoxylated octylphenol

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 Zinc oxide

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

Hazardous substances: 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

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) : Not listed



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Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I : Not listed

Substances

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II : Not listed

Substances

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor: Not listed

Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential: Not listed

Chemicals)

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	RQ for component
Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide	137-26-8	10 lb(s)
(Thiram)		4.54 kg

SARA 311/312

Classification : Immediate (acute) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Zinc oxide	10 - 30	F, AH
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	5 - 10	AH
Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram)	5 - 10	AH

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	10 - 30
	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4	5 - 10
	Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram)	137-26-8	5 - 10
Supplier notification	Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	10 - 30
	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4	5 - 10
	Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram)	137-26-8	5 - 10



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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.

State regulations

New York

Pennsylvania

Massachusetts The following components are listed:

> Zinc oxide Sulfur

Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram) The following components are listed:

Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram)

The following components are listed: **New Jersey**

> Zinc oxide Sulfur

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole

Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram) The following components are listed:

Zinc oxide

Sulfur

Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide (Thiram)

California Prop. 65

This PolyOne product does not contain any chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm, in concentrations that require a warning notice under California's Proposition 65. This statement relies in part on information provided by the buyer of this PolyOne product. PolyOne does not control or have complete knowledge of the end uses to which that buyer or any other entity in the chain of distribution and marketing may put this PolyOne product. Therefore, the buyer of this PolyOne product, each entity that uses this PolyOne product in formulating another product, and each entity in the chain of distribution and marketing of any product that includes the material in this PolyOne product must make its own decision as to giving a Proposition 65 warning.

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

Canada inventory All components are listed or exempted.

International regulations

Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted. **International lists**

Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.

Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined. **EINECS:** All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory: Not determined.

Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted.



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New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components

are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined. China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention

List Schedule I Chemicals

Chemical Weapons Convention

List Schedule II Chemicals

Chemical Weapons Convention

List Schedule III Chemicals

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing 10/29/2015 Date of issue/Date of revision 04/30/2015 Date of previous issue 12/08/2014

Version

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate Key to abbreviations

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

References Not available.

Notice to reader

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