

#### 030YE2038 YELLOW 302 PVC

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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### 030YE2038 YELLOW 302 PVC

# **Section 1. Identification**

**GHS** product identifier 030YE2038 YELLOW 302 PVC

Chemical name Mixture **CAS** number Mixture Other means of identification CC10222360

**Product type** solid

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

Product use Industrial applications. Plastics.

POLYONE CORPORATION Supplier's details

33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012

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

**Emergency telephone number** 

(with hours of operation)

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident). CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire,

exposure or accident).

### Section 2. Hazards identification

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. All ingredients are bound in a PVC polymer matrix and potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal. PVC resin is manufactured from Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM). PVC resin manufacturers take special efforts to strip residual VCM from their resins. Residual VCM in the resin is typically below 8.5 ppm. However, VCM is a known carcinogen. The end-user (fabricator) should take necessary precautions (mechanical ventilation, local exhaust, respiratory protection, etc.) to protect employees from exposure to any vapors or dusts that may be released during heating or fabrication. See Sections 8 and 11 for special precautions. 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

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B

#### **GHS** label elements



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Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statements** : Causes eye irritation.

#### **Precautionary statements**

**General** : Not applicable.

Prevention : Wear eye or face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If

eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage:Not applicable.Disposal:Not applicable.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: CC10222360

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

Ingredient name	<b>%</b>	CAS number
Titanium dioxide	10 - 30	13463-67-7
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich	10 - 30	68515-48-0

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

#### Description of necessary first aid measures



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**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. If irritation persists, 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. 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 if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie,

belt or waistband.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.

Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:



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> irritation watering redness

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

#### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

**Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms

may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under

medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

**Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without

suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to

give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

# Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>.

: None known.

Specific hazards arising from the

No specific fire or explosion hazard.

chemical
Hazardous thermal
decomposition products

: May emit Hydrogen Chloride (HCl).

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides

halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for firefighters Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity

of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any

personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated

in positive pressure mode.



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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. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal

protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of

any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See

also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**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 : Move containers from spill area. Avoid dust generation. Using a

vacuum with HEPA filter will reduce dust dispersal. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a

licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind.

Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

# Section 7. Handling and storage

#### **Precautions for safe handling**

**Protective measures**: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do

not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain

product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands



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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

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. 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
Titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust
	OSHA PEL (1993-06-30)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 15 mg/m3 Form: Total dust
	ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18)
	TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL:
	Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3

**Appropriate engineering controls** 

Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker

exposure to airborne contaminants.

**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.



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**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: chemical splash goggles.

#### Skin protection

Hand protection

chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**Body protection** 

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures 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** 

Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### **Appearance**

**Physical state** solid [Pellets.] Color YELLOW Odor Not available. **Odor threshold** Not available. Hq Not available. **Melting point** Not available. **Boiling point** Not available. Flash point Not available. Not available. **Burning time Burning rate** Not available. **Evaporation rate** Not available.



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Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

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

Vapor pressureNot available.Vapor densityNot available.Relative densityNot available.SolubilityNot available.Solubility in waterNot available.Partition coefficient: n-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.

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 : Avoid contact with acetal homopolymers and acetyl homopolymers

during processing.

**Hazardous decomposition** 

products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

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



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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 spark or flame initiation.

# Section 11. Toxicological information

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. Exposure effects listed are based on existing health data for the individual components which comprise the mixture.

#### **Information on toxicological effects**

#### **Acute toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Titanium dioxide				
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat - Male	6.82 Mg/l	4 h
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	> 5,000 mg/kg	-
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10,000 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : Mixture.Not fully tested.

#### **Irritation/Corrosion**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic	Eyes - Mild	Rabbit			-
acid, di-C8-10-branched	irritant				
alkyl esters, C9-rich					

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.



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#### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Mixture. Not fully tested.

Classification

Product/ingredient	OSHA	IARC	NTP
name			
Titanium dioxide		2B	

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

**Conclusion/Summary**: Mixture.Not fully tested.

**Teratogenicity** 

**Conclusion/Summary** : Mixture. Not fully tested.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

#### **Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Not available.

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of :

exposure

Not available.

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.

Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

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

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation watering redness

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



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#### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### **Short term exposure**

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

**Long term exposure** 

Potential immediate effects : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

**Conclusion/Summary** : Mixture.Not fully tested.

General:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Carcinogenicity:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Mutagenicity:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Teratogenicity:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Developmental effects:No known significant effects or critical hazards.Fertility effects:No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### **Acute toxicity estimates**

Not available.

# Section 12. Ecological information

#### **Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Titanium dioxide			
	Acute LC50 > 1,000,000 μg/l	Fish - Mummichog	96 h
	Marine water		
	Acute LC50 > 1,000 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	



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	Acute EC50 19.3 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 27.8 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 35.306 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
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Remarks - Acute - Aquatic	Chemicals are not readily available as they are bound within the polymer matrix.		
invertebrates.:			

**Conclusion/Summary** 

: Chemicals are not readily available as they are bound within the

polymer matrix.

#### Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Chemicals are not readily available as they are bound within the

polymer matrix.

**Conclusion/Summary**: Chemicals are not readily available as they are bound within the

polymer matrix.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Titanium dioxide		352.00	low
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic	8.8	3.00	low
acid, di-C8-10-branched			
alkyl esters, C9-rich			

#### **Mobility in soil**

Soil/water partition coefficient

Not available.

(KOC)

Other adverse effects : 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



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should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Acute hazardous waste "P" List: Not listed

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List: Not listed

# **Section 14. Transport information**

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

ICAO/IATA : Consult mode specific transport rules

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

# Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

: United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None

of the components are listed.

United States - TSCA 4(a) - Final Test Rules: Listed 1,2-

Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich

United States - TSCA 4(a) - ITC Priority list: 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



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United States - TSCA 8(d) - Health and safety studies: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(a) - Proposed test rules: Not listed

United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 307 - Priority

pollutants: Listed Zinc stearate

Vinyl chloride monomer

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)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I

**Substances** 

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II

**Substances** 

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor** 

**Chemicals**)

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential** 

Chemicals)

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed

#### US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

not applicable

#### **SARA 311/312**

Classification Immediate (acute) health hazard

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

Name	%	Classification
Titanium dioxide	10 - 30	СН
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-	10 - 30	AH
C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-		ļ
rich		

#### **SARA 313**

Not applicable.



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**State regulations** 

Massachusetts : The following components are listed:

Calcium carbonate Titanium dioxide

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

Calcium carbonate

Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer

Titanium dioxide

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

Calcium carbonate

Titanium dioxide

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.

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

**International regulations** 

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

**Taiwan inventory (CSNN):** All components are listed or exempted.

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

Japan inventory: Not determined.

**China inventory (IECSC):** All components are listed or exempted.

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components

are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or

exempted.

**Chemical Weapons Convention** 

**List Schedule I Chemicals** 

**Chemical Weapons Convention** 

**List Schedule II Chemicals** 

**Chemical Weapons Convention** 

List Schedule III Chemicals

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed

# Section 16. Other information

#### History



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Date of printing: 07/23/2015Date of issue/Date of revision: 07/22/2015Date of previous issue: 00/00/0000

Version : 1.0

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

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of

Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine

pollution)

UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available.

#### Notice to reader

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.