SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier: AC280

Other means of identification:

Not relevant

1.2 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:

Relevant uses (Professional users):
- Lapping and abrasive compounds
For Professional users only.
Uses advised against:
- All uses not specified in this section or in section 7.3

1.3 Name, U.S. address, and U.S. telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party:

United States Products Lapping Compounds
1288 Bantam Ridge Road
43953 Wintersville, OH - USA
Phone: +1(412) 240-9128
sales@us-products.com

1.4 Emergency phone number: Emergency telephone number: 911 or HRSA Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222 (toll-free)

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

NFPA:

Health Hazards: 1
Flammability Hazards: 2
Instability Hazards: 0
Special Hazards: Not relevant

29 CFR 1910.1200:

Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d)(1)(i) of §1910.1200

Flam. Liq. 3: Flammable liquids, Category 3, H226
Skin Irrit. 2: Skin irritation, Category 2, H315

2.2 Label elements:

NFPA:

29 CFR 1910.1200:

Warning

Hazard statements:

Flam. Liq. 3: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin Irrit. 2: H315 - Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/protective footwear.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P370+P378: In case of fire: Use Foam extinguisher (AB), Dry Chemical Powder (ABC) Fire Extinguisher, Carbon dioxide extinguisher (BC) to extinguish.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501: Dispose of contents and / or containers in accordance with regulations on hazardous waste or packaging and packaging waste respectively.

- CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Additional labeling:

WARNING

Keep out of the reach of children
This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm), which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC):

Not relevant

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances:

Not relevant

3.2 Mixtures:

Chemical description: Mixture of mineral base oils and additives

Components:

Remaining components are non-hazardous and/or present at amounts below reportable limits. The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.Therefore, in accordance with Appendix D to § 1910.1200, the product contains:

Identification	Chemical name/Classification	Concentration
CAS: 1344-28-1	**Aluminum Oxide**	**20 - <40%**
CAS: Trade secret	**Petroleum based oil** Asp. Tox. 1: H304 - Danger	**15 - <30%**
CAS: 8008-20-6	**Kerosine (petroleum)** Asp. Tox. 1: H304; Flam. Liq. 3: H226; Skin Irrit. 2: H315; STOT SE 3: H336 - Danger	**10 - <20%**
CAS: Trade secret	**Lithium grease**	**1 - <15%**
CAS: 13463-67-7	**Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm)** Carc. 2: H351 - Warning	**0.1 - <1.5%**

To obtain more information on the hazards of the substances consult sections 11, 12 and 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of necessary measures:

The symptoms resulting from intoxication can appear after exposure, therefore, in case of doubt, seek medical attention for direct exposure to the chemical product or persistent discomfort, showing the SDS of this product.

By inhalation:

This product is not classified as hazardous through inhalation,however, it is recommended in case of intoxication symptoms to remove the person affected from the area of exposure, provide clean air and keep at rest. Request medical attention if symptoms persist.

By skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear, rinse skin or shower the person affected if appropriate with plenty of cold water and neutral soap. In serious cases see a doctor. If the product causes burns or freezing, clothing should not be removed as this could worsen the injury caused if it is stuck to the skin. If blisters form on the skin, these should never be burst as this will increase the risk of infection.

By eye contact:

Rinse eyes thoroughly with lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Do not allow the person affected to rub or close their eyes. If the injured person uses contact lenses, these should be removed unless they are stuck to the eyes, as this could cause further damage. In all cases, after cleaning, a doctor should be consulted as quickly as possible with the SDS of the product.

By ingestion/aspiration:

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SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES (continued)

Do not induce vomiting, but if it does happen keep the head down to avoid aspiration. Keep the person affected at rest. Rinse out the mouth and throat, as they may have been affected during ingestion.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Acute and delayed effects are indicated in sections 2 and 11.

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

Not relevant

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media:

Foam extinguisher (AB), Dry Chemical Powder (ABC) Fire Extinguisher, Carbon dioxide extinguisher (BC)

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Water jet

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

As a result of combustion or thermal decomposition reactive sub-products are created that can become highly toxic and, consequently, can present a serious health risk.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Depending on the magnitude of the fire it may be necessary to use full protective clothing and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus. Minimum emergency facilities and equipment should be available (fire blankets, portable first aid kit,...)

Additional provisions:

As in any fire, prevent human exposure to fire, smoke, fumes or products of combustion. Only properly trained personnel should be involved in firefighting. Evacuate nonessential personnel from the fire area. Destroy any source of ignition. In case of fire, refrigerate the storage containers and tanks for products susceptible to inflammation. Avoid spillage of the products used to extinguish the fire into an aqueous medium.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

For non-emergency personnel:

Isolate leaks provided that there is no additional risk for the people performing this task. Evacuate the area and keep out those without protection. Personal protection equipment must be used against potential contact with the spilt product (See section 8). Above all prevent the formation of any vapour-air flammable mixtures, through either ventilation or the use of an inert medium. Remove any source of ignition. Eliminate electrostatic charges by interconnecting all the conductive surfaces on which static electricity could form, and also ensuring that all surfaces are connected to the ground.

For emergency responders:

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away. See section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

This product is not classified as hazardous to the environment. Keep product away from drains, surface and underground water.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

For accidental releases in excess of reportables quantities (RQ) (Table 302.4), refer to 40 CFR 302 for detailed instructions concerning reporting requirements and notify the National Response Center (800) 424-8802.

Prevent the entrance of product in drains, sewers or watercourses. Absorb the spill using sand or inert absorbent and move it to a safe place. Do not absorb in sawdust or other combustible absorbents. Collect the product in appropriate containers and manage it according to current legislation.

Spillages in water or sea:

Small spillages:

Contain spillage using barriers or similar equipment. Use suitable absorbents for collection and treat the waste in accordance with current regulations.

Large spillages:

If possible, contain spillage in open water using barriers or similar equipment. If this is not possible, try to control its spread and collect the product with suitable mechanical means. Always consult experts before using dispersants and make sure you have the necessary approvals if they are to be used. Treat the waste according to current regulations.

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (continued)

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

A.- General precautions for safe use

Comply with the current standards 29 CFR 1910 Occupational Safety and Health Standards. Keep containers hermetically sealed. Control spills and residues, destroying them with safe methods (section 6). Avoid leakages from the container. Maintain order and cleanliness where dangerous products are used.

B.- Technical recommendations for the prevention of fires and explosions

Because the product is a flammable liquid, storage should meet the requirement of 29 CFR 1910.106, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code. Transfer in well ventilated areas, preferably through localized extraction. Fully control sources of ignition (mobile phones, sparks,...) and ventilate during cleaning operations. Avoid the existence of dangerous atmospheres inside containers, applying inertization systems where possible. Transfer at a slow speed to avoid the creation of electrostatic charges. Against the possibility of electrostatic charges: ensure a perfect equipotential connection, always use groundings, do not wear work clothes made of acrylic fibres, preferably wearing cotton clothing and conductive footwear. Comply with the essential security requirements for equipment and systems and with the minimum requirements for protecting the security and health of workers. Consult section 10 for conditions and materials that should be avoided.

C.- Technical recommendations on general occupational hygiene

Do not eat or drink during the process, washing hands afterwards with suitable cleaning products.

D.- Technical recommendations to prevent environmental risks

It is recommended to have absorbent material available at close proximity to the product (See subsection 6.3)

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

A.- Specific storage requirements

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location

NFPA 30: II

B.- General conditions for storage

Avoid sources of heat, radiation, static electricity and contact with food. For additional information see subsection 10.5

Other information:

Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3 Specific end use(s):

Industrial uses

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

Substances whose occupational exposure limits have to be assessed in the workplace:

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000):

Identification	Occupational exposure limits		
Zinc oxide CAS: 1314-13-2	8-hour TWA PEL		5 mg/m³
	Ceiling Values - TWA PEL		
Titanium dioxide CAS: 13463-67-7	8-hour TWA PEL		15 mg/m³
	Ceiling Values - TWA PEL		
Aluminum Oxide CAS: 1344-28-1	8-hour TWA PEL		5 mg/m³
	Ceiling Values - TWA PEL		
Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) CAS: 13463-67-7	8-hour TWA PEL		15 mg/m³
	Ceiling Values - TWA PEL		

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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000):

Identification	Occupational exposure limits		
Diiron trioxide	8-hour TWA PEL		10 mg/m³
CAS: 1309-37-1	Ceiling Values - TWA PEL		

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2026):

Identification	Occupational exposure limits		
Kerosine (petroleum)	TLV-TWA		200 mg/m³
CAS: 8008-20-6	TLV-STEL		
Zinc oxide	TLV-TWA		2 mg/m³
CAS: 1314-13-2	TLV-STEL		10 mg/m³
Titanium dioxide	TLV-TWA		0.2 mg/m³
CAS: 13463-67-7	TLV-STEL		
Stearic acid	TLV-TWA		10 mg/m³ (Inhalable) 3 mg/m³ (Respirable)
CAS: 57-11-4	TLV-STEL		
Trade Secret	TLV-TWA		5 mg/m³
CAS: Not relevant	TLV-STEL		
Trade Secret	TLV-TWA		1 mg/m³
CAS: Not relevant	TLV-STEL		
Aluminum Oxide	TLV-TWA		1 mg/m³
CAS: 1344-28-1	TLV-STEL		
Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm)	TLV-TWA		0.2 mg/m³
CAS: 13463-67-7	TLV-STEL		
Diiron trioxide	TLV-TWA		5 mg/m³
CAS: 1309-37-1	TLV-STEL		

CALIFORNIA- TABLE AC-1 PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS:

Identification	Occupational exposure limits		
Zinc oxide	PEL		5 mg/m³
CAS: 1314-13-2	STEL		10 mg/m³
Titanium dioxide	PEL		10 mg/m³ (Total) 5 mg/m³ (Respirable)
CAS: 13463-67-7	STEL		
Trade Secret	PEL		5 mg/m³
CAS: Not relevant	STEL		
Trade Secret	PEL	0.46 ppm	2 mg/m³
CAS: Not relevant	STEL		
Aluminum Oxide	PEL		10 mg/m³ (Total) 5 mg/m³ (Respirable)
CAS: 1344-28-1	STEL		
Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm)	PEL		10 mg/m³ (Total) 5 mg/m³ (Respirable)
CAS: 13463-67-7	STEL		
Diiron trioxide	PEL		10 mg/m³ (Total) 5 mg/m³ (Respirable)
CAS: 1309-37-1	STEL		

NIOSH: Immediately Dangerous To Life or Health (IDLH) Values:

Identification	Occupational exposure limits		
Zinc oxide	TWA		
CAS: 1314-13-2	IDLH Value		500 mg/m³
Titanium dioxide	TWA		
CAS: 13463-67-7	IDLH Value		5000 mg/m³
Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm)	TWA		
CAS: 13463-67-7	IDLH Value		5000 mg/m³
Silicon dioxide (RCS < 1%)	TWA		
CAS: 7631-86-9	IDLH Value		3000 mg/m³

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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

NIOSH: Immediately Dangerous To Life or Health (IDLH) Values:

Identification	Occupational exposure limits		
Diiron trioxide	TWA		
CAS: 1309-37-1	IDLH Value		2500 mg/m³

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls:

A.- Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

As a preventative measure it is recommended to use basic Personal Protection Equipment. For more information on Personal Protection Equipment (storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, class of protection,...) consult the information leaflet provided by the manufacturer. For more information see subsection 7.1. All information contained herein is a recommendation, the information on clothing performance must be combined with professional judgment, and a clear understanding of the clothing application, to provide the best protection to the worker. All chemical protective clothing use must be based on a hazard assessment to determine the risks for exposure to chemicals and other hazards. Conduct hazard assessments in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.132.

B.- Respiratory protection

If the working conditions and/or safety measures adopted do not allow keeping the airborne concentration of the product below the exposure limits (if any) or at acceptable levels (if no exposure limits exist), suitable respiratory protection equipment chosen by a qualified professional should be used.

C.- Specific protection for the hands

Pictogram	PPE	Remarks
 Mandatory hand protection	Protective gloves against minor risks	Replace gloves in case of any sign of damage. For prolonged periods of exposure to the product for professional /industrial users, we recommend using chemical protection gloves. Use gloves in accordance with manufacturer´s use limitations and OSHA standard 1910.138 (29CFR)

As the product is a mixture of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance with total reliability and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

D.- Eye and face protection

Pictogram	PPE	Remarks
 Mandatory face protection	Panoramic glasses against splash/projections.	Clean daily and disinfect periodically according to the manufacturer´s instructions. Use if there is a risk of splashing. Use this PPE in accordance with manufacturer´s use limitations and OSHA standard 1910.133 (29CFR)

E.- Bodily protection

Pictogram	PPE	Remarks
	Work clothing	Replace before any evidence of deterioration.
	Anti-slip work shoes	Replace before any evidence of deterioration.

F.- Additional emergency measures

It is advised to implement additional emergency equipments in workplaces that are particularly exposed to the product or in situations where risk assessments highlight the necessity of such equipments.

Emergency measure	Standards	Emergency measure	Standards
 Emergency shower	ANSI Z358-1 ISO 3864-1:2011, ISO 3864-4:2011	 Eyewash stations	DIN 12 899 ISO 3864-1:2011, ISO 3864-4:2011

Environmental exposure controls:

- CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

To comply with environmental protection regulations, it is recommended to prevent any spillage of the product and its container. For more detailed information, please refer to subsection 7.1.D.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

For complete information see the product datasheet.

Appearance:

Physical state at 68 ºF:	Liquid
Appearance:	Paste
Color:	White
Odor:	Odorless

Volatility:

Boiling point at atmospheric pressure:	180 - 4078 ºF
Vapour pressure at 68 ºF:	Not relevant *
Vapour pressure at 122 ºF:	Not relevant *
Evaporation rate at 68 ºF:	Not relevant *

Product description:

Density at 68 ºF:	1121.9 kg/m³
Relative density at 68 ºF:	1.122
Dynamic viscosity at 68 ºF:	Not relevant *
Kinematic viscosity at 68 ºF:	Not relevant *
Kinematic viscosity at 104 ºF:	>20.5 mm²/s
Concentration:	Not relevant *
pH:	Not relevant *
Relative vapour density at 68 ºF:	Not relevant *
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water 68 ºF:	Not relevant *
Solubility in water at 68 ºF:	Not relevant *
Solubility properties:	Insoluble in water
Decomposition temperature:	Not relevant *
Melting point/freezing point:	Not relevant *

Flammability:

Flash Point:	104 ºF
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not relevant *
Autoignition temperature:	428 ºF
Lower flammability limit:	Not relevant *
Upper flammability limit:	Not relevant *

Particle characteristics:

Median equivalent diameter:	Not relevant *

9.2 Other information:

Information with regard to physical hazard classes:

Explosive properties:	Not relevant *
Oxidising properties:	Not relevant *
Corrosive to metals:	Not relevant *
Heat of combustion:	Not relevant *

*Not relevant due to the nature of the product, not providing information property of its hazards.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (continued)

Aerosols-total percentage (by mass) of flammable components:	Not relevant *
Other safety characteristics:	
Surface tension at 68 ºF:	Not relevant *
Refraction index:	Not relevant *
MIR (Maximum Incremental Reactivity):	0.17

*Not relevant due to the nature of the product, not providing information property of its hazards.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

No hazardous reactions are expected because the product is stable under recommended storage conditions. See section 7 from Safety Data Sheet.

10.2 Chemical stability:

Chemically stable under the indicated conditions of storage, handling and use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Under the specified conditions, hazardous reactions that lead to excessive temperatures or pressure are not expected.

Avoid creating or spreading dust.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Applicable for handling and storage at room temperature:

Shock and friction	Contact with air	Increase in temperature	Sunlight	Humidity
Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk of combustion	Avoid direct exposure	Not applicable

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Acids	Water	Oxidising materials	Combustible materials	Others
Avoid strong acids	Not applicable	Avoid direct impact	Not applicable	Avoid alkalis or strong bases

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

See subsection 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5 to find out the specific decomposition products. Depending on the decomposition conditions, complex mixtures of chemical substances can be released: carbon dioxide (CO_2), carbon monoxide and other organic compounds.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

The experimental information related to the toxicological properties of the product itself is not available

Dangerous health implications:

In case of exposure that is repetitive, prolonged or at concentrations higher than recommended by the occupational exposure limits, it may result in adverse effects on health depending on the means of exposure:

A- Ingestion (acute effect):

- Acute toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for consumption. For more information see section 3
- Corrosivity/Irritability: The consumption of a considerable dose can cause irritation in the throat, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting.

B- Inhalation (acute effect):

- Acute toxicity : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for inhalation. For more information see section 3.
- Corrosivity/Irritability: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.

C- Contact with the skin and the eyes (acute effect):

- CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

- Contact with the skin: Produces skin inflammation.
- Contact with the eyes: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.

D- CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity to reproduction):

- Carcinogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, however, it contains substances classified as dangerous with carcinogenic effects. For more information see section 3.
  IARC: Petroleum based oil (3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans); Kerosine (petroleum) (3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans); Lithium grease (3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans); Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic, < 3% DMSO (3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans); 2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol (3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans); 2,2´-iminodiethanol (2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans); Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans); Diiron trioxide (3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans)
- Mutagenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.
- Reproductive toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.

E- Sensitizing effects:

- Respiratory: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous with sensitising effects. For more information see section 3.
- Skin: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.

F- Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. However, it contains substances classified as hazardous for inhalation. For more information see section 3.

G- Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)-repeated exposure:

- Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)-repeated exposure: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.
- Skin: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.

H- Aspiration hazard:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. However, it does contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.

Other information:

CAS 13463-67-7 Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm): The classification as a carcinogen by inhalation applies only to mixtures in powder form containing 1 % or more of titanium dioxide which is in the form of or incorporated in particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm

Specific toxicology information on the substances:

Identification	Acute toxicity		Genus
Petroleum based oil CAS: Trade secret	LD50 oral	>5000 mg/kg	Rat
	LD50 dermal	>5000 mg/kg	
	LC50 inhalation vapour	>20 mg/L	
Kerosine (petroleum) CAS: 8008-20-6	LD50 oral	5500 mg/kg	Rat
	LD50 dermal	5500 mg/kg	Rabbit
	LC50 inhalation vapour	>20 mg/L	
Lithium grease CAS: Trade secret	LD50 oral	>5000 mg/kg	
	LD50 dermal	>5000 mg/kg	
	LC50 inhalation vapour	>20 mg/L	
Aluminum Oxide CAS: 1344-28-1	LD50 oral	>5000 mg/kg	Rat
	LD50 dermal	>5000 mg/kg	
	LC50 inhalation dust	>5 mg/L	
Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) CAS: 13463-67-7	LD50 oral	10000 mg/kg	Rat
	LD50 dermal	10000 mg/kg	Rabbit
	LC50 inhalation dust	>5 mg/L	

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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE mix):

ATE mix		Ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity
Oral	30666.67 mg/kg (Calculation method)	0 %
Dermal	>5000 mg/kg (Calculation method)	0 %
LC50 inhalation vapour	>20 mg/L (4 h) (Calculation method)	0 %

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The experimental information related to the eco-toxicological properties of the product itself is not available

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met, as it does not contain substances classified as hazardous for this effect. For more information see section 3.

12.1 Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

Acute toxicity:

Identification	Concentration		Species	Genus
Kerosine (petroleum)	LC50	>1 - 10 mg/L (96 h)		Fish
CAS: 8008-20-6	EC50	>1 - 10 mg/L (48 h)		Crustacean
	EC50	>1 - 10 mg/L (72 h)		Algae

Chronic toxicity:

Identification	Concentration		Species	Genus
Aluminum Oxide	NOEC	0.4 mg/L	Pimephales promelas	Fish
CAS: 1344-28-1	NOEC	1.02 mg/L	Ceriodaphnia dubia	Crustacean

12.2 Persistence and degradability:

Not relevant

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

Substance-specific information:

Identification	Bioaccumulation potential	
Kerosine (petroleum)	BCF	5800
CAS: 8008-20-6	Pow Log	5.25
	Potential	Very High

12.4 Mobility in soil:

Insoluble in water

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects:

Not described

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Disposal methods:

The next characteristic per RCRA could apply to the unused product if it becomes a waste material: Ignitability. The next EPA hazardous waste number could apply: D001.
IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WASTE GENERATOR TO EVALUATE WHETHER HIS WASTES ARE HAZARDOUS BY CHARACTERISTICS OR LISTING.

Waste management (disposal and evaluation):

Follow RCRA framework and EPA regulation for to ensure that hazardous waste is managed safely and properly.Waste should not be disposed of to drains. Remind, It is the responsibility of the waste generator to evaluate whether his wastes are hazardous by characteristics or listing.See section 6 for further information about Accidental release measures.

Regulations related to waste management:

Legislation related to waste management:

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

40 CFR Solid Wastes - Part 239 through 282.
State regulatory requirements for generators may be more stringent than those in the federal program. Be sure to check the state´s policies.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport of dangerous goods by land:

With regard to 49 CFR on the Transport of Dangerous Goods:

14.1 UN number: UN1993

14.2 UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Kerosine (petroleum))

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

Labels: 3

14.4 Packing group, if applicable: III

14.5 Marine pollutant: No

14.6 Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises

Physico-Chemical properties: see section 9

Limited quantities: 5 L

49 CFR 173.150: A flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38 °C (100 °F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassed as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation is impracticable. It can be shipped as a non-hazardous material if the container is under 120 gallons.

14.7 Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code): Not relevant

Transport of dangerous goods by sea:

With regard to IMDG 42-24:

14.1 UN number: UN1993

14.2 UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Kerosine (petroleum))

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

Labels: 3

14.4 Packing group, if applicable: III

14.5 Marine pollutant: No

14.6 Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises

Special regulations: 274, 223, 955

EmS Codes: F-E, S-E

Physico-Chemical properties: see section 9

Limited quantities: 5 L

Segregation group: Not relevant

14.7 Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code): Not relevant

Transport of dangerous goods by air:

With regard to IATA/ICAO 2026:

- CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION (continued)

14.1	**UN number:**	UN1993
14.2	**UN proper shipping name:**	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Kerosine (petroleum))
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es):**	3
	Labels:	3
14.4	**Packing group, if applicable:**	III
14.5	**Marine pollutant:**	No
14.6	**Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises**	
	Physico-Chemical properties:	see section 9
14.7	**Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code):**	Not relevant

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question:

- CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE - The Hazardous Substances List: Not relevant
- California Proposition 65 (the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986) - Birth defects or other reproductive harm: Not relevant
- California Proposition 65 (the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986) - Cancer: *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- CANADA-Domestic Substances List (DSL): *Petroleum based oil (Trade secret)* ; *Aluminum Oxide (1344-28-1)* ; *Kerosine (petroleum) (8008-20-6)* ; *Lithium grease (Trade secret)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- CANADA-Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL): Not relevant
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - Reportable Quantities: Not relevant
- Hazardous Air Pollutants (Clean Air Act): Not relevant
- Massachusetts RTK - Substance List: *Aluminum Oxide (1344-28-1)* ; *Kerosine (petroleum) (8008-20-6)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- Minnesota - Hazardous substances ERTK: *Aluminum Oxide (1344-28-1)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act: *Aluminum Oxide (1344-28-1)* ; *Kerosine (petroleum) (8008-20-6)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- New York RTK - Substance list: *Aluminum Oxide (1344-28-1)* ; *Kerosine (petroleum) (8008-20-6)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- NTP (National Toxicology Program): Not relevant
- OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1096): Not relevant
- Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law: *Kerosine (petroleum) (8008-20-6)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- Protective Action Criteria (PAC) with AEGLs, ERPGs, & TEELs: *Aluminum Oxide (1344-28-1)* ; *Lithium grease (Trade secret)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- Rhode Island - Hazardous substances RTK: Not relevant
- SB-258 Cleaning Product Right to Know Act : *Kerosine (petroleum) (8008-20-6)* ; *Lithium grease (Trade secret)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) : *Petroleum based oil (Trade secret)* ; *Aluminum Oxide (1344-28-1)* ; *Kerosine (petroleum) (8008-20-6)* ; *Lithium grease (Trade secret)* ; *Titanium dioxide (aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm) (13463-67-7)*
- Toxic chemical release reporting under EPCRA section 313 (40 CFR Part 372): *Aluminum Oxide (1344-28-1)*

Specific provisions in terms of protecting people or the environment:

It is recommended to use the information provided in this safety data sheet as a foundation for conducting workplace-specific risk assessments. These assessments will help establish the appropriate risk prevention measures for handling, using, storing, and disposing of this product.

Other legislation:

Take into consideration other applicable federal, state, and local laws and local regulations.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Legislation related to safety data sheets:

This safety data sheet has been designed in accordance with Appendix d to §1910.1200 - Safety data sheets

Texts of the legislative phrases mentioned in section 2:

- CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION (continued)

H315: Causes skin irritation.
H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Texts of the legislative phrases mentioned in section 3:

The phrases indicated do not refer to the product itself; they are present merely for informative purposes and refer to the individual components which appear in section 3

29 CFR 1910.1200:

Asp. Tox. 1: H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carc. 2: H351 - Suspected of causing cancer (Inhalation).
Flam. Liq. 3: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin Irrit. 2: H315 - Causes skin irritation.
STOT SE 3: H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Advice related to training:

According to 29 CFR 1910. 1200, training on chemical hazards is necessary for employees using this product. This training will facilitate their understanding and interpretation of the safety data sheet, as well as the product label.

Principal bibliographical sources:

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA).

Abbreviations and acronyms:

IMDG: International maritime dangerous goods code
IATA: International Air Transport Association
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation
COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand
BOD5: 5-day biochemical oxygen demand
BCF: Bioconcentration factor
LD50: Lethal Dose 50
CL50: Lethal Concentration 50
EC50: Effective concentration 50
Log-POW: Octanol-water partition coefficient
Koc: Partition coefficient of organic carbon
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

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END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET