



FY2024 SDS Binder

Section 51

Oatey Plumbers Putty

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Oatey Plumbers Putty

Oatey Co.

Version No: 2.4

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 05/11/2023

Print Date: 05/11/2023

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Oatey Plumbers Putty |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | 31166, 311662, 31166L, 31167W, 48003, 480031, 31170, 31174, 48004 |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Plumbing Mastic |
|--------------------------|-----------------|

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

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Oatey Co. |
| Address | 20600 Emerald Parkway, Cleveland, OH 44135 United States Ohio 44135 United States |
| Telephone | 216-267-7100 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | oatey.com |
| Email | info@oatey.com |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1-877-740-5015 (Emergency First Aid) |

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Classification | Not Applicable |
|----------------|----------------|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

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Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 1317-65-3* | 60-90 | <u>calcium carbonate</u> |
| 64742-52-5* | 5-30 | <u>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic</u> |
| 14808-60-7* | <2 | <u>silica crystalline - quartz</u> |
| 14807-96-6* | 1-5 | <u>Talc</u> |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately give a glass of water.▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

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.

Continued...

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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|----------------------|-------------|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Department 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. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | May emit corrosive fumes. |

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Sweep up, shovel up or ▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Recover product wherever possible. ▶ IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ▶ ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal 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 contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are |
|---------------|--|

Continued...

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| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | maintained. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). ▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | None known |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | calcium carbonate | Limestone- Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | calcium carbonate | Limestone- Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | calcium carbonate | Marble- Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | calcium carbonate | Calcium Carbonate- Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | calcium carbonate | Calcium Carbonate- Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | calcium carbonate | Marble- Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | calcium carbonate | Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust | 15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | calcium carbonate | Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate - respirable | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Marble - respirable | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Limestone - respirable | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate - total | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|--|---|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Marble - total | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Limestone - total | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | silica crystalline - quartz | Quartz - respirable | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica: Crystalline: Quartz (Respirable) | 10 (%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m3 / 250 (%SiO ₂ +5) mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica, crystalline (as respirable dust) | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Ca; See Appendix A |
| 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 | 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-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): Soapstone | 20 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 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 |

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- ▶ Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- ▶ Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- ▶ If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
 - ▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
 - ▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.


| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|--|------------------------------|
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
|------------------------|------------------------|

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| | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
| <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | | |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ 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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] | |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below | |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. | |
| Body protection | See Other protection below | |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit. | |

Respiratory protection

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

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|---------------|
| Appearance | Off-white putty | | |
| Physical state | Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.87 |
| Odour | Slight | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |

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| | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | >26737.968 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | >100 | 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 Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 20 |

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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. |
| Eye | Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation. |
| Chronic | Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis. In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that 'carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs.' (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) |

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

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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

| Oatey Plumbers Putty | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium carbonate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | ErC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| silica crystalline - quartz | 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 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 89581.016mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7202.7mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 720h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 918.089mg/l | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) |
|------------------------------|---|

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▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

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

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|--|---------------|
| calcium carbonate | Not Available |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | Not Available |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Available |
| Talc | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--|---------------|
| calcium carbonate | Not Available |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | Not Available |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Available |
| Talc | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists**

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
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
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 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

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Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens

US NIOSH Carcinogen List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Carcinogens Listing

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

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

Talc is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US NIOSH Carcinogen List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

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

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 | Yes |

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)


None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

Continued...

Oatey Plumbers Putty

 **WARNING: WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **silica crystalline**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--|
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Legend: | <i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i> |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 05/11/2023 |
| Initial Date | 07/06/2021 |

Other information

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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