

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1.0 IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 GHS Product Identifier:** Liquid Colored Antique Concrete Stain
- 1.2 Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use:** Staining concrete
- 1.3 Supplier's Details:** DIRECT COLORS INC.
430 EAST 10TH STREET
SHAWNEE, OK 74801
INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER: 877-255-2656
- 1.4 Emergency Phone Number:** 1-800-424-9300 - CHEMTREC; Outside of U.S.: +1 703-527-3887
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2.0 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture:**
Flammable Liquid: Category 3
Aspiration Toxicant: Category 1
- 2.2 GHS Label Elements:**

Pictogram:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements:

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -- No smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground / bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye / face protection. P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish. P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up. P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY IRON OXIDE
DISPERSANT (ALIPHATIC ESTER, PROPYLENE GLYCOL)

HAZARD NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC): None as defined under 29 CFR 1900.1200.

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Flammable. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Mildly irritating to skin. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

No significant hazards.

2.3 Hazards Material Information System (United States):

NFPA Hazard ID:

Health	1
Flammability	2
Reactivity	0

HMIS Hazard ID:

Health	1*
Flammability	2
Reactivity	0

Hazard Codes: 0=Minimal Hazard, 1=Slight Hazard, 2=Moderate Hazard, 3=Serious Hazard, 4=Severe Hazard

3.0 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixtures

Component Name	CAS No.	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	64742-48-9	>99%	H226, H304, H316
Iron Oxide	1309-37-1	<1%	n/a
Dispersant (Aliphatic ester, Propylene Glycol)	57-55-6	<1%	n/a

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Concentration values may vary.

As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

4.0 FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of Necessary First-Aid Measures:

- a. **Inhalation:** Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- b. **Ingestion:** Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

- c. **Skin Contact:** Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
 - d. **Eye Contact:** Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
 - e. **General Comments: *Note to Physician:*** If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
- 4.2 Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed, If Necessary:** Contact a Poison Control Center for additional treatment information.

5.0 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- 5.1 **Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.
- 5.2 **Inappropriate Extinguishing Media:** Straight Streams of Water
- 5.3 **Fire Fighting Instructions:** Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.
- 5.4 **Unusual Fire Hazards:** Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.
- 5.5 **Hazardous Combustion Products:** Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

- 5.6 **Flash Point [Method]:** 54°C (129°F) [ASTM D-56]
- 5.7 **Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.4
- 5.8 **Autoignition Temperature:** 343°C (649°F)

6.0 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

6.2 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

- a. **For emergency responders:** Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

6.3 SPILL MANAGEMENT

- a. **Land Spill:** Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.
- b. **Water Spill:** Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.
 - i. Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

- a. **Large Spills:** Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
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7.0 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 HANDLING

Avoid contact with skin. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

- a. **Loading/Unloading Temperature:** [Ambient]
- b. **Transport Temperature:** [Ambient]
- c. **Transport Pressure:** [Ambient]
- d. **Static Accumulator:** This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

7.2 STORAGE

The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage

containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

- a. **Storage Temperature:** [Ambient]
- b. **Storage Pressure:** [Ambient]
- c. **Suitable Containers/Packing:** Tankers; Railcars; Tank Trucks; Barges; Drums
- d. **Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility):** Inorganic Zinc Coatings; Amine Epoxy; Polyamide Epoxy; Epoxy Phenolic; Neoprene; Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel
- e. **Unsuitable Materials and Coatings:** Vinyl Coatings; Natural Rubber; Butyl Rubber; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); Polystyrene

8.0 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PROTECTION INFORMATION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY		TWA	400 mg/m ³	100 ppm	n/a	OSHA Z1
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY	Vapor.	RCP-TWA	1200 mg/m ³	177 ppm	Total Hydrocarbons	ExxonMobil
IRON OXIDE		TWA	10 mg/m ³		n/a	OSHA
DISPERSANT (ALIPHATIC ESTER, PROPYLENE GLYCOL)		TWA	10 mg/m ³		n/a	OSHA

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

No biological limits allocated.

8.1 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

8.2 PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

- a. **Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

Half-face filter respirator

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are

inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

- b. Hand Protection:** Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended.

- c. Eye Protection:** If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.
- d. Skin and Body Protection:** Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

- e. Specific Hygiene Measures:** Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

8.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

9.0 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

9.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

- a. Physical State:** Liquid
- b. Form:** Clear
- c. Color:** Colorless
- d. Odor:** Odorless
- e. Odor Threshold:** N/D

9.2 IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- a. Relative Density (at 15.6 °C):** 0.758
- b. Density:** 757 kg/m³ (6.32 lbs/gal, 0.76 kg/dm³)
- c. Flammability (Solid, Gas):** N/A
- d. Flash Point [Method]:** 54°C (129°F) [ASTM D-56]
- e. Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.4
- f. Autoignition Temperature:** 343°C (649°F)
- g. Boiling Point / Range:** 180°C (356°F) - 188°C (370°F)
- h. Decomposition Temperature:** N/D
- i. Vapor Density (Air = 1):** 5.4 at 101 kPa [Calculated]
- j. Vapor Pressure:** 0.075 kPa (0.56 mm Hg) at 20 °C
- k. Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):** 0.16
- l. pH:** N/A
- m. Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):** N/D

- n. **Solubility in Water:** Negligible
- o. **Viscosity:** 1.43 cSt (1.43 mm²/sec) at 40 °C | 1.8 cSt (1.8 mm²/sec) at 25°C
- p. **Oxidizing Properties:** See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

- a. **Freezing Point:** N/D
- b. **Melting Point:** N/A
- c. **Pour Point:** -105°C (-157°F)
- d. **Molecular Weight:** 155
- e. **Hygroscopic:** No
- f. **Coefficient of Thermal Expansion:** 0.00079 V/VDEGC

10.0 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1 **REACTIVITY:** See sub-sections below.
- 10.2 **STABILITY:** Material is stable under normal conditions.
- 10.3 **CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
- 10.4 **MATERIALS TO AVOID:** Strong oxidizers
- 10.5 **HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.
- 10.6 **POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11.0 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 **Likely Routes of Exposure:** Inhalation, ingestion, eyes and skin

11.1.1 Toxicological Effects of Long Term Exposure:

- a. **Inhalation:** Minimally toxic; negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.
 - Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death.
- b. **Skin Contact:** Minimally toxic; mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure.
 - Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.
- c. **Eye Contact:** May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes.
 - Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death.
- d. **Ingestion:** Minimally toxic; may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways - based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
 - Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

11.2 Acute Toxicity:

Ingredient Name	Acute Oral LD50	Acute Dermal LD50	Acute Inhalation LC50
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	Rat – 5000 mg/kg	Rabbit – 5000 mg/kg	Rat – 5000 mg/m ³ (8 hours) (Vapor)
Iron Oxide	Rat – 5000 – 1000 mg/kg (3)	No Data Available	No Data Available
Dispersant (Aliphatic ester, Propylene Glycol)	Rat – 20,000 mg/kg	Rabbit – 20,800 mg/kg	No Data Available

12.0 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 **Ecotoxicity:** Not expected to be harmful to aquatic life

Ingredient Name	Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	Aquatic – Chronic Toxicity	21 days	Daphnia magna	NOELR \geq 1 mg/l: data for the material
	Aquatic – Acute Toxicity	96 hours	Oncorhynchus mykiss	LL0 1000 mg/l: data for similar materials
	Aquatic – Acute Toxicity	48 hours	Daphnia magna	EL0 1000 mg/l: data for similar materials
	Aquatic – Acute Toxicity	72 hours	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EL0 1000 mg/l: data for similar materials
	Aquatic – Acute Toxicity	72 hours	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOELR 1000 mg/l: data for similar materials
Iron Oxide	n/a	n/a	No Data Available	No Data Available
Dispersant (Aliphatic ester, Propylene Glycol)	Aquatic – Chronic Toxicity	48/ hours	Daphnia magna	EC50 \geq 10,000 mg/l: data for the material

12.2 Persistence, Degradability and Bioaccumulation Potential:

Ingredient Name	Media	Test Type	Duration	Test Results
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	Water	Ready Biodegradability	28 days	Percent Degraded 31.3 : similar material
Iron Oxide	n/a	n/a	No Data Available	No Data Available
Dispersant (Aliphatic ester, Propylene Glycol)	n/a	n/a	No Data Available	No Data Available

- a. **Biodegradation:** Expected to be inherently biodegradable
- b. **Hydrolysis:** Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant
- c. **Photolysis:** Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant
- d. **Atmospheric Oxidation:** Expected to degrade rapidly in air

12.3 Mobility: Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

12.4 Other Ecological Information:

- a. **VOC (EPA Method 24):** 6.334 lbs/gal

13.0 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

13.1 Disposal Recommendations: Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

13.2 Regulatory Disposal Information: RCRA Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.

13.3 Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC

ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

14.0 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 LAND (DOT)

- a. **Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
- b. **Hazard Class & Division:** COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID
- c. **ID Number:** 1268
- d. **Packing Group:** III
- e. **ERG Number:** 128
- f. **Label(s):** NONE
- g. **Transport Document Name:** UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, PG III

Footnote: The flash point of this material is greater than 100°F. Regulatory classification of this material varies. DOT: Flammable liquid or combustible liquid. OSHA: Combustible liquid. IATA/IMO: Flammable liquid. This material is not regulated under 49 CFR in a container of 119 gallon capacity or less when transported solely by land, as long as the material is not a hazardous waste, a marine pollutant, or specifically listed as a hazardous substance.

14.2 LAND (TDG)

- a. **Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
- b. **Hazard Class & Division:** 3
- c. **UN Number:** 1268
- d. **Packing Group:** III

14.3 SEA (IMDG)

- a. **Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
- b. **Hazard Class & Division:** 3
- c. **EMS Number:** F-E, S-E
- d. **UN Number:** 1268
- e. **Packing Group:** III
- f. **Marine Pollutant:** No
- g. **Label(s):** 3
- h. **Transport Document Name:** UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, PG III, (54°C c.c.)

14.3 AIR (IATA)

- a. **Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
 - b. **Hazard Class & Division:** 3
 - c. **UN Number:** 1268
 - d. **Packing Group:** III
 - e. **Label(s) / Mark(s):** 3
 - f. **Transport Document Name:** UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, PG III
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15.0 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: This material is considered hazardous in accordance with OSHA HazCom 2012, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

15.2 Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECS, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

- 15.3 EPCRA SECTION 302:** This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.
- 15.4 CERCLA:** This material is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Contact local authorities to determine if other reporting requirements apply.
- 15.5 CWA / OPA:** This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on either surface water, or in waterways/sewers which lead to surface water, must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.
- 15.6 SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES:** Fire. Immediate Health. Delayed Health.
- 15.7 SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY:** This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.
- 15.8 The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:** None.

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = ACGIH ALL	2 = ACGIH A1	3 = ACGIH A2	4 = OSHA Z
5 = TSCA 4	6 = TSCA 5a2	7 = TSCA 5e	8 = TSCA 6
9 = TSCA 12b	10 = CA P65 CARC	11 = CA P65 REPRO	12 = CA RTK
13 = IL RTK	14 = LA RTK	15 = MI 293	16 = MN RTK
17 = NJ RTK	18 = PA RTK	19 = RI RTK	

Code key: CARC=Carcinogen; REPRO=Reproductive

16.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 3

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1

H316: Causes mild skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 3

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Updates made in accordance with implementation of GHS requirements.

Created June 21st, 2016 - The regulatory information provided is not intended to be comprehensive. Other federal, state and local regulations may apply to this material.

Disclaimer: This information is believed to be accurate and represents the most current information available to us at this time. However, we make no warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users of this material should determine, by independent investigation, the suitability of the information provided for their exact uses. In no event shall Direct Colors be liable for any claims, losses, or damages or for lost profits or any special, direct, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Direct Colors has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

LAST PAGE
