

Safety Data Sheet

acc. to OSHA HCS

Print Date 06/02/2015

Revision Date 06/02/2015

Product Identifier

 Trade Name: **UR3005 Black B**

 Application of the Substance or Mixture: *Polyols*
Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
Manufacturer or Supplier:

 Resinlab, LLC
 N109 W13300 Ellsworth Drive,
 Germantown, WI 53022
 1-800-388-8605
 www.resinlab.com

Information Department: Product Safety Department: msds@resinlab.com
Emergency Telephone Number:

 North America - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 (24 hours)
 International - Chemtrec: 01-703-527-3887 (24 hours)

2 Hazard(s) identification

Hazard Classification


GHS08 Health hazard

Repr. 2 H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Eye Dam. 2B H320 Causes eye irritation.

Label Elements
GHS label elements The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Pictogram(s)

No pictogram required by GHS; thus:



GHS08

Signal Word Warning

Hazard statements

 Causes eye irritation.
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 Wash thoroughly after handling.
 Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
 Store locked up.
 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Prevention Wash thoroughly after handling.

Hazard Rating System
NFPA System
NFPA Ratings (scale 0 - 4)

 Health = 1
 Fire = 1
 Reactivity = 1

NFPA special hazards (water reactivity and oxidizing property): None

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HMIS System**HMIS Ratings (scale 0 - 4)**

HEALTH	1	Health = 1
FIRE	1	Fire = 1
REACTIVITY	1	Reactivity = 1

Other hazards**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

- **PBT:** Not applicable.
- **vPvB:** Not applicable.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization: Mixtures**Composition/Information on Ingredients**

CAS: 69102-90-5 EC number: 614-926-3	1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated Eye Dam. 2B, H320	80-90%
CAS: 128-37-0 EINECS: 204-881-4 RTECS: GO 7875000	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol ⚠ Aquatic Acute 1, H400 ⚠ Acute Tox. 4, H302	1-2.5%
CAS: 119-47-1 EINECS: 204-327-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol) ⚠ Repr. 2, H361 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413	1-2.5%
CAS: 1318-02-1 EINECS: 215-283-8	Zeolites ⚠ Eye Irrit. 2A, H319; STOT SE 3, H335	1-2.5%
CAS: 1333-86-4 EINECS: 215-609-9 RTECS: FF5800000	Carbon black	1-2.5%
CAS: 77-58-7 EINECS: 201-039-8 RTECS: WH 7000000	Dibutyltin dilaurate ⚠ Muta. 2, H341; Repr. 1B, H360; STOT RE 1, H372 ⚠ Skin Corr. 1C, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318 ⚠ Skin Sens. 1, H317	0-<0.1%

Classification System:

The Classifications were based on the Toxicological and Ecological Data of the substances/mixtures in the Section 11 and 12.

4 First-aid measures

Description of First Aid Measures**General Information**

Ensure medical personnel are aware of exposure and take precautions for their personal protection; see Section 8 for the information of personal protection.

After Inhalation

Remove victim from exposure to fresh air. Keep person at rest. Provide oxygen if person is not breathing. Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of complaints.

After Skin Contact

Gently wash contaminated skin with water.
Remove all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Seek medical treatment in case of complaints.

After Eye Contact

Rinse opened eyes under running water for at least 15 minutes.
Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so; continue rinsing.

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Seek medical treatment in case of complaints.

· **After Swallowing**

If victim is unconscious; never give anything by mouth.

If victim is conscious; rinse out mouth and give victim small amounts of water.

Seek medical treatment in case of complaints.

· **After Exposure** Seek medical treatment in case of complaints.

· **Information for Doctor** Have chemical containers, labels and/or (M)SDS ready when calling or visiting a medical center.

· **Indication of any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed**

liver tests

lung tests

Reproductive system function tests

thyroid tests

Check section 11 Toxicological Information for further relevant information.

· **Additional Information**

For additional information, please consult the corresponding first aid measures in the most current version of Emergency Response Guidebook which is produced by the US Department of Transportation.

5 Fire-fighting measures

· **Extinguishing Media**

· **Suitable Extinguishing Agent(s)**

Use fire fighting measures and extinguishing agents that suit the environment.

In case of fire, suitable extinguishing agents are:

Alcohol resistant foam.

Dry chemical or fire-extinguishing powder.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Water spray or water fog.

· **Unsuitable Extinguishing Agent(s)** No relevant information.

· **Firefighting Procedures**

Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped.

Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water; protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Fight fire from protected location or safe distance.

Contain fire water runoff if possible to prevent environmental pollution.

· **Special Hazards Arising in Fire**

Will not burn unless preheated.

In case of fire, following can be released:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon monoxide (CO)

Aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) dust, a serious respiratory irritant, may be formed during fires.

Sodium oxides

Silicon oxide (SiO₂)

· **Advice for Firefighters**

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA fire brigades standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

As with any fire, wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear that are NIOSH approved.

· **Additional Information** Be Caution! Finely dispersed substance may form explosive mixtures in air.

6 Accidental release measures

· **Personal Precautions**

Do not breathe gas, vapors, dusts or mists if their inhalable particles occur during use.

Ensure personnel take precautions for their personal protection during clean up; see Section 8 for the specific requirements.

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- **Environmental Precautions** No further relevant information.
- **Cleaning Up Methods**
 Ensure adequate ventilation.
 Eliminate all ignition sources.
 Keep unauthorized personnel away.
 For large spills:
 Shut off source of leak if safe to do so.
 Dike and contain.
 Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels.
 Allow molten product to cool.
 Absorb residues with liquid-binding materials.
 Avoid confined spaces, such as sewers, because of the possibility of an explosion.
 For small spills:
 Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
 Collect spills in suitable and properly labeled containers.
 Do not use solvents unless following safe handling practices and within the recommended exposure guidelines.
 Dispose contaminated chemicals as waste according to Section 13.
- **Additional Information** No further relevant information.

7 Handling and storage

- **Handling**
 - **Precautions for Safe Handling**
 Obtain special instruction before use; do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Do not breathe gas, vapors, dusts or mists if their inhalable particles occur during handling.
 Keep away from incompatible material(s).
 Avoid any release into the environment.
 Observe all the personal protection requirements in Section 8.
 - **Information about Protection Against Explosions and Fires**
 Will not burn unless preheated.
 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources during handling.
 Dust can combine with air to form an explosive mixture.
- **Storage**
 - **Requirements to be Met by Storerooms and Receptacles**
 Store in a well-ventilated place; provide ventilation for receptacles.
 Keep stored in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.
 - **Information about Storage in One Common Storage Facility**
 Store away from incompatible material(s).
 Store away from foodstuffs.
 Avoid release to the environment.
- **Additional Information** No further relevant information.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

· **Engineering Measures or Controls**

· **Exposure Limit Values that Require Monitoring at the Workplace**

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

REL Long-term value: 10 mg/m³

TLV Long-term value: 2* mg/m³
*as inhalable fraction and vapor

1333-86-4 Carbon black

PEL Long-term value: 3.5 mg/m³

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REL	Long-term value: 3.5* mg/m ³ *0.1 in presence of PAHs; See Pocket Guide Apps.A+ C
TLV	Long-term value: 3* mg/m ³ *inhalable fraction

77-58-7 Dibutyltin dilaurate

PEL	Long-term value: 0.1 mg/m ³ as Sn
REL	Long-term value: 0.1 mg/m ³ as Sn, Skin
TLV	Short-term value: 0.2 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 0.1 mg/m ³ as Sn; Skin

Other Engineering Measures or Controls

Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions.

If applicable, use process enclosure(s), local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protective
General Protective and Hygienic Measures

Do not eat, drink or smoke during work.

Keep food, drink or feed away from working area.

Contaminated work clothing is not allowed out of workplace.

Clean hands and exposed skin thoroughly after work and before breaks.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Breathing Equipment

Caution! Improper use of respirators is dangerous.

In case of brief exposure or low pollution, use a respiratory filter device.

In case of intensive or longer exposure, use a positive-pressure respiratory protective device that is independent of circulating air.

Hand Protection


Protective gloves

Selection of glove material should take into consideration the penetration times, rates of diffusion, and the degradation.

Suggested glove type(s):

Nitrile Gloves

Butyl Rubber Gloves

Eye Protection


Safety glasses

Body Protection No relevant information.

Additional Information

All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available every day, and put on before work.

The Engineering measures or controls, and PPE recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation. For additional information, please consult the corresponding requirements under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.94-95, and 29 CFR 1910.132-138.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties
Appearance:
Form:

Liquid

Color:

Black

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· Odor:	Characteristic
· Odor Threshold:	Not determined.
· PH-Value:	Not determined.
· Change in Condition:	
· Melting Point:	Not determined.
· Boiling Point:	Not determined.
· Flash Point:	> 204 °C (> 399 °F) (Estimated)
· Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined.
· Flammability:	Not determined.
· Explosion:	Not determined.
· Explosion Limits:	
· Lower:	Not determined.
· Upper:	Not determined.
· Vapor Pressure:	Not determined.
· Vapor Density:	not determined
· Density at 25 °C (77 °F):	0.94 g/cm ³ (7.844 lbs/gal)
· Solubility in or Miscibility with	
· Water:	Not miscible or difficult to mix.
· Segregation coefficient LogPow (n-octanol/water):	Not determined.
· Viscosity:	
· Dynamic at 20 °C (68 °F):	7000 mPas
· Kinematic:	Not determined.
· Additional Information	No further relevant information.

10 Stability and reactivity

- **Physical Hazard(s)** Not a regulated reactive or physical hazard under GHS.
- **Hazardous Reactivity and Chemical Stability**
 May decompose, condense, or self-react under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure; but there is little or no potential for heat generation or explosion, or readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.
- **Thermal Decomposition and Conditions to be Avoided**
 Keep away from incompatible material(s).
 Thermally decomposes during fire or high heat; keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources.
- **Possibility of Other Hazardous Reaction(s)** No further relevant information available.
- **Incompatible Material(s)**
 Strong reducing agents
 Free radical producing initiators.
 Oxidizing agents
 Acids
 Bases (Alkalis)
- **Hazardous Decomposition Product(s)**
 Thermally decomposes during fire or very high heat. See Section 5 for fire hazards evolved during thermal decomposition.
- **Hazardous Polymerization Product(s)** No relevant information.
- **Additional Information** No further relevant information.

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11 Toxicological information

For detailed Toxicological Information please email the Product Safety Department.

Acute Toxicity

Oral

69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

Oral LD50 (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Oral LD50 > 2930 mg/kg (rat) (LD0; OECD TG 401)

No mortality, and no effects were observed for clinical signs, body weight and gross examination. The substance was therefore not classified as an acute oral hazard.

Reference: ECHA (2012) and OECD SIDS (2002).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Oral LD50 (rat) (LD0 ≥ 5000 mg/kg; no death occurred)

Reference: ECHA (2011).

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Oral LD50 > 5110 mg/kg (rat) (OECD TG 401)

> 10000 mg/kg (mouse) (Henkel-method)

Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Oral LD50 > 10000 mg/kg (rat) (Toxicity not anticipated under normal conditions)

No mortality or clinical signs of toxicity were observed after an oral administration with 10000 mg/kg bw of the substance to rats.

Reference: OECD SIDS (2006).

Potential Health Effect(s):

No further relevant information; classification is not possible.

abnormal pain

nausea

vomiting

dizziness

Dermal

69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

Dermal LD50 (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Dermal LD50 ≥ 2000 mg/kg (rat) (LD0; OECD TG 402; occlusive)

No mortality, and no effects were observed with regard to clinical signs, body weight and gross examination. The substance was therefore not classified as an acute dermal hazard.

Reference: OECD SIDS (2002).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Dermal LD50 (rabbit) (LD0 ≥ 10000 mg/kg; no death occurred)

No mortality or any clinical signs of toxicities observed at 10000 mg/kg bw.

Reference: ECHA (2011).

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Dermal LD50 (rabbit) (LD0 ≥ 2000 mg/kg; Henkel-method)

No mortality or any signs of toxicity observed; the substance was not classified as hazardous via dermal application.

Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Dermal LD50 > 3000 mg/kg (Test species: n/a) (Toxicity not anticipated under normal conditions)

Reference: ChemID (2010).

Potential Health Effect(s): No further relevant information available; classification is not possible.

Inhalative

69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

Inhalative LC50/4 h (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Inhalative LC50/4 h (No data available)

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119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Inhalative LC50/4 h (No data available)

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Inhalative LC50/4 h (Test species: n/a)

Due to wetted form of the substance, inhalative effects from dust form can be seen as negligible. Meanwhile, based on the acute oral toxicity test, it was expected that toxicity to mammals via inhalation of the substance was not a significant concern and resulted in a similar lack of acute toxicity. Thus, the substance was not classified as an acute inhalation hazard as a wetted form.

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Inhalative LC50/4 h (Test species: n/a) (Toxicity not expected based on acute oral data)

Due to wetted form of the substance, inhalative effects from dust form can be seen as negligible. Meanwhile, based on the acute oral toxicity test, it was expected that toxicity to mammals via inhalation of the substance was not a significant concern and resulted in a similar lack of acute toxicity. Thus, the substance was not classified as an acute inhalation hazard as a wetted form.

Potential Health Effect(s):

cough

sore throat

No further relevant information; classification is not possible.

Skin Corrosion or Irritation
69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

Corrosion/Irritation slightly irrit. (Test species: n/a)
Although no appropriate human or animal health effects data were known to exist, this substance was expected to be a slight skin irritant.
 Reference: Sartomer (M)SDS (2005).

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Corrosion/Irritation slightly (rabbit) (Patch test; Semiocclusive; neat substance)
 Irritation score: 0.3 - 0.7 (Max. 8; Intact skin; time point: 24+72 hrs).
 Irritation score: 0 - 0.3 (Max. 8; Abraded skin; time point: 24+72 hrs).
The substance was considered as slightly irritating (Category 3) to rabbit skin.
 Reference: ECHA (2011).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Corrosion/Irritation not irritating (rabbit) (OECD TG 404)
Primary dermal irritation index (24+48+72 hours) = 0/6 (Max. 6; mean score of all treated animals); the substance was not irritating to rabbit skin.
 Reference: ECHA (2011).

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Corrosion/Irritation not irritating (rabbit) (OECD TG 404)
 not irritating (human) (Patch test)
The substance was not a dermal irritant.
 Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Corrosion/Irritation not irritating (rabbit) (None showed any signs of skin irritation)
 Reference: OECD SID (2006).

Potential Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.

Eye Serious Damage or Irritation
69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

Damage/Irritation slightly irrit. (Test species: n/a)
Although no appropriate human or animal health effects data were known to exist, this substance was expected to cause slight eye irritation.
 Reference: Sartomer (M)SDS (2005).

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

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Damage/Irritation	<i>slightly (rabbit)</i> Cornea: 0/4 (Max. score: 4; Time point: 24h+48h+72h; mean score of all treated animals) Iris: 0/2 (Max. score: 2; Time point: 24h+48h+72h; mean score of all treated animals) Conjunctivae: 0.5/3 (Max. score: 3; Time point: 24h+48h+72h; mean score of all treated animals) Chemosis: 0.1/4 (Max. score: 4; Time point: 24h+48h+72h; mean score of all treated animals) All the symptoms were fully reversible at the end of the test period. The substance was considered as slightly irritating (Category 2B) to rabbit eyes from the view point of safety. Reference: ECHA (2012).
119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)	
Damage/Irritation	<i>not irritating (rabbit) (OECD TG 405)</i> Cornea and Iris: 0 (mean score of all treated animals; time point: 24+48+72 hours) Conjunctivae: 1/3 (Max. 3; 2 out of 3 animals; time point: 24 hours; fully reversible in 72 hours) Conjunctivae: 0/3 (Max. 3; 1 out of 3 animals; time point: 24+48+72 hours) The substance was not irritating to rabbit eyes based on the classification criteria. Reference: ECHA (2011).
1318-02-1 Zeolites	
Damage/Irritation	<i>(rabbit)</i> -(Draize test and Directive 84/449/EEC B5): Slightly irritating. Instillation of 10 mg neat substance in rabbit eyes caused a foreign-body reaction due to mechanical action of the substance. -(OECD TG 405): Not irritating. There were no alterations in cornea or iris, but slight hyperemia in conjunctiva observed. For safety reason, the substance was classified as a slight eye irritant (Category 2B). Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).
1333-86-4 Carbon black	
Damage/Irritation	<i>slightly irrit. (rabbit) (discoloration of lids and slight conjunctiva)</i> No irritating effect was observed in any of test animals at any observation. (human) The substance particles may cause discoloration of lids and slight conjunctiva to human eyes. For safety reason, the substance was classified as mildly irritating to eyes (Category 2B). Reference: OECD SIDS (2006).

Potential Health Effect(s):

Causes eye irritation.

In contact with eye, may cause:

redness and pain

unlikely to cause corneal injuries

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization**69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated**

Sensitization	Skin	(No data available)
	Respiratory	(No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Sensitization	Skin	<i>not sensitizing (Human)</i> Despite of being in wide dispersive use as an ingredient of various products for many years, only very few cases of allergic reaction in humans after dermal exposure or oral intake have been described. Meanwhile, only negative results were observed from dermal sensitizing tests with animals. Thus, the substance was not classified as a dermal sensitizer when considering the weight of all evidence. Reference: GHS-J (2006).
	Respiratory	(No data available)

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Sensitization	Skin	<i>not sensitizing (mouse) (OECD TG 429)</i> Stimulation index (Negative controlled group with 0% of the substance): 1.00 Stimulation index (Treated groups with 2%, 10% and 50% of the substance): 1.17, 1.16 and 1.22 respectively. The substance was not classified as a dermal sensitizer to mice due to insignificant differences between the controlled and treated groups. Reference: ECHA (2011).
	Respiratory	(No data available)

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1318-02-1 Zeolites

Sensitization	Skin	not sensitizing (guinea pig) (Buehler test and maximization test) not sensitizing (human) (Buehler test) The substance did not induce any sensitizing reactions in either of the tests; the substance was not classified as a dermal sensitizer. Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).
	Respiratory	(Test species: n/a) Due to the wetted form, inhalative effects of the substance can be seen as negligible.

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Sensitization	Skin	not sensitizing (Human) (There were no allergies reported in humans) Reference: OECD SIDS (2006).
	Respiratory	(No data available)

Potential Health Effect(s):

No further relevant information for skin sensitization; classification is not possible.
No relevant information for respiratory sensitization; classification is not possible.

OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)

None of the ingredients is listed.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity**69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated**

Mutagenicity (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Mutagenicity negative (Test species listed below)
In Vitro (AME test; Salmonella typhimurium TA97, TA98, TA100, TA102, TA104, TA1535, TA1537, TA1538, TA2638) - negative with and without metabolic activation.
In Vitro (Mammalian chromosome aberration; Chinese hamster Ovary cells) - negative with and without metabolic activation.
In Vivo (Chromosome aberration assay; male rats; Oral with 750 mg/kg bw/day) - negative; no adverse effects on chromosomes of femur bone marrow cells of treated rats were observed.
In Vivo (Micronucleus assay; mouse; intraperitoneal with 75 mg/kg bw) - negative; incidence of micronuclei in polychromatic erythrocytes in test group was not statistically different from that in the control at all time points.
Reference: ECHA (2012).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Mutagenicity negative (Chinese Hamster)
In Vitro (mammalian cell gene mutation assay of Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts (V79) with OECD TG 476) - negative with and without metabolic activation
In Vitro (mammalian chromosome aberration test of Chinese hamster lung cell line (CHL/IU) with OECD TG 473) - negative with and without metabolic activation
(mouse)
In Vivo (oral with 5000 mg/kg; time point: at 24+48+72 hours; micronucleus assay of mouse NMRI strains with OECD TG 474) - negative; no significant increase of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes was observed.
Reference: ECHA (2011).

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Mutagenicity (salmonella typhimurium)
In Vitro (AMES tests; OECD TG 471) - negative with and without metabolic activation
Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Mutagenicity negative (salmonella typhimurium) (In Vitro (Ames test))
In Vitro (Sister chromatid exchange assay; Chinese Hamster) - negative with and without metabolic activation.
In Vitro (Mouse Lymphoma assay) - negative with and without metabolic activation.
Reference: OECD SIDS (2006).

Potential Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.

Carcinogenicity**69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated**

Carcinogenicity negative (Test species: n/a)
The substance was not listed as a Carcinogen by OSHA, ACGIH, NTP or IARC.

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128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Carcinogenicity negative (Test species: n/a)
Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA; and listed as a Group 3 carcinogen by IARC, which was not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Carcinogenicity (Test species: n/a)
Not listed as a carcinogen according to ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Carcinogenicity (rat)
-Route: oral with up to 60 mg/kg bw/day for two years
No significant incidence of particular types of tumors was evident in any of the tested organs, nor was there an indication of relevant induction of neoplasms. Thus, the substance was not classified as a carcinogen.
-Route: other
Due to normal use and as a wetted form, carcinogenicity studies of the substance via intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) and inhalation routes were not included.
Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Carcinogenicity positive (rat)
Application: Inhalation
Exposure time: 2 years
Target Organ: Lungs
Source: Dow Corning Q3-6611 SDS
This substance is inextricably bound within a product and will not contribute to an inhalation hazard.
(Human)
This substance is inextricably bound within a product and will not contribute to an inhalation hazard.
IARC Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. Based on inhalation studies with animals.

Potential Health Effect(s): Not a known Carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity

69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

Reproductive Toxi. (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Reproductive Toxi. negative (rat) (2-generation chronic feeding; up to 500 mg/kg bw/d)
NOAEL (Reproductive toxicity; Parental animals) = 500 mg/kg bw/day; no adverse effects on fertility were observed.
LOAEL (Developmental toxicity) = 500 mg/kg bw/day; reduced body weight of pups at weaning and retarded development were observed at the highest test level. However, the changes were considered to be of negligible toxicological significance; no reproductive/developmental classification can be assigned to the substance.
Reference: ECHA (2012).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Reproductive Toxi. N/A (rat)
(OECD TG 421; oral with up to 800 mg/kg bw/day)
LOAEL (P Generation; male rats) = 50 mg/kg bw/day with effects including giant cell formation in testes, decreased sperm motility ratios, decreased sperms in epididymis cauda, and increased abnormal sperm ratios.
LOAEL (P Generation; female rats) = 200 mg/kg bw/day with effects including decreased body weight gain, lower food consumption, decreased number of corpora lutea, decreased number of implantation scars, and decreased number of pup born.
Based on the effects, the substance was classified as a Category 2 reproductive hazard by ECHA. However, the substance was not listed by California 65, or NLM Toxnet. Specific effect: decrease of absolute and relative testis weight; histopathological testis lesions; atrophy and degeneration of testicular tubules; arrest of spermatogenesis in addition to decrease in sperm motility, viability and sperm number; epididymis hypospermia;
Route of exposure ORAL

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Reproductive Toxi. (rat)
negative (Oral with up to 1600 mg/kg daily on days 6-15 of pregnancy)
NOAEL (Maternal toxicity and Teratogenicity) ≥ 1600 mg/kg. There were no adverse effects observed on dams, embryos, or fetuses at any dose tested.
Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).

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1333-86-4 Carbon black

Reproductive Toxi. *negative (Test species: n/a) (Incapable of reaching reproductive organs)
It was very unlikely that the substance particles can reach the reproductive organs under In Vivo conditions, nor were capable of skin penetration the reproductive system. Thus, the substance was unlikely to pose a reproductive toxicity.
Reference: OECD SIDS (2006).*

Potential Health Effect(s): Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

STOT-Single (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

STOT-Single (Human) (human epidemiological reports)

Target organ: None.

Despite of being in wide dispersive use as an ingredient of various products for many years, two cases of acute intoxication were reported in which two adult women inadvertently ingested the substance (4g and 80g) on an empty stomach. After treatment, the symptoms (e.g. severe epigastric cramping, nausea, vomiting, neurological disorders) complete recovered within a few days. However, the case was considered to be statically negligible and toxicologically insignificant; no classification can be assigned to the substance.

Reference: OECD SIDS (2002).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

STOT-Single (Test species listed below)

Target organs: None

(rat) - Diarrhea was observed after a single oral administration with 5000 mg/kg bw of the substance.

(rabbit) - No mortality or any clinical signs of toxicities were observed after a single dermal application with 10000 mg/kg bw of the substance. However, the dose levels were both outside of the guidance value ranges.

Reference: ECHA (2011).

1318-02-1 Zeolites

STOT-Single (rabbit)

Target organ: None

A single dermal application of 2000 mg/kg of the substance caused no signs of local or systemic effects.

Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).

1333-86-4 Carbon black

STOT-Single Target: None (rat) (No effect after oral with 10000 mg/kg)

Target organs: None

No clinical sign of toxicity was observed after a single oral administration with 10000 mg/kg of the substance.

Reference: OECD SIDS (2006).

Potential Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

STOT-Repeated (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

STOT-Repeated (Rats and Mice)

Target organs: Category 2 (Lung, Liver, and Thyroid gland) via (Oral+Dermal)

(rat) (2-generation chronic feeding; up to 500 mg/kg bw/day)

NOAEL (F1 males) = 25 mg/kg bw/day; decreased body weight, increased incidence of hepatocellular foci and nodules, consistently increased liver enzymes, and hyperactive thyroid were observed in F1 males starting with dose level of 100 mg/kg bw/day.

(mouse) (Dermal; 145-867 (to males), 208-1245 (to females) mg/kg bw/day; four weeks)

NOAEL < 200 mg/kg bw/day; congestion and enlargement of lung; histologically, degeneration and necrosis of alveolar epithelial cells were observed.

Reference: ECHA (2012) and OECD SIDS (2002).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

STOT-Repeated N/A (rat)

-LOAEL(oral; male rats) = 42.3 mg/kg bw/day with effects on livers (increased absolute and relative liver weights) and testicular system (decreased absolute and relative testicle weights, atrophy of testicular tubules, spermatogenic arrest, and epididymis hypospermia).

-LOAEL(oral; female rats) = 54.2 mg/kg bw/day with effects on livers (increased absolute and relative liver weights). However, the effects were considered as conclusive but not sufficient for the classification.

Reference: ECHA (2011).

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1318-02-1 Zeolites

STOT-Repeated (rat)

Target organs: None

NOEAL (oral; 7 days; males and females) > 5000 mg/kg bw/day

NOEAL (oral; 90 days) = 5000 ppm; there were no differences observed between the test and control groups at 5000 ppm dose level.

The substance was therefore not classified as a target organ hazard upon repeated exposure.

Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).

1333-86-4 Carbon black

STOT-Repeated Target: None (Rats and Mice) (No effect after repeated oral with 2050mg/kg/day)

Potential Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.
Aspiration Hazard**69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated**

Aspiration Hazard (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Aspiration Hazard (No data available)

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Aspiration Hazard (No data available)

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Aspiration Hazard (No data available)

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Aspiration Hazard (No data available)

Potential Health Effect(s): No relevant information; classification is not possible.

Additional Information No further relevant information.

12 Ecological information

Aquatic Environmental Toxicity**69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated**

Algae Toxicity (No data available)

Crustacean Toxicity (No data available)

Fish Toxicity (No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresolAlgae Toxicity > 0.4 mg/l (Scenedesmus subspicatus) (EC50 (72 hrs); EU Method C3)
EC8 (72h) = 0.4 mg/lCrustacean Toxicity 0.61 mg/l (Daphnia magna (water flea)) (EC50 (48 hrs); OECD TG 202)
0.316 mg/l (NOEC (21 days); OECD TG 202)

Based on the non-rapid degradability and the acute LC50 < 1 mg/l; the substance is classified as a Chronic-1 aquatic hazard.

Fish Toxicity > 0.57 mg/l (Brachydanio rerio (Zebra fish)) (LC0 (96 hrs); Directive 84/449/EEC C1)
Reference: ECHA (2012).**119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)**

Algae Toxicity (static) > 5 mg/l (Selenastrum capricornum) (EC50 (72 hr); biomass and growth rate; OECD TG 201)

Crustacean Toxicity (static) 4.8 mg/l (Daphnia magna (water flea)) (EC0 (48 hrs); OECD TG 202; no death occurred)
NOEC (21 days; OECD TG 211) = 0.34 mg/LFish Toxicity 5 mg/l (Oryzias latipes (Rice fish)) (LC0 (96 hrs); OECD TG 203)
No toxic symptoms or death occurred. Based on the poor water solubility (7E-6 g/L at 20 °C) and the non-rapid degradability, the substance is classified as a Chronic-4 aquatic environmental hazard for safety reason.
Reference: ECHA (2011).**1318-02-1 Zeolites**

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Algae Toxicity	(<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>) EC50 (96 hrs; biomass) = 560 - 1800 mg/L NOEC (18 days; growth rate) = 1 mg/L (<i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i>) EC50 (96 hrs; OECD TG 201) = 18 mg/L
Crustacean Toxicity	(<i>Daphnia magna</i> (water flea)) EC50 (24 hrs; OECD TG 202) = 1808 mg/L EC50 (48 hrs) = 1000 - 1800 mg/L NOEC (21 days; reproduction rate) = 10 mg/L
Fish Toxicity	1800 - 3200 mg/l (<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>) (LC50 (96 hrs) and LC50 (28 days)) 1800 mg/l (<i>Brachydanio rerio</i> (Zebra fish)) (LC50 (96 hrs); OECD TG 203) When considering all of the evidence, the substance is not classified as an aquatic environmental hazard. Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).
1333-86-4 Carbon black	
Algae Toxicity	>1000 mg/l (<i>Selenastrum capricornum</i>) (LC50 (96 hrs, suspensions))
Crustacean Toxicity	5600 - 10000 mg/l (<i>Daphnia magna</i> (water flea)) (EC50 (24 hrs), OECD TG 202)
Fish Toxicity	>1000 mg/l (<i>Brachydanio rerio</i> (Zebra fish)) (LC50 (96 hrs, suspensions))

Aquatic Environmental Toxicity Assessment: No further relevant information; classification is not possible.

Degradability and Stability

69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

Biodegradation	(No data available)
Persistence	(Test species: n/a) The substance is not persistent. Reference: Canada DSL (2007).
Photodegradation	(No data available)
Stability in water	(No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Biodegradation	non-biodegrad. (Test species: n/a) (Standard test; Chemical conc. 50 ppm; 4 weeks) Biodegradation (Indirect analysis from BOD) = 4.5% Biodegradation (Direct analysis from GC) = 0.8% The substance is non-biodegradable. Reference: CHRIP (2011).
Persistence	(Test species: n/a) The substance is not persistent. Reference: Canada DSL (2007).
Photodegradation	1.83E-11 cm ³ /molecule-sec (OH radical) (Estimated from AOPWIN, v1.90) Half-life (1.5E6 OH/cm ³) = 7 hours Reference: ECHA (2012).
Stability in water	(Test species: n/a) Half-life (DT50; 20 °C) = 4 - 8 days Reference: ECHA (2012).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

Biodegradation	(Test species: n/a) (OECD TG 301C; chemical conc. 100 mg/L; 4 weeks) Biodegradation (Direct from HPLC) = 1% Biodegradation (Indirect from BOD) = 0% The substance is non-biodegradable. Reference: CHRIP (2011).
Persistence	(Test species: n/a) The substance is persistent. Reference: Canada DSL (2007).
Photodegradation	4.1E-11 cm ³ /molecule-sec (OH radical) (Calculated by AOP) Half-life = 9.4 hours Reference: ECHA (2011).
Stability in water	(No data available)

1318-02-1 Zeolites

Biodegradation	non-biodegrad. (Test species: n/a) As an insoluble inorganic metal compound, biodegradation of the substance is not expected.
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Persistence	(Test species: n/a) As an insoluble inorganic metal compound, the substance is expected to be persistent in the environment.
Photodegradation	(Test species: n/a) As an insoluble inorganic metal compound, photodegradation of the substance is not expected.
Stability in water	(Test species: n/a) Hydrolysis has a half-life of about 1 - 2 months depending on pH values (lower pH values accelerate the hydrolysis). Reference: OECD SIAM (2006).

1333-86-4 Carbon black

Biodegradation	non-biodegrad. (Test species: n/a) (Due to being an inorganic elemental carbon)
Persistence	persistent (Test species: n/a)
Photodegradation	(Test species: n/a) (Photolysis is not expected)
Stability in water	stable (Test species: n/a) (Due to being an inorganic elemental carbon)

Bioaccumulation and Distribution
69102-90-5 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated

BCF	(No data available) The substance is not bioaccumulative. Reference: Canada DSL (2007).
Koc	(No data available)
LogPow	(No data available)

128-37-0 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

BCF	(Cyprinus carpio) BCF (8 weeks; 500 ppb) = 220 - 2800 BCF (8 weeks; 50 ppb) = 230 - 2500 BCF (8 weeks; 5 ppb) = 330 - 1800 The substance is moderately bioaccumulative.
Koc	(Test species: n/a) (Estimated by QSAR calculation) Koc = 8183 L/kg (log Kow based estimation), Koc = 14750 L/kg (MCI based estimation). Therefore, adsorption potential of the substance is not high. According to a Mackay Level I model calculation, the main target compartment for the substance is air (79-87 %), followed by soil (6.1-10.2 %) and sediment (5.7-9.5 %).
LogPow	5.1 (Test species: n/a) (Shake-flask method) Reference: CHRIP (2011) and ECHA (2012).

119-47-1 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)

BCF	(Cyprinus carpio) BCF (Chemical conc. 2 µg/L; 60 days) = 710 BCF (Chemical conc. 0.2 µg/L; 60 days) = 490 The substance is low bioaccumulative in aquatic environment. Reference: CHRIP (2011).
Koc	150000 L/kg (Test species: n/a) (Calculated from LogPow of 6.25 and LogKoc = 0.81 X LogPow + 0.1) Reference: ECHA (2011).
LogPow	6.25 (Test species: n/a) (OECD TG 107; 20 °C) Reference: ECHA (2011).

1318-02-1 Zeolites

BCF	(No data available) The substance is not bioaccumulative. Reference: OECD SIAM (2006).
Koc	(No data available)
LogPow	(No data available)

1333-86-4 Carbon black

BCF	(Test species: n/a) (The substance is not bioaccumulative) Reference: OECD SIDS (2006).
Koc	(Test species: n/a) (Primarily partitions to soil, or sediment)
LogPow	(Not applicable) (Due to being an inorganic elemental carbon)

Degradability and Bioaccumulation Assessment: No further relevant information; assessment is not possible.

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 · **Additional Information** No further relevant information.

13 Disposal considerations

 · **Hazardous Waste List**

 · **Description:** It may be necessary to contain and dispose of the substance/mixture as a hazardous waste.

 · **Waste Treatment Recommendation:**

Generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

Chemical waste, even small quantities, is neither allowed to be poured down drains, sewage system or waterways; nor disposed with household garbage.

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

 · **Unused and Uncontaminated Packagings**

 · **Recommendation** Dispose of according to your local waste regulations.

14 Transport information

 · **UN-Number** Not regulated for transport; not applicable.

 · **DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA** Void

 · **UN Proper Shipping Name**

 · **DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA** Void

 · **Transport hazard class(es)**

Not regulated for transport; not applicable.

 · **DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA**

 · **Class** Void

 · **Packing group**

Not regulated for transport; not applicable.

 · **DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA** Void

 · **Environmental Hazards:**

Not applicable.

 · **Special Precautions:**

Not applicable.

 · **Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code**

Not applicable.

 · **UN "Model Regulation":**

-

15 Regulatory information

 · **USA Regulation Lists**

 · **SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986)**

 · **Section 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substances)**

None of the ingredients is listed.

 · **Section 313 (Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting)**

None of the ingredients is listed.

 · **Section 311/312 (Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting)**

119-47-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)	A	1-2.5%
1333-86-4	Carbon black	A, C	1-2.5%

 · **Hazard Abbreviations for SARA 311/312**

A - Acute Health Hazard

C - Chronic Health Hazard

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F - Fire Hazard
 R - Reactive Hazard
 S - Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

69102-90-5	1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated
128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
119-47-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)
1318-02-1	Zeolites
1333-86-4	Carbon black
3648-20-2	Diundecyl phthalate (DUP)
77-58-7	Dibutyltin dilaurate
1843-03-4	Phenol, 4,4',4''-(1-methyl-1-propanyl-3-ylidene)tris[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-5-methyl-

Proposition 65
Chemicals Known to Cause Cancer

1333-86-4	Carbon black
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Chemicals Known to Cause Reproductive Toxicity for Females

None of the ingredients is listed.

Chemicals Known to Cause Reproductive Toxicity for Males

None of the ingredients is listed.

Chemicals Known to Cause Developmental Toxicity

None of the ingredients is listed.

Carcinogenic Categories
EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)

None of the ingredients is listed.

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	3
1318-02-1	Zeolites	3

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

None of the ingredients is listed.

TLV (Threshold Limit Value Established by ACGIH)

128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	A4
1333-86-4	Carbon black	A4
77-58-7	Dibutyltin dilaurate	A4

NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

None of the ingredients is listed.

International Regulation Lists
Canadian Domestic Substance Listings:

69102-90-5	1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated
128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
119-47-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)
1318-02-1	Zeolites
1333-86-4	Carbon black
3648-20-2	Diundecyl phthalate (DUP)
77-58-7	Dibutyltin dilaurate
1843-03-4	Phenol, 4,4',4''-(1-methyl-1-propanyl-3-ylidene)tris[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-5-methyl-

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%)

None of the ingredients is listed.

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Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%)

128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
119-47-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)
1333-86-4	Carbon black

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances:

69102-90-5	1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated
128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
119-47-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)
1318-02-1	Zeolites
1333-86-4	Carbon black
3648-20-2	Diundecyl phthalate (DUP)
77-58-7	Dibutyltin dilaurate
1843-03-4	Phenol, 4,4',4"-(1-methyl-1-propanyl-3-ylidene)tris[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-5-methyl-

Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substance List:

69102-90-5	1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated
128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
119-47-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)
1318-02-1	Zeolites
1333-86-4	Carbon black
3648-20-2	Diundecyl phthalate (DUP)
77-58-7	Dibutyltin dilaurate
1843-03-4	Phenol, 4,4',4"-(1-methyl-1-propanyl-3-ylidene)tris[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-5-methyl-

Korean Existing Chemical Inventory:

69102-90-5	1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated
128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
119-47-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)
1318-02-1	Zeolites
1333-86-4	Carbon black
3648-20-2	Diundecyl phthalate (DUP)
77-58-7	Dibutyltin dilaurate
1843-03-4	Phenol, 4,4',4"-(1-methyl-1-propanyl-3-ylidene)tris[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-5-methyl-

European Pre-registered substances:

69102-90-5	1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated
128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol
119-47-1	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)
1318-02-1	Zeolites
1333-86-4	Carbon black
3648-20-2	Diundecyl phthalate (DUP)
77-58-7	Dibutyltin dilaurate
1843-03-4	Phenol, 4,4',4"-(1-methyl-1-propanyl-3-ylidene)tris[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-5-methyl-

REACH - Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) List:

None of the ingredients is listed.

Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) list:

None of the ingredients is listed.

16 Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

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Department Issuing (M)SDS: Product Safety Department**Contact:** msds@resinlab.com**Abbreviations and acronyms:**

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ACToR: US EPA Aggregated Computational Toxicology Resource

ADR: European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

BCF: Bioconcentration Factor

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

CCRIS: US NLM TOXNET Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System

CHRIP: Japan NITE Information on Biodegradation and Bioconcentration of the Existing Chemical Substances in the Chemical Risk Information Platform

DOT: US Department of Transportation

DSL: Canada Domestic Substance List

ECHA: European Chemicals Agency's Dissemination portal with information on chemical substances registered under REACH

ESIS: European Chemical Substances Information System

HMIS: US National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA) Hazardous Materials Identification System

HSDB: US NLM TOXNET Hazardous Substances Databank

HSNO CCID: New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Chemical Classification Information Database

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer developed by United Nations World Health Organisation (WHO)

IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) by the International Air Transport Association (IATA)

ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions (TI) by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

ICSC: International Chemical Safety Cards

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods; the principal international rules for International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by SEA under the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by United Nations (RTDG)

IUCLID: EU REACH International Uniform Chemical Information Database

Koc: Partition coefficient, soil Organic Carbon to water

LC50/LD50: Lethal Concentration/Dose, 50 percent

N/a: Not available or Not applicable

NFPA: US National Fire Protection Association

NIOSH: US National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NITE: National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Japan

NLM TOXNET: US National Library of Medicine Toxicology Data Network

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OSHA: US Occupational Safety and Health Administration

P: Marine Pollutant

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (USA)

REACH: EU Registry, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals

RID: the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; published by the Central Office for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF)

RTDG: the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by United Nations (UN)

RTECS: US Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

SARA: US Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SIDS: OECD existing chemicals Screening Information Data Sets

SIDS SIAM(R): SIDS Initial Assessment Meetings(Reports)

SVHC: EU ECHA Substance of Very High Concern

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit developed by US Subcommittee on Consequence Assessment and Protective Actions (SCAPA) of US Department of Energy (DOE)

TOXLINE: US NLM bibliographic database search system

TSCA: US Toxic Substance Control Act

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