

### STAN-TONE HCC- GREEN

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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### **STAN-TONE HCC- GREEN**

## **Section 1. Identification**

**GHS product identifier** : STAN-TONE HCC- GREEN

Chemical name: MixtureCAS number: MixtureOther means of identification: FO20043608Product type: liquid

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

Product use : Industrial applications. Plastics.

Supplier's details : POLYONE CORPORATION

1675 Navarre Road SW, Massillon,

Ohio USA 44646

1 330 837 8679

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. 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

CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A

#### **GHS** label elements



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Hazard pictograms

Signal word : Danger

**Hazard statements** : May cause cancer.

**Precautionary statements** 

**General** : Not applicable.

**Prevention**: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety

precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves.

Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.

**Response**: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

**Storage** : Store locked up.

**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: FO20043608

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

Ingredient name	<b>%</b>	CAS number
Titanium dioxide	1 - 3	13463-67-7
Ouartz	0.3 - 1	14808-60-7

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.



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## 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 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. 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. 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: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms



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Eye contact: No specific data.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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

# Section 5. Firefighting measures

#### **Extinguishing media**

decomposition products

**Suitable extinguishing media :** In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>. **Unsuitable extinguishing media :** None known.

**Specific hazards arising from the :** In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous thermal : Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides halogenated compo

halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire- :** 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.



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## 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.

For emergency responders : 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

Large spill : Stop lea

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).

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle



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mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. 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.

until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or

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

Ingredient name	Exposure limits		
Quartz	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)		
	TWA 0.1 mg/m3 (Calculated as Quartz) Form: Respirable dust		
	OSHA PEL Z3 (1997-09-03)		
	TWA 250 MPPCF / (%SiO2+5) Form: Respirable		
	TWA 10 MG/M3 / (%SiO2+2) Form: Respirable		
	TWA 30 MG/M3 / (%SiO2+2) Form: Total dust		
	NIOSH REL (1994-06-01)		
	TWA 0.05 mg/m3 Form: Respirable dust		
	ACGIH TLV (2005-12-09)		
	TWA 0.025 mg/m3 Form: Respirable fraction		
	OSHA PEL (2016-06-23)		
	TWA 0.05 mg/m3 Form: Respirable dust		



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Titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)
	TWA 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust
	OSHA PEL (1993-06-30)
	TWA 15 mg/m3 Form: Total dust
	ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18)
	TWA 10 mg/m3

Appropriate engineering controls

If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

**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: safety glasses with side-shields.

#### 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.



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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

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**

liquid [Paste.] Physical state Color **GREEN** Not available. 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. **Evaporation rate** Not available. Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.

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

Vapor pressure

Vapor density

Relative density

Solubility

Solubility in water

Partition coefficient: n
Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

octanol/water

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.



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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

Prolonged heating may result in product degradation. As a general rule of thumb, degradation begins to occur after one hour at 177 °C (350 °F), after 10 minutes at 204 °C (400 °F), and within 5 minutes at 232 °C (450 °F). Do not use this pigment in polymers at temperatures over 200°C (392°F). Decomposition of diarylide pigments in polymers at temperatures over 200°C (392°F) may produce trace amounts of monoazo dyes, which in turn can decompose to produce aromatic amines. The amount and type of degradation products formed depend on the dwell time, formulation and processing conditions as well as temperature. As conditions become more severe, as when temperatures move into the 240-300°C (464-572°F) range, trace quantities of 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine can be generated. 3,3'dichlorobenzidine is classified as a suspect carcinogen by NTP and IARC, is classified as Acute Toxicity category 4 and Carcinogen Category 1B according to 1272/2008EC (CLP), and is regulated by OSHA as a suspect carcinogen. In order to avoid the generation of and exposure to 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine, do not use diarylide pigments in polymers when temperatures exceed 200°C (392°F). Handle with care. Organic dusts have the potential to be explosive with static

# 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.

spark or flame initiation.

#### Information on toxicological effects

#### **Acute toxicity**

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 toxicity data					
Titanium dioxide						
Remarks - Oral:	No applicable toxicity data					
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat - Male	6.82 Mg/l	4 h		



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LD50 Dermal Rabbit > 5,000 mg/kg -

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture. Not fully tested.

### **Irritation/Corrosion**

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

**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.

**Mutagenicity** 

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary :

Classification

Classification			
Product/ingredient	OSHA	IARC	NTP
name			
Quartz		1	Known to be a human carcinogen.
Titanium dioxide		2B	

Mixture.Not fully tested.

#### **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)** 

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs



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Quartz	Category 1	

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

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.Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Eye contact: No specific data.Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.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**: May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of

exposure

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.



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Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

## **Acute toxicity estimates**

Route	ATE value
Oral	6,975.4 mg/kg

# Section 12. Ecological information

## **Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Quartz			
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	<del>_</del>	
	Acute LC50 3 Mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Crustaceans	
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	Acute		
invertebrates.:		<del>_</del>	
	Acute LC50 6.5 Mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Daphnia	
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	Acute		
invertebrates.:			
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	No applicable toxicity data		
plants:			
Remarks - Chronic - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data		
Remarks - Chronic -	No applicable toxicity data		
Aquatic invertebrates.:			
0 1 1 10	NT-4 11-1-1-		

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.



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#### Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Not available.

#### **Mobility in soil**

**Soil/water partition coefficient** 

(KOC)

Other adverse effects

Not available.

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.

<u>United States - RCRA Acute hazardous waste "P" List:</u> 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

: Consult mode specific transport rules



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ICAO/IATA

International Water

IMO/IMDG

: 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.

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): 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 green

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

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Not listed



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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)

not applicable

SARA 311/312

Classification : Delayed (chronic) health hazard

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

Name	%	Classification
Quartz	0.3 - 1	СН
Titanium dioxide	1 - 3	СН

#### **SARA 313**

Not applicable.

**State regulations** 

Massachusetts: None of the components are listed.New York: None of the components are listed.New Jersey: The following components are listed:

Quartz

Titanium dioxide Calcium carbonate

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

Calcium carbonate

Titanium dioxide

Quartz

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.



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Canada inventory : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components

are listed in NDSL.

#### **International regulations**

#### **Inventory list**

Australia : Not determined.

Canada : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components

are listed in NDSL.

China : Not determined.

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

JapanNot determined.New ZealandNot determined.PhilippinesNot determined.Republic of KoreaNot determined.TaiwanNot determined.TurkeyNot determined.

United States : All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

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

Health	*	0
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: 08/21/2018Date of issue/Date of revision: 08/20/2018Date of previous issue: 00/00/0000Version: 1.0

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

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor



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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 = 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.