Tapecoat Envirotape

Chase Corporation - Tapecoat Division

Chemwatch: **32225-65**
Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: **28/08/2026**
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S.GHS.USA.EN.E.B

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Tapecoat Envirotape
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	ENVIRO

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**Chase Corporation - Tapecoat Division**
Address	1527 Lyons Street, Evanston 60201 IL United States of America
Telephone	1 800 543-3458
Fax	Not Available
Website	info@chasecorp.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**Chemtrec**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**1-800-424-9300 (US)**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**(+1)703-527-3887 (outside the US)**

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Non hazardous

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9003-27-4	20-30	isobutylene homopolymer
8009-03-8.	20-30	petrolatum
14807-96-6	10-20	talc
Not Available	10-20	proprietary ingredients
112945-52-5	<5	silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free
9002-88-4	<5	polyethylene
13701-59-2	<1	barium metaborate
1318-59-8	<1	chlorite
16389-88-1	<1	dolomite
546-93-0	<1	magnesium carbonate
68784-69-0	<1	bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer
Not Available	Balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: • Wash out immediately with water. • If irritation continues, seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. • Generally not applicable.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: • Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. • Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. • Transport to hospital, or doctor. For thermal burns: • Decontaminate area around burn. • Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin) • Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. • Use compresses if running water is not available. • Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. • Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. • Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin) • Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. • Use compresses if running water is not available. • Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. • Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. • Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort): • Lay the person flat. • Elevate feet about 12 inches. • Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. • Cover the person with coat or blanket. • Seek medical assistance. For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the mean time: • Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. • Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. • Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. • To prevent shock see above. • For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. • Have a person with a facial burn sit up. • Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives. • Generally not applicable.
Inhalation	• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

	• Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. • Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. • Generally not applicable.
Ingestion	• Generally not applicable.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. • Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. • **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. • Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: • carbon monoxide (CO) • carbon dioxide (CO2) silicon dioxide (SiO2) metal oxides • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	• Clean up all spills immediately. • Secure load if safe to do so. • Bundle/collect recoverable product. • Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. • Clear area of personnel. • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. • Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. • Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. • Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. • Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. • Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).

Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	• Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area.

	• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. • **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. • **DO NOT** allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes.
Other information	• Store in original containers. • Keep containers securely sealed. • No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. • Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. • Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. • Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
Storage incompatibility	The substance may be or contains a "metalloid" The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron,silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine. Unlike most metals, most metalloids are amphoteric- that is they can act as both an acid and a base. For instance, arsenic forms not only salts such as arsenic halides, by the reaction with certain strong acid, but it also forms arsenites by reactions with strong bases. Most metalloids have a multiplicity of oxidation states or valences. Diisobutylene: • may form unstable or explosive peroxides • is incompatible with strong acids, strong oxidisers • flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity · **CARE**: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire. · Oil leaks in a pressurized circuit may result in a fine flammable spray (the lower flammability limit for oil mist is reached for a concentration of about 45 g/m3 · Autoignition temperatures may be significantly lower under particular conditions (slow oxidation on finely divided materials.. • Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	isobutylene homopolymer	Butenes, all isomers	250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	petrolatum	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	petrolatum	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Soapstone	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (not containing asbestos)	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (containing asbestos)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use asbestos limit
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	talc	Talc: Containing no asbestos fibers (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	talc	Talc: Containing asbestos fibers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	A1
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	talc	Talc (containing no asbestos and less than 1% quartz) - respirable	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	talc	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	talc	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polyethylene	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polyethylene	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polyethylene	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polyethylene	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	polyethylene	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	barium metaborate	Barium and soluble compounds, as Ba	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	barium metaborate	Borate compounds, inorganic (Inhalable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	A4
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	barium metaborate	Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	chlorite	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	chlorite	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	chlorite	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	chlorite	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	chlorite	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	magnesium carbonate	Magnesite- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	magnesium carbonate	Magnesite- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	magnesium carbonate	Magnesite - total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	magnesium carbonate	Magnesite - respirable	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	magnesium carbonate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	magnesium carbonate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
petrolatum	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
polyethylene	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
barium metaborate	2.4 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3
magnesium carbonate	45 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment. Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

	Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. • Safety glasses with side shields. • Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] • Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	• Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. • When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves. • Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	• Overalls. • P.V.C apron. • Barrier cream. • Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown solid tape with characteristic odour.

Physical state	Article	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	~0.85
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	260
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	360	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	101.7	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**Total VOC %w/w**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapours, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itching eyes, coughing, sore throat. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. • Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. • **CAUTION:** Vapours may be irritating.
Ingestion	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material is not expected to produce harmful effects following ingestion based on the available information. However, the material may still cause adverse health effects following ingestion, particularly in individuals with pre-existing organ damage (e.g. liver or kidney impairment). Gastrointestinal discomfort may occur and may result in nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting, ingestion of incidental quantities should be avoided, and good hygiene practices should be followed to prevent ingestion.
Skin Contact	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material is not classified as a skin irritant under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. When patches containing undiluted material were applied to human volunteers, some reported a burning sensation. No skin irritation was evident on the following day. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the material is not classified as an eye irritant under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Tapecoat Envirotape	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

isobutylene homopolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]

petrolatum	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg [1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]

talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.1 mg/l4h [1]	Skin (Human): 300ug/3D - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg [1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]

silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg [2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg [2]	

polyethylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	

barium metaborate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3.54 mg/l4h [1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 530 mg/kg [1]	

chlorite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

	Not Available	Not Available
dolomite	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium carbonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***	

talc	The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin. When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. After ingestion, there is limited accumulation of SAS in body tissues and rapid elimination occurs. Intestinal absorption has not been calculated, but appears to be insignificant in animals and humans. SASs injected subcutaneously are subjected to rapid dissolution and removal. There is no indication of metabolism of SAS in animals or humans based on chemical structure and available data. In contrast to crystalline silica, SAS is soluble in physiological media and the soluble chemical species that are formed are eliminated via the urinary tract without modification. Both the mammalian and environmental toxicology of SASs are significantly influenced by the physical and chemical properties, particularly those of solubility and particle size. SAS has no acute intrinsic toxicity by inhalation. Adverse effects, including suffocation, that have been reported were caused by the presence of high numbers of respirable particles generated to meet the required test atmosphere. These results are not representative of exposure to commercial SASs and should not be used for human risk assessment. Though repeated exposure of the skin may cause dryness and cracking, SAS is not a skin or eye irritant, and it is not a sensitiser. Repeated-dose and chronic toxicity studies confirm the absence of toxicity when SAS is swallowed or upon skin contact. Long-term inhalation of SAS caused some adverse effects in animals (increases in lung inflammation, cell injury and lung collagen content), all of which subsided after exposure. Numerous repeated-dose, subchronic and chronic inhalation toxicity studies have been conducted with SAS in a number of species, at airborne concentrations ranging from 0.5 mg/m3 to 150 mg/m3. Lowest-observed adverse effect levels (LOAELs) were typically in the range of 1 to 50 mg/m3. When available, the no-observed adverse effect levels (NOAELs) were between 0.5 and 10 mg/m3. The difference in values may be explained by different particle size, and therefore the number of particles administered per unit dose. In general, as particle size decreases so does the NOAEL/LOAEL. Neither inhalation nor oral administration caused neoplasms (tumours). SAS is not mutagenic in vitro. No genotoxicity was detected in in vivo assays. SAS does not impair development of the foetus. Fertility was not specifically studied, but the reproductive organs in long-term studies were not affected. For Synthetic Amorphous Silica (SAS) Repeated dose toxicity Oral (rat), 2 weeks to 6 months, no significant treatment-related adverse effects at doses of up to 8% silica in the diet. Inhalation (rat), 13 weeks, Lowest Observed Effect Level (LOEL) =1.3 mg/m3 based on mild reversible effects in the lungs. Inhalation (rat), 90 days, LOEL = 1 mg/m3 based on reversible effects in the lungs and effects in the nasal cavity. For silane treated synthetic amorphous silica: Repeated dose toxicity: oral (rat), 28-d, diet, no significant treatment-related adverse effects at the doses tested. There is no evidence of cancer or other long-term respiratory health effects (for example, silicosis) in workers employed in the manufacture of SAS. Respiratory symptoms in SAS workers have been shown to correlate with smoking but not with SAS exposure, while serial pulmonary function values and chest radiographs are not adversely affected by long-term exposure to SAS.
barium metaborate	Oral (rat) LD50: 850mg/kg Eye (human): Irritant
petrolatum	Dermal (rabbit) TDLo: 100 ml/kg/30D-I Tumorigenic effects. "Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested. Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as “paraffinoma” have been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes. Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer.
polyethylene	polyethylene pyrolyzate For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. The physical and chemical properties make it unlikely that significant absorption into the body will occur. There are also no functional groups on PAO molecules that are biologically active. PAOs also have low volatility, so that exposure is unlikely to occur by inhalation. The high viscosity of these substances also makes it hard to generate a high concentration of breathable particles in air. Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs have relatively low acute toxicity. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs show low repeat dose toxicity – some increased scaling of the skin occurred, with skin inflammation, after exposure at high doses. Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing suggested that application of PAO to skin did not impair reproductive performance. Genetic toxicity: Testing has not shown any evidence that PAOs cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations. Cancer-causing potentials: Animal testing has not shown any propensity to cause tumours. While alpha-olefin polymers have similar properties to mineral oils, they do not contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or other known cancer-causing materials. Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain.
bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into

	contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics. Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. Results suggest that the 4-hydroxyl group of the A-phenyl ring and the B-phenyl ring of BPA derivatives are required for these hormonal activities, and substituents at the 3,5-positions of the phenyl rings and the bridging alkyl moiety markedly influence the activities. Bisphenols promoted cell proliferation and increased the synthesis and secretion of cell type-specific proteins. When ranked by proliferative potency, the longer the alkyl substituent at the bridging carbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal cell yield; the most active compound contained two propyl chains at the bridging carbon. Bisphenols with two hydroxyl groups in the para position and an angular configuration are suitable for appropriate hydrogen bonding to the acceptor site of the oestrogen receptor. In vitro cell models were used to evaluate the ability of 22 bisphenols (BPs) to induce or inhibit estrogenic and androgenic activity. BPA, Bisphenol AF (BPAF), bisphenol Z (BPZ), bisphenol C (BPC), tetramethyl bisphenol A (TMBPA), bisphenol S (BPS), bisphenol E (BPE), 4,4-bisphenol F (4,4-BPF), bisphenol AP (BPAP), bisphenol B (BPB), tetrachlorobisphenol A (TCBPA), and benzylparaben (PHBB) induced estrogen receptor (ER)alpha and/or ERbeta-mediated activity. With the exception of BPS, TCBPA, and PHBB, these same BPs were also androgen receptor (AR) antagonists. Only 3 BPs were found to be ER antagonists. Bisphenol P (BPP) selectively inhibited ERbeta-mediated activity and 4-(4-phenylmethoxyphenyl)sulfonylphenol (BPS-MPE) and 2,4-bisphenol S (2,4-BPS) selectively inhibited ERalpha-mediated activity. None of the BPs induced AR-mediated activity. for diisobutylene (2,4,4-trimethylpentene) (DIB): The substance is of low acute oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity in animals (LD50 values of greater than 2000 mg/kg bw for the oral and dermal routes with no specific signs of toxicity; LC50 values of ca. 30 mg/L/4 hrs in rats), but aspiration was considered a significant hazard for C6-C14 olefins. DIB is slightly irritating to the skin and eyes of rabbits, and has been shown to irritate human nasal mucosa and throat at a concentration of 0.47 mg/L. Three out of 20 test animals were tested positive in a skin sensitisation test according to OECD TG 406 (maximisation test according to Magnusson and Kligman). Data on the sensitisation potential in humans were not available. Liver and kidneys are the main target organs after repeated exposure of rats to DIB. In a modern 28-day oral guideline study, increased absolute and relative liver weights (in both sexes) and kidney weights (in males only) were found at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL in this study was at 300 mg/kg bw/day, whilst the LOAEL for male rats in an oral screening study according to OECD TG 421 was at 100 mg/kg bw/day based on increased kidney weights and alpha-2u globulin nephropathy. No reliable studies were available for the respiratory and dermal routes of exposure. No data was available on the genotoxicity of DIB in humans. DIB was tested negative in an Ames test which was performed according to current guidelines with and without a metabolic activation system. In an earlier study, DIB (erroneously also called 2,2,4-trimethylpentene-1 in the publication) showed a "very low activity". Due to limitations in reporting, this result is, however, difficult to interpret. No clastogenic activity was found in an ***in vitro*** cytogenetic test performed on human lymphocytes according to current guidelines. However, these negative findings have to be evaluated with caution. The compound may be epoxidized by liver microsomal enzyme activity. This renders the earlier slightly positive results of a study plausible. Thus, the negative results in the more recent ***in vitro*** genotoxicity tests may be false negatives and need to be repeated because it is not clear whether these tests have been performed under conditions that avoid evaporation of the volatile test compound. There were no ***in vivo*** studies available to corroborate these negative findings. There were no epidemiology data or data from animal carcinogenicity studies with DIB available. However, DIB induced alpha2u-globulin nephropathy in male rats, similarly to the structural analogue 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, which was shown to be a renal tumour promoter specifically in male rats. A reproductive toxicity screening test was performed according to OECD TG 421 with oral administration of DIB to CD rats during pre-mating, mating, gestation and until lactation day 4. There were no indications for an adverse effect on reproductive performance, peri- and post-natal viability and performance of offspring (NOAEL: 1000 mg/kg bw/day). .
talc & barium metaborate	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
talc & polyethylene	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
isobutylene homopolymer & talc & chlorite & dolomite & bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer & bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Tapecoat Envirotape

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE

	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

isobutylene homopolymer					
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE	
LC50	96h	Fish	>5600mg/L	4	

petrolatum				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

talc				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Algae or other aquatic plants	918.089mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7202.7mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	89581.016mg/l	2

silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

polyethylene				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

barium metaborate				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	20.3mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	62mg/l	2

chlorite				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

dolomite				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

magnesium carbonate				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>18.5mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.5mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2120mg/l	2

bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer				
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW	LOW
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
magnesium carbonate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 17.14)
petrolatum	LOW (LogKOW = 12.05)
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 17.04)
magnesium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 10.08)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
polyethylene	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
magnesium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	• Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. • Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. • **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. • It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. • In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. • Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. • Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. • Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. • Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
isobutylene homopolymer	Not Applicable
petrolatum	Not Applicable
talc	Not Applicable
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Not Applicable
polyethylene	Not Applicable
barium metaborate	Not Applicable
chlorite	Not Applicable
dolomite	Not Applicable
magnesium carbonate	Not Applicable
bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
isobutylene homopolymer	Not Applicable
petrolatum	Not Applicable
talc	Not Applicable
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Not Applicable
polyethylene	Not Applicable
barium metaborate	Not Applicable
chlorite	Not Applicable
dolomite	Not Applicable
magnesium carbonate	Not Applicable
bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

PETROLATUM IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

TALC IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED, CRYSTALLINE FREE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

POLYETHYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

BARIUM METABORATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial

CHLORITE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

DOLOMITE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

BISPHENOL A, / ISOBUTYLENE/ STYRENE COPOLYMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Available

US. EPCRA SECTION 313 TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Available

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (chlorite)
Canada - DSL	No (chlorite)
Canada - NDSL	No (isobutylene homopolymer, petrolatum, talc, silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free, polyethylene, barium metaborate, chlorite, magnesium carbonate, bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer)
China - IECSC	Yes
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (isobutylene homopolymer, petrolatum, talc, silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free, polyethylene, barium metaborate, chlorite, dolomite, magnesium carbonate, bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free, polyethylene)
Japan - ENCS	No (talc, chlorite, dolomite, bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer)
Korea - KECI	No (bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer)

New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (isobutylene homopolymer, petrolatum, talc, polyethylene, barium metaborate, dolomite, magnesium carbonate, bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer); No (silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free, chlorite)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (chlorite, bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (barium metaborate, chlorite, bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (isobutylene homopolymer, petrolatum, talc, silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free, polyethylene, barium metaborate, chlorite, dolomite, magnesium carbonate, bisphenol A, / isobutylene/ styrene copolymer)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	31/08/2026
Initial Date	28/08/2026

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1	28/08/2026	Hazards identification - Classification

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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