

INVENTORY STATUS

The ingredients of this chemical are listed on the US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory and the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

No specific regulations apply.

STATE REGULATIONS

California Proposition 65.....Crystalline Silica – Warning – This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Massachusetts Right to Know List.....Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide
Minnesota Hazardous Substance List.....Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide
New Jersey Right to Know List.....Carbon Black (SN 0342), Titanium Dioxide (SN 1861)
Pennsylvania Right to Know List.....Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide
Rhode Island Hazardous Substance ListCarbon Black, Titanium Dioxide

16. OTHER INFORMATION

ABBREVIATIONS

C - Ceiling limit

LC_{Lo} - The lowest concentration of a substance in air that will kill a test animal within a certain exposure period.

LC₅₀ - The concentration of a substance in air that will kill 50% of test animals within a certain exposure period.

LD₅₀ - The dose that causes death in 50% of test animals.

N/A - Not applicable

N/D - Not determined

N/E - Not established

N/K - Not known

NAERG - North American Emergency Response Guidebook

RQ - Reportable Quantity

TPQ - Threshold Planning Quantity

PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared by: Chemical Safety and Health Department

MSDS No.: -BOND 75-AM; (White, gray, black)

Date Prepared:.....October 12, 2006

Date of Issue: October, 2006

Supersedes:November, 2003

State.....	Paste	pH.....	NA
Color.....	N/A	Vapor Density.....	N/E
Odor.....	Mild	Reactivity in Water.....	Incompatible
Melting Point °F.....	N/E	Specific Gravity.....	~1.3 - 1.7
Boiling Point.....	N/E	Water Solubility.....	Slightly soluble

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY

Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITIES

Avoid contact with acids and oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

May form oxides of carbon and various unidentified organic compounds.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid temperatures above 120 °F.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For Carbon Black: IARC – Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)

For Product: Not established.

For Titanium Dioxide

Trochimowicz, *et al.*, *J. Appl. Tox.*, **8**, 383-385 (1988).

Oral LD ₅₀ (rat)	>25 g/kg
Dermal LD ₅₀ (rabbit)	>10 g/kg
Inhalation LC ₅₀ (rat)	>6.82 mg/l (4 hr)

E.I. DuPont's Haskel Toxicology Laboratory conducted lifetime inhalation studies of respirable titanium dioxide at levels up to 250 mg/m³; no compound related clinical signs of toxicity were seen in the exposed animals. Slight pulmonary fibrosis was seen at 50 to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dioxide but not at 10 mg/m³. There was no evidence of cancer in animals exposed to 10 or 50 mg/m³ respirable titanium dioxide. Microscopic lung tumors were seen in 17 percent of the rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dioxide. The lung tumors observed in the rats were different from common human lung cancers, relative to anatomic type and location, and occurred only at dust levels which overwhelmed the animals lung clearance mechanism and therefore, are of questionable biological relevance for man.

Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to titanium dioxide pigments were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to titanium dioxide pigments. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no associations were observed between titanium dioxide pigment exposure and chronic respiratory disease or lung abnormalities. Based on the results of this study, DuPont concluded that titanium dioxide pigment will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

Ingestion: Swallowing large amounts may be harmful.

CHRONIC EFFECTS

Over exposure to a component of this material has been suggested as a cause of liver abnormalities in laboratory animals..

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Eye or skin disease.

REPORTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN

Not Applicable

National Toxicology Program (NTP)

OSHA

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
(See Section 11)

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove from area to fresh air. If not breathing, clear airway and start mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration or use a bag-mask respirator. Get immediate medical attention. If victim is having trouble breathing, transport to medical care and, if available, give supplemental oxygen.

Eye contact: Immediately rinse eyes with water. Remove any contact lenses. Hold eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eyes and lids with water. Continue flushing eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact: Wash affected areas with large amounts of running water, and soap if available, for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing and decontaminate shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion: **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get immediate medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN - None

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point and Method..... >200 °F.

GENERAL HAZARD

This product is combustible.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

For small fires, use foam, CO₂, or dry chemical. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or foam.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Move containers from area if it can be done without risk.

FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
