1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE

TRADE/MATERIAL NAME:
SpecSeal® Smoke ‘N’ Sound Acoustical Spray

CHEMICAL NAMES:
Acrylic Polymer Mixture

SYNONYMS:
None

RELEVANT USE of the SUBSTANCE:
Sealant

USES ADVISED AGAINST:
Other than Relevant Use

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER’S NAME (USA/Canada):
Specified Technologies, Inc.

Address:
210 Evans Way,
Somerville, New Jersey 08876

Business Phone: (908) 526-8000 (8:00am to 5:00pm Eastern Standard Time)
Emergency Phone: U.S., Canada: 1-800-255-3924 (24 hrs)
International: +1-813-248-0585 (Collect-24 hrs)

SUPPLIER/IMPORTER’S NAME (Asia):

Address:

Business Phone:

EMAIL of Competent Person for Information on SDS: techserv@stifirestop.com

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, Canadian WHMIS (Controlled Products Regulations), Mexican NOM018-STPS 2000, SPRING Singapore, and Japanese JIS Z7250 required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2010 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION AND JAPANESE JIS Z7253 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified per UN GHS Standards under U.S., Japanese and other applicable regulations that require Global Harmonization compliance.

Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement Codes: H351, H319, H335


Hazard Symbols: GHS07, GHS08

KOREAN ISHA (Notice 2009-68) LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with ISHA Notice 2009-68. Under ISHA, no differences in classification are applicable.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: This product is a white paste with a mild acrylic odor. Health Hazards: May be harmful if accidentally ingested. Inhalation of vapors or fume if product is heated may cause headache, nausea and respiratory irritation. Eye contact with vapors or fume may also cause irritation. Brief skin contact is not expected to cause adverse effect. Prolonged skin contact may cause irritation. This product contains a known human carcinogen and a suspect carcinogen by inhalation; however, this hazard is not expected to be significant due to viscosity of the product. Flammability Hazards: This product is formulated to be non-flammable and non-combustible. If involved in a fire, this product will release smoke, acrid vapors and toxic gases (e.g., calcium, carbon, magnesium and titanium oxides, and acrylic monomers). Reactivity Hazards: This product is not reactive. Environmental Hazards: This product has not been tested for potential hazards if released to the environment. All release should be avoided. Emergency Considerations: Emergency responders should wear appropriate protection for the situation to which they respond.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Chinese IECSC Inventory</th>
<th>Japanese ENCS #</th>
<th>Korean ECL #</th>
<th>Taiwan NESC/I ECS</th>
<th>WT%</th>
<th>LABEL ELEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Limestone</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>Excluded as Mineral</td>
<td>KE-21996</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-50%</td>
<td>Classification Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Acrylic Polymer</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Determined</td>
<td>Not Determined</td>
<td>Not Determined</td>
<td>KE-12788</td>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>Classification Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller’s Earth</td>
<td>8031-18-3</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>Excluded as Mineral</td>
<td>KE-21996</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-5%</td>
<td>Classification Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol</td>
<td>57-55-6</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>2-234</td>
<td>KE-29267</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2%</td>
<td>Classification Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for full text of Classification
4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Take a copy of this SDS to health professional with victim. Wash clothing and thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.

Skin Exposure: If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use and flush contaminated area. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

Inhalation: If fumes or vapors are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air.

Eye Exposure: If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and then "roll" eyes while flushing. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing.

Ingestion: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by overexposures to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 308C - 586F.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing materials suitable for the surrounding area.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is formulated to be non-flammable and non-combustible. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., calcium, carbon, magnesium and titanium oxides, and acrylic monomers).


Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water fog or spray can also be used by trained firefighters to disperse this product's vapors and to protect personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Call CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300) for emergency assistance. Or if in Canada, call CANUTEC (613-996-6666). The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Proper protective equipment should be used. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment.
- Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.
- Large Spills: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), boots, Tyvek or similar protective clothing, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT: Spills of this product present minimal hazard.
- Small Spills: Small releases can be swept up or cleaned up using a damp sponge or poly pads.
- Large Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. For large spills, dike or otherwise contain spill and sweep-up or vacuum with non-sparking vacuum.
- All Spills: Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Avoid release to the environment. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

7. HANDLING and USE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this material ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product and before eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics. Use in a well-ventilated location.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, and flammable materials. Containers should be grounded and separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (e.g., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Do not store above 55°C (131°F).

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is for use as a sealant. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely, if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, and local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:
- Ventilation and Engineering Controls: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below (if applicable). Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection.
- Workplace Exposure Limits/Control Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>ACGIH-TLVs TWA</th>
<th>OSHA-PELs TWA</th>
<th>NIOSH-PELs TWA</th>
<th>NIOSH IDLH</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica (Quartz)</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.025 (resp. fract.)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>30 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
<td>0.05 (resp. dust)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 (vacated 1989 PEL)</td>
<td></td>
<td>% SO₂ + 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller's Earth</td>
<td>8031-18-3</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>15 (total dust); 1 (resp. fract.)</td>
<td>10 (total dust); 1 (resp. fract.)</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Limestone</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Acrylic Polymer</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol</td>
<td>57-55-6</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>AIHA WEEL:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>10 NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>15 (total dust); 10 (vacated 1989 PEL)</td>
<td>See Pocket Guide App. A</td>
<td>5000 (Ca)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established.  See Section 16 for Definitions of Other Terms Used.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

8.1 EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS (continued):

International Occupational Exposure Limits: Currently, the following additional exposure limit values have been established by various countries for the components of this mixture. More current limits may be available; individual countries should be consulted to determine if newer limits are available.

CRYSTALLINE SILICA:
- Australia: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³, JUL 2008
- Belgium: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable dust), MAR 2002
- Denmark: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable), CEC, MAY 2011
- Denmark: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (resp.), CARC, MAY 2011
- Denmark: TWA = 0.3 mg/m³ (total), MAY 2011
- Finland: TWA = 0.05 mg/m³, resp. dust, SEP 2009
- France: VME = 0.1 mg/m³, resp., FEB 2006
- Iceland: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (resp. dust), NOV 2011
- Japan: OEL-C = 0.03 mg/m³, respirable, APR 2007
- Korea: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³, 2006
- Mexico: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable), 2004
- The Netherlands: MAC-TGW = 0.075 mg/m³, 2003
- New Zealand: TWA = 0.2 mg/m³ (respirable dust), JAN 2002
- Norway: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (resp. dust), JAN 1999
- Norway: TWA = 0.3 mg/m³ (total dust), JAN 1999
- Peru: TWA = 0.05 mg/m³, JUL 2005
- Russia: TWA = 1 mg/m³, STEL = 3 mg/m³, JUN 2003
- Sweden: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (resp. dust), JUN 2005
- Switzerland: MAK-W = 0.15 mg/m³, DEC 2006
- Thailand: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (resp. dust), JAN 1993
- Thailand: TWA = 30 mg/m³ (total dust), JAN 1993
- United Kingdom: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (resp. dust), OCT 2007
- Belgium: TWA = 10 mg/m³, MAR 2002
- Hungary: TWA = 10 mg/m³, SEP 2000
- Japan: OEL = 2 mg/m³ (resp. dust), 84 mg/m³ (total dust), MAY 2012
- Korea: TWA = 10 mg/m³, 2006
- Mexico: TWA = 10 mg/m³, STEL = 20 mg/m³ (inhaleable), 2004
- The Netherlands: MAC-TGW = 10 mg/m³, 2003
- New Zealand: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (inspirable dust), JAN 2002
- Poland: MAC(T/G/A) = 10 mg/m³, JAN 1993
- Russia: STEL = 6 mg/m³, JUN 2003
- Switzerland: MAK-W = 3 mg/m³, resp., JAN 2011

GROUND LIMESTONE:
- Belgium: TWA = 10 mg/m³, MAR 2002
- China: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (inspirable dust), OCT 2007
- Greece: MAC = 10 mg/m³, DEC 1999
- Hungary: TWA = 10 mg/m³, 2000
- Japan: OEL-C = 0.03 mg/m³, respirable, APR 2007
- Korea: TWA = 10 mg/m³, 2006
- Mexico: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (respirable), 2004
- The Netherlands: MAC-TGW = 0.075 mg/m³, 2003
- New Zealand: TWA = 0.2 mg/m³ (respirable dust), SEP 2000
- Norway: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (resp. dust), JAN 1999
- Poland: MAC(T/G/A) = 10 mg/m³, MAC(STEL) = 30 mg(Tij)/m³, JAN 1999
- Russia: TWA = 10 mg/m³, JUN 2003
- Thailand: TWA = 5 mg/m³, resp., JUN 2005
- Switzerland: MAK-W = 3 mg/m³, DEC 2006
- Turkey: TWA = 15 mg/m³, JUN 1993
- United Kingdom: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (inspirable dust), OCT 2007
- United Kingdom: TWA = 4 mg/m³ (resp. dust), OCT 2007
- In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV


Respiratory Protection: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed above. For materials without listed exposure limits, minimize respiratory exposure. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized under appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by U.S. OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under U.S. OSHA’s Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

Eye Protection: Wear splash goggles or safety glasses as appropriate for the task.

Hand Protection: Wash hands and wrists before putting on and after removing gloves. During manufacture or other similar operations, wear the appropriate hand protection for the process. Use double gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS. Because all gloves are to some extent permeable and their permeability increases with time, they should be changed regularly (hourly is preferable) or immediately if torn or punctured. If necessary refer to appropriate regulations.

Skin Protection: Use appropriate protective clothing for the task (e.g., lab coat, etc.). If necessary, refer to the U.S. OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or other appropriate regulations. Full-body chemical protective clothing is recommended for emergency response procedures. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee’s feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA and Canadian Standards.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Paste.
MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.
ODOR: Mild acrid.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not applicable.
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.
FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not available.
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not available.
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not available.
EVAPORATION RATE (n-ButAc = 1): > 1
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Dissolves when wet; insoluble when cured.
COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not established.

COLOR: White.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.
OXIDIZING PROPERTIES: Not applicable.
PERCENT VOLATILE: 17
FLASH POINT: Not available.
BOILING POINT: 100-105°C (212-221°F)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.7 gm/L
CARB VOC: 0.16 wt % (calc.)
SCAQMD (U.S. EPA Method 24): 20 gm/L
SOLUBILITY IN SOLVENTS: Not available.
ph: Not available.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The health hazard information provided below is pertinent to employees using this product in an occupational setting. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

Inhalation: Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs and cause coughing. Removal to fresh air should relieve symptoms. The Crystalline Silica component is a known human carcinogen and Titanium Dioxide, as suspect carcinogen by inhalation. Due to the large amount of data available for the Propylene Glycol, Titanium Dioxide and Crystalline Silica components, only human data, LD50 Oral Rat and Mouse, LD50 Skin Rabbit and Rat, LC50 Inhalation Rat and Mouse, carcinogenic and mutation data are provided.

Contact with Skin or Eyes: Direct eye contact may cause irritation, redness, and tearing from mechanical irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin exposures may cause dermatitis (dry red skin).

Ingestion: Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational exposure and is unlikely to occur. If this product is swallowed, irritation of the mouth, throat, esophagus and other structures of the digestive system may occur. Symptoms of ingestion may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Injection: Accidental injection of this product, via laceration or puncture by a contaminated object can cause redness at the site of injection. Animal data for the Crystalline Silica component indicate that it may cause carcinogenic effects by this route of exposure.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Exposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

Acute: Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause irritation of respiratory system. Eye contact may cause mechanical irritation.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis (dry red skin). This product contains Crystalline Silica, a known human carcinogen.

TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. Chronic: Skin.

TOXICITY DATA: Currently, the following toxicological data are available for components of 1% or more concentration. Due to the large amount of data available for the Propylene Glycol, Titanium Dioxide and Crystalline Silica components, only human data, LD50 Oral Rat and Mouse, LD50 Skin Rabbit and Rat, LC50 Inhalation Rat and Mouse, carcinogenic and mutation data are provided. Contact STI for information on additional data for these components.

GROUND LIMESTONE:
TDLo (Intravenous-Rat) 30 mg/kg: Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: changes in lung weight; Blood: other changes
TDLo (Intravenous-Rat) 84 mg/m^2 hours/40 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis (interstitial); Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
TDLo (Inhalation-Rat) 250 mg/m^3/2 hours/12 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis, focal (pneumoniosis)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 500 mg/7 days: Mild
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 104 mg/3 days-intermittent: Moderate
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Man) 10%/2 days
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Child) 30%/86 hours-continuous: Moderate
Open Inhalation Test (Skin-woman) 30%/86 hours: Mild
TDLo (Oral-Child) 79 gm/kg/56 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: changes in surface EEG; Behavioral: general anesthetic, convulsions or effect on seizure threshold
TDLo (Skin-Human) 10 ppb: Skin and Appendages: dermatitis, allergic (after topical exposure)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL (continued):
TDLo (Skin-Human) 10 ppb/48 hours-continuous: Skin and Appendages: dermatitis, allergic (after topical exposure)
TDLo (Skin-Man) 0.03 mL/kg/22 days-intermittent: Skin and Appendages: cutaneous sensitization, experimental (after topical exposure)
TDLo (Intravenous-Woman) 5167 mg/kg/13 days-continuous: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: metabolic acidosis
Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg: Mild
Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Mild
LDLo (Oral-Rat) 20 gm/kg
LDLo (Oral-Mouse) 22 gm/kg
LDLo (Oral-Mouse) 20,300 mg/kg: Behavioral: ataxia, tetany; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
LDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 20,800 mg/kg
LDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 20,800 mg/kg: Behavioral: ataxia, tetany; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
DNA Inhibition (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 8000 mg/kg
Cytogenetic Analysis (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 8000 mg/kg
Cytogenetic Analysis (Hamster Fibroblast) 32 g/mL

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 300 µg/3 days-intermittent: Mild
TC (Inhalation-Rat) 10 mg/m^3/18 hours/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors
TD (Intramuscular-Rat) 200 mg/kg/84 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Blood: lymphoma, including Hodgkin's disease; Tumorigenic: tumors at site of application

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE) 2*

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (RED) 0

PHYSICAL HAZARD (YELLOW) 0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES

HANDS

BODY

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (continued):** DNA Damage (Human Lung) 100 µg/plate
- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (continued):** DNA Damage (Human Lung) 20 µg/disk/4 hours
- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (continued):** Sister Chromatid Exchange (Human Lymphocyte) 2 µmol/L/72 hours
- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (continued):** Micronucleus Test (Human Lymphocyte) 5 µmol/L/72 hours
- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (continued):** Micronucleus Test (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 3 gm/kg/3 days-continuous
- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (continued):** Micronucleus Test (Hamster Ovary) 15 µmol/L
- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (continued):** DNA Inhibition (Hamster Lung) 500 mg/L
- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE (continued):** Sister Chromatid Exchange (Hamster Ovary) 1 µmol/L

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause respiratory irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause irritation.

**SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT:** This product is not currently known to cause allergic skin or respiratory reaction.

**CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS:** Components of this product are listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds, as follows:

- **CRYSTALLINE SILICA:** ACGIH-TLV-A2 (Suspected Human Carcinogen); IARC-1 (Carcinogenic to Humans); MAK-1 (Substances that Cause Cancer in Man and Can Be Assumed to Make a Significant Contribution to Cancer Risk); NIOSH-Ca (Potential Occupational Carcinogen with No Further Categorization); NTP-K (Known to Be a Human Carcinogen)

- **TITANIUM DIOXIDE:** ACGIH TLV-A3 (Confirmed Animal Carcinogen); IARC-3 (Undiclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans); NIOSH-Ca (Potential Occupational Carcinogen, with No Further Categorization)

The remaining components are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore is neither considered to be nor suspected to be a cancer-causing agent by these agencies.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:** Components of this product have not reported mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic or reproductive toxicity.

**ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs):** Currently, there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for this material.

**DEGREE OF EFFECT TO THE HEALTH OF THE POLLUTING AGENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF WORK (per Mexican NOM-010 STPS-1999):** 0

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.**

**MOBILITY:** This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.

**PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY:** This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The mineral components are not expected to biodegrade to great extent.

**BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL:** This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

**ECOTOXICITY:** This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All releases to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided.

**OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** This material is not listed as having ozone depletion potential.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS:** Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**DISPOSAL METHODS:** It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

**DISPOSAL CONTAINERS:** Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

**PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING:** Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

**U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER:** Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS:** This product is not classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

**TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS:** This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA):** This product is not classified as dangerous goods under rules of IATA.

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION:** This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods by the International Maritime Organization.

**OFFICIAL MEXICAN STANDARD: REGULATION FOR THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND RESIDUES:** This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, per transport regulations of Mexico.
14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

SINGAPORE STANDARD 286: PART A: This product has no requirements under the Specification for Caution Labeling for Hazardous Substances, Part 4: Marking of Packages, Containers and Vehicles, as it does not meet the criteria for any hazard class under this regulation.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE: See the information under the individual jurisdiction listings for IBC information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This material does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN) and is not listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:
- U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements: This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
- U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No
- U.S. SARA Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for components. The default Federal SDS submission and inventory reporting filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.
- U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): Not applicable.
- U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): The Crystalline Silica component is on the California Proposition 65 lists. WARNING! This product contains a compound known to the State of California to cause Cancer.
- CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
  - Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: Components are on the DSL or NDSL Inventories.
  - Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: Components are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
  - Canadian WHMIS Classification and Symbols: This product would be categorized as a Controlled Product, D2B (Other Toxic Effects-Potential Carcinogenic Effect, Irritation) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

CHINESE REGULATIONS:
- Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Status: Components listed by CAS# are listed on the Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (IECSC).

JAPANESE REGULATIONS:
- Japanese ENCS: Components listed by CAS# are on the ENCS Inventory or are excepted.
- Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) Status: Components are not listed as Class I Specified Chemical Substances, Class II Specified Chemical Substances, or Designated Chemical Substances by the Japanese METI.
- Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law: Components are not listed as a Specified Poisonous Substance under the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law.

KOREAN REGULATIONS:
- Korean Existing Chemicals List (ECL) Status: Components listed by CAS# are listed on the Korean ECL Inventory.

MEXICAN REGULATIONS:
- Mexican Workplace Regulations (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is classified as hazardous.

SINGAPORE REGULATIONS:
- List of Controlled Hazardous Substances: Components listed by CAS# are not listed on the Singapore List of Controlled Substances.
- Code of Practice On Pollution Control Requirements: The components identified by CAS# in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) NOT are subject to the requirements under the Singapore Code of Practice on Pollution Control.

TAIWANESE REGULATIONS:
- Taiwan Existing Chemical Substances Inventory Status: Components listed by CAS# are listed on the Taiwan Existing Chemicals List.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

LABELING (Precautionary Statements) ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): CAUTION! MAY CAUSE MILD IRRITATION BY INHALATION AND EYE CONTACT. PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS CRYSTALLINE SILICA, A KNOWN HUMAN CARCINOGEN BY INHALATION AND OTHER COMPONENTS THAT ARE SUSPECT CARCINOGENS BY INHALATION. Avoid breathing fumes or vapors. Do not taste or swallow. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear appropriate eye, hand, and body protection. Avoid exposure to elevated temperatures. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. IN CASE OF SPILL: Sweep or vacuum spilled material, avoiding generation of dusts and place in suitable container. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations. Consult Safety Data Sheet for additional information.
GLOBAL HARMONIZATION AND JAPANESE JIS Z7253 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified per UN GHS Standards under U.S., Japanese and other applicable regulations that require Global Harmonization compliance.

**Classification:** Carcinogenic Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation)

**Single Exposure Category 3**

**Signal Word:** Warning

**Hazard Statements:**
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

**Precautionary Statements:**
- **Prevention:** P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P261: Avoid breathing vapors, fume. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.
- **Response:** P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P304 + P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- **Storage:** P403 + P233 + P405: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
- **Disposal:** P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Hazard Symbols:** GHS07, GHS08

KOREAN ISHA (Notice 2009-68) LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with ISHA Notice 2009-68. Under ISHA, no differences in classification are applicable.

**COMPONENT CLASSIFICATION:**

**Labeling and Classification Full Text under GHS:**
- Crystalline Silica: This is a self-classification.
  - **Classification:** Carcinogenic Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Lungs) Repeated Exposure Category 2
  - **Hazard Statements:**
    - H350: May cause cancer.
    - H373: May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
- Titanium Dioxide: This is a self-classification.
  - **Classification:** Carcinogenic Category 2
  - **Hazard Statements:**
    - H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.

**REVISION DETAILS:** New.

**REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES:** Contact the supplier for information.

**METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION:** Criteria of the GHS were used for classification.

**PREPARED BY:** CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721-1961 • (800) 441-3365

**DATE OF PRINTING:** May 29, 2015

**REVISION HISTORY:** New.
Hazardous Materials Identification System Hazard Ratings (continued):

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:
This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazard.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: B Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>a</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>a</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. With an LD<sub>a</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg.

Materials with an LC<sub>a</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-inflammable to the eye, skin, or respiratory tract, and which will not cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>a</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>a</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> but less than or equal to 3000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> or acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg.


definition of terms
DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 3 Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1000 ppm but less than or equal to 3000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater its LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC50 is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L, but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD50 for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. 4 Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1.0 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC50 is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD50s for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including inherently nonflammable materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. 1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIb liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations (current edition) and the related Manual of Tests and Criteria (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition is possible. Materials in this degree would not undergo normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and IIIa liquids).) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures and, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry cellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. Materials that will explode or multiplicity of explosions at temperatures below 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. 4 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change in elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and rate of reaction) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. 4 Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. 4 Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Flash Point: Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used. Autoignition Temperature: Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL: Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. UEL: Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flamm.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. LD50: Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the animal. LDLo: Lethal Concentration that kills 50% of the exposed animals, ppm: Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water. mg/m3: Concentration expressed in weight per volume in mg of material in air. mg/kg: Concentration expressed in weight per weight in mg to kg. TDLo: Lowest dose to cause a symptom. TCLo: Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. TDo: TDC or TCLo, or Tc; Tc: LCLo, and LCE: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal toxicity effects. Cancer Information: NTP: National Toxicology Program, RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, CARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other Information: BEI: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker in a protected environment for a given time period. TC: Total Concentration, also known as Total Exposure Concentration.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC: Effect concentration in water. BCF: Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TLm: Median threshold limit. log K OW or log K OC: Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S.: EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits. OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHH. DOT: U.S. Department of Transportation. TC: Transport Canada. SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA: U.S. Toxics Substance Control Act. CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material's package label.