Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
FIL TELL TAIL - ALL COLOURS

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SUPPLIER
ChemWatch Pty Ltd
+61 3 9573 3112 or Toll Free +800 2436 2255
Email chemwatch@chemwatch.net

HAZARD RATINGS

PRODUCT USE
Oestrus activity indication marking paint.

SYNONYMS
"cowtail marking paint"

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
soybean oil/ phthalic anhydride/ pentaerythritol/ glycerol	66070-93-7	5-20
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	10-30
talc	14807-96-6	10-30
methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	<1
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	64742-89-8.	1-9
white spirit	8052-41-3.	5-20
mineral turpentine	Not avail.	<2
pigments		1-9
additives, driers		1-9
water	7732-18-5	10-30

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

continued...

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
Flammable.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
?

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

?

EYE

?

continued...

SKIN
?

INHALED
?

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
?

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (°F): 87.8 - 96.8
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°F): Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
?

FIRE FIGHTING
?
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1640 feet in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
?

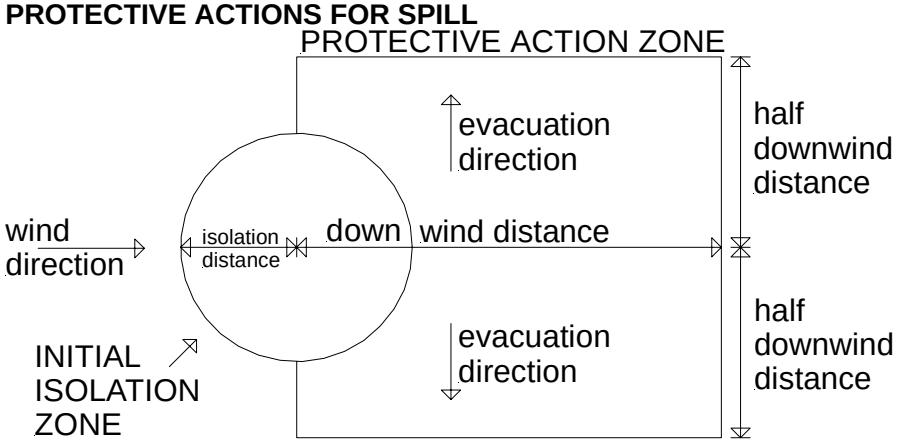
FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
?

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
?

MAJOR SPILLS
?

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



continued...

From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 meters
Downwind Protection Distance	300 meters

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
5 Guide 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.
AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.
AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

calcium carbonate	500 mg/m³
talc	500 mg/m³
white spirit	500 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

continued...

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

calcium carbonate	50 mg/m³
talc	10 mg/m³
white spirit	10 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

calcium carbonate	30 mg/m³
talc	2 mg/m³
white spirit	2 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people. will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

calcium carbonate	15 mg/m³
talc	2 mg/m³
white spirit	2 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1%		Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

?

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

?

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

?

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs)

Z	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	Max excursion ppm	Max excursion mg/m³	Max excursion duration (mins)
__	_____	____	____	____	____	____	____	_____	_____	_____

continued...

Z1	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Soapstone, total dust		(See Table Z-3)
Z1	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Soapstone, respirable dust		(See Table Z-3)
Z1	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Talc (containing asbestos)	0.1 f/cc	(See Table Z-3)
Z1	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust		(See Table Z-3)
Z1	Stoddard solvent	500	2900

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³
US California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	Calcium carbonate; see Particulates not otherwise regulated		--				
Canada Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Marble/calcium carbonate		(See Table 11)				
Canada Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Calcium carbonate/marble		(See Table 11)				
NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace	Calcium carbonate		10				
NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace	Calcium carbonate		5				
US California Permissible	Talc (containing	--	2				

continued...

Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	no asbestos fibers), respirable dust				
US California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	Soapstone, total dust	--	6		
US Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	Silicates - Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust		2		
US California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	Soapstone, respirable dust	--	3		
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust		See Table Z-3		
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	Soapstone, respirable dust		See Table Z-3		
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust		2		
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Talc (containing asbestos): use asbestos limit			See 29 CFR	1910.1001
US Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (non-asbestos-form)	[n] 20			
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	Soapstone, total dust		See Table Z-3		
US Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (fibrous)	Use asbestos limit	Use asbestos limit		
NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace	Talc - Containing no asbestos fibers		2		
Canadian British Columbia Occupational Exposure	Talc - Containing	0.1 f/cc			

continued...

Limits	asbestos fibres	(K)					
Canadian British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc - Containing no asbestos fibres, Respirable		2 (E)				
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	10					
US California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	Stoddard solvent	100	525				
US Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	Stoddard solvent	100	525				
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	Stoddard solvent	100	525				
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	Stoddard solvent	500	2900				
US Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	Stoddard solvent	100	525				
Canada Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Stoddard solvent	100	575	150	720		
NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace	Stoddard solvent		350				1800
Canadian British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Stoddard solvent (mineral spirits)		290		580		

No data available for soybean oil/ phthalic anhydride/ pentaerythritol/ glycerol as (CAS: 66070-93-7)
No data available for calcium carbonate as (CAS: 13397-26-7) / (CAS: 15634-14-7)
No data available for naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent as (CAS: 64742-89-8)
No data available for white spirit as (CAS: 8042-47-5)
No data available for mineral turpentine as (CAS: Not avail)
No data available for water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.
The Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:
OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odor Threshold Value (OTV) ppm
Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by

continued...

		smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	Idem for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	Idem for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	0-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	Idem for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Amoore and Hautala * have determined that it is only at an OSF value of 26 that 50% of distracted persons can detect the substance at the Exposure Standard value. In the case of alerted persons, an OSF of 26 means that 99% of them can detect the odor at the Exposure Standard value. It is ONLY for substances belonging to Class A and B that there is a reasonable chance of being warned in time, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded. * Journal Applied Toxicology: Vol 3, 1983, p272
NOTE: The use of the OSF may be inappropriate for mixtures where substances mask the odor of others.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE
"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 93.913 mg/m³
"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³):
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%).

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m³)	Mixture Conc (%)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	8.70	31.3043	1.0
mineral turpentine	10.43	62.6087	2.0

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³):
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%).
Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³):
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is

continued...

exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%).
Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m³): 3 mg/m³

INGREDIENT DATA

SOYBEAN OIL/ PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE/ PENTAERYTHRITOL/ GLYCEROL:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:
The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.

TALC:
Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatiform content of the talc being mined or milled (being the asbestos-like amphiboles, serpentines (asbestiformes) and other minerals in the form of acicular, prismatic and fibrous crystals including, possibly, asbestos).
Because of severe health effects associated with exposures to asbestos, regulatory agencies tend to regard all elongate mineral crystal particles, whether prismatic, acicular, fibrous, as asbestos - the only provision is the particles have an aspect ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater. Consideration is also given to their respirability, their width being less than or equal to 3 µm. Only limited data, however, exists on the health effects of elongate mineral particles having prismatic, acicular or fibrous (non-asbestos) forms. Experimental evidence indicates that the carcinogen potential of mineral fibres is related to the size class with diameter of 8 µm with shorter, thicker particles having little biological activity.
Dust of nonfibrous talc, consisting entirely of platiform talc crystals and containing no asbestos poses a relatively small respiratory hazard. Difficulties exist, however, in the determination of asbestos as cleavage fragments of prismatic or acicular crystals, nonasbestos fibres and asbestos fibres are very similar. Subject to an accurate determination of asbestos and crystalline silica, exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect workers from the significant risk of nonmalignant respiratory effects associated with talc dusts.

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.
CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA)
OEL-TWA: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m³ ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals
Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg. C.
MEKO produces haemolytic anaemia in animals regardless of the route of exposure. Higher doses produce transient central nervous system depression. In the absence of chronic data and because minimal effects were seen at 25 mg/kg in a 13-week oral study in rats, a workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) of 10 ppm has been proposed by the AIHA. One industrial hygiene study indicated that MEKO exposures during use of alkyd paints are less than 1 ppm, although they may reach 2 ppm when using a roller. With brush application and some ventilation, the average level was 0.3-0.4 ppm: with spraying it was 0.3 to 0.8 ppm.

continued...

Mice and rats show destruction to nasal tissues at 15 ppm ; these effects are thought to be irreversible at 75 ppm.
CAUTION: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 3 Suspected of having carcinogenic potential.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT:
REL TWA: 370 ppm [SHELL]
for petroleum distillates:
CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA).

WHITE SPIRIT:
Low and high odour thresholds of 5.25 and 157.5 mg/m³, respectively, were considered to provide a rather useful index of odour as a warning property.
The TLV-TWA is calculated from data on the toxicities of the major ingredients and is intended to minimise the potential for irritative and narcotic effects, polyneuropathy and kidney damage produced by vapours.
The NIOSH (USA) REL-TWA of 60 ppm is the same for all refined petroleum solvents. NIOSH published an occupational "action level" of 350 mg/m³ for exposure to Stoddard solvent, assuming a 10-hour work shift and a 40-hour work-week. The NIOSH-REL ceiling of 1800 mg/m³ was established to protect workers from short-term effects that might produce vertigo or other adverse effects which might increase the risk of occupational accidents. Combined (gross) percutaneous absorption and inhalation exposure (at concentrations associated with nausea) are thought, by some, to be responsible for the development of frank hepatic toxicity and jaundice.

MINERAL TURPENTINE:
CEL TWA: 80 ppm, 480 mg/m³ [Shell]

WATER:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Gloves:
Respirator:
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

?

HANDS/FEET

?

OTHER

?

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-1 P-	-

continued...

1000	50	-	A-1 P-
5000	50	Airline*	-
5000	100	-	A-2 P-
10000	100	-	A-3 P-
	100+		Airline* *

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

?

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): 35-39
Relative Vapor Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100 IBP
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.28-1.33
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapor Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Slow
Flash Point (°C): 31-36
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C):

APPEARANCE

Coloured flammable liquid with a mild solvent odour; partly miscible with water

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

?

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

?

continued...

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

FIL Tell Tail - All Colours
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

SOYBEAN OIL/ PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE/ PENTAERYTHRITOL/ GLYCEROL:
"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available. Almost always in solvent solution - the hazard is from the solvent.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE	
No evidence of carcinogenic properties.	No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

TALC:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I Mild	
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:	
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.	
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.	

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2702 mg/kg	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l *	
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg *	
Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen	*Huls Canada

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT:
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WHITE SPIRIT:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m3/8h	Nil Reported
white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3	
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m3/4h	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

MINERAL TURPENTINE:
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WATER:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	SENSITISER	SKIN	MUTAGEN	REPROTOXIN
FIL Tell Tail - All Colours					

continued...

soybean oil/ phthalic anhydride/ pentaerythritol/ glycerol	
calcium carbonate	
talc	Listed
methyl ethyl ketoxime	
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	Listed
white spirit	Listed
mineral turpentine	
water	

CARCINOGEN
ACGIH: talc: A4
CARCINOGEN
ACGIH: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent:
CARCINOGEN
ACGIH: white spirit:

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:
Toxicity invertebrate: tox bac 0.63g/l, protozoa 2.5g/l
Effects on algae and plankton: tox to algae at 1g/l
Fish LC50 (96 h): >560 mg/l
Daphnia EC50 (48 h): 750 mg/l
Easily biodegradable.

MINERAL TURPENTINE:
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions
A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
?

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Information
Shipping Name: CONSUMER COMMODITY

continued...

Hazard Class: ORM-D
SubRisk: None
UN/NA Number: 1263
Packing Group: III
Labels Required: flammable liquid
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: 3

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK

Flammable.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

US Federal Regulations

A. General Product Information
In addition to Federal and State regulation, local regulations may apply. Check with your local regulatory authorities.

B. Component Information
This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 455 Appendix A)
SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4): None

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Component	TSCA
soybean oil/ phthalic anhydride/ pentaerythritol/ glycerol	Y
calcium carbonate	Y
talc	Y
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Y
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	Y
white spirit	Y
mineral turpentine	N

State Regulations

A. General Product Information

B. Component Information
The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substance lists.

Component	CAS No	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
soybean oil/ phthalic anhydride/ pentaerythritol/ glycerol	66070-93-7	N	N	N	N	N	N
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	N	N	N	N	N	N
talc	14807-96-6	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	N	N	N	Y	N	N
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	64742-89-8.	N	N	N	N	N	N
white spirit	8052-41-3.	N	N	N	N	N	N

continued...

mineral turpentine	Not avail.	N	N	N	N	N	N

Y=Yes this material appears on that state's hazardous substances list.
N=No this material does not appear on that state's hazardous substances list.

Other Regulations

A. General Product Information
All components are listed in the European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)
B. Component Information
CANADA
The following component(s) are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

All of this product's components are on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

REGULATIONS

soybean oil/ phthalic anhydride/ pentaerythritol/ glycerol (CAS: 66070-93-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
US Food Additive Database
Canada Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:
US ACGIH Carcinogens Listing
US Arizona Ambient Air Quality Guidelines
US California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
US Food Additive Database
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
US California Air Toxics "Hot Spots" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified
US Minnesota Hazardous Substance List

methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS: 96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Date/Status
US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting
US EPA Other (Inert) Pesticide Ingredients in Pesticide Products, List 2: Potentially Toxic Other Ingredients/High Priority for Testing inerts
US Minnesota Hazardous Substance List
US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List

naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent (CAS: 64742-89-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
US EPA Other (Inert) Pesticide Ingredients in Pesticide Products, List 2: Potentially Toxic Other Ingredients/High Priority for Testing inerts
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

continued...

US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists:
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
US EPA Other (Inert) Pesticide Ingredients in Pesticide Products, List 2: Potentially Toxic Other Ingredients/High Priority for Testing inerts
US Minnesota Hazardous Substance List
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants
US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List
US California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List
white spirit (CAS: 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

No data available for calcium carbonate as CAS: 13397-26-7, CAS: 15634-14-7.
No data available for mineral turpentine as CAS: Not avail.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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