SDS

Safety Data Sheet

Blaster Surface Shield - Black

1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: Blaster Surface Shield - Black
SDS Number: 02
Product Code: 128-SS-BLK
Revision Date: 6/25/2024
Version: 1
Chemical Family: Oil Blend
Product Description: Light rust preventative
Product Use: Use as recieved at ambient or elevated temperatures.
Instructions: NOTE: The information contained herein is accurate to the best of our knowledge. The product is intended to be used as recieved. The Blaster Corporation does not suggest or guarantee that any hazards listed herein are the only ones which exist. The Blaster Corporation provides this information as guidance for providing personal protection to your employees. The user has the sole responsibility to determine the suitability of the materials for any use and the manner of use contemplated. The user must meet all applicable safety and health standards.

Supplier Details: The Blaster Corporation
8500 Sweet Valley Drive Valley View, Ohio, 44125 USA

Phone: T (216)901-5800 F (216)901-5801
Web: www.blastercorp.com
Emergency: Chemtrec 800-424-9300

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS Classification in Accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):
Health, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, 2 B

GHS Label Elements, Including Precautionary Statements

GHS Signal Word: WARNING

GHS Hazard Pictograms:

No GHS pictograms indicated for this product

GHS Hazard Statements:

H320 - Causes eye irritation

GHS Precautionary Statements:

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.
P302 + P350 - IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do Continue rinsing.
P264 - Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Chemical Ingredients:

CAS#	%	Chemical Name:
64742-52-5	45-65%	Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic
8009-03-8	7-12%	Petrolatum
68424-43-1	1-10%	Fatty acids, lanolin
8020-84-6	7-13%	Wool wax
0	18-25%	Non-Hazardous
1333-86-4	<2%	Carbon black

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye Contact:	Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Ingestion:	Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid.

Eye Contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Call a poison control center immediately.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Overexposure to vapors may result in respiratory tract irritation, coughing, nausea, or headaches. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.
Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	>300 F
Flash Point Method:	Seta Flash Closed Cup
Burning Rate:	N/A
Autoignition Temp:	N/A
LEL:	N/A
UEL:	N/A

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe) This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate

hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purpose

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant. Material can create slippery conditions.

Environmental Precautions: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations. Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions:

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not use pressure to empty drums. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Material can create slippery conditions.

Storage Requirements:

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. "Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Storage:
Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls:

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls:The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment:

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

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical, and oil resistant clothing is recommended. Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

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

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC
US. ACGIH - TWA 5 mg/m3 Inhalable fraction.
OSHA PEL - 5 mg/m3 PETROLEUM OIL

Carbon black cas#:(1333-86-4)

TWA	3.5 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
TWA	3.5 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
TWA	3.5 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
TWA	3.5 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
TWA	0.1 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
Potential Occupational Carcinogen		
Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)		

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Black grease-like
Physical State:	Liquid
Odor:	light cedar

Odor Threshold:	N/A
Molecular Formula:	N/A
Particle Size:	N/A
Solubility:	Insoluble in water
Spec Grav./Density:	0.86
Softening Point:	N/A
Viscosity:	N/A
Percent Volatile:	N/A
Saturated Vapor Concentration:	N/A
Boiling Point:	>600 °F
Freezing/Melting Pt.:	N/A
Flammability:	N/A
Flash Point:	>300 °F
Partition Coefficient:	N/A
Octanol:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Vapor Density:	HEAVIER THAN AIR
pH:	N/A
Evap. Rate:	(>1 (n-BUTYL ACETATE = 1)
Molecular weight:	N/A
Auto-Ignition Temp:	N/A
Decomp Temp:	N/A
UFL/LFL:	N/A

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Minimal hazard
Chemical Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, spark, and open flame
Materials to Avoid:	Strong Oxidizing Agents
Hazardous Decomposition:	Combustion will produce Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and nitrogen-oxygen compounds.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC 64742-52-5
Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. However, this product does not currently meet the criteria for classification.
Skin contact Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
Eye contact May be irritating to eyes.
Ingestion May cause gastrointestinal discomfort if swallowed. Do not induce vomiting. Vomiting may increase risk of product aspiration.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Not available.
Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity Not classified.
Skin corrosion/irritation Not classified. May cause defatting of the skin, but is neither an irritant nor a sensitizer.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Not classified.
Respiratory sensitization Not classified.
Skin sensitization Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity Non-mutagenic based on Modified Ames Assay.
Carcinogenicity This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA. Meets EU requirement of less than 3% (w/w) DMSO extract for total polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) using IP 346.
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity Not listed.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052) Not regulated.
US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens Not listed.
Reproductive toxicity Contains no ingredient listed as toxic to reproduction
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.
Aspiration hazard Not classified.
Chronic effects Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation of the skin.

Petrolatum 8009-03-8
No evidence of harmful effects from available information.
LD 50 oral rat : > 5000 mg/kg
LD dermal rat > 2000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity
Conclusion/Summary : Very low toxicity to humans or animals.
Irritation/Corrosion
Skin : The mixture is not an irritant for the skin.
Eyes : The mixture is not an irritant for eyes.
Respiratory : No inhalation irritancy studies have been performed on the mixture.
Based on the composition as indicated in section 3, it is not likely that this mixture will cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
Sensitisation
Skin : No sensitization studies have been performed on the mixture. Based on the composition as indicated in section 3, it's not likely that the mixture will cause sensitisation by skin contact
Respiratory : No inhalation irritancy studies have been performed on the mixture. Based on the composition as indicated in section 3, it is not likely that this mixture will cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
Mutagenicity: Not applicable.
Carcinogenicity: Not classified or listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, EU and ACGIH.
Reproductive toxicity: Not applicable.
Teratogenicity: Not applicable.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Not available.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Not available.
Aspiration hazard: Not available.

Lanolin Fatty Acids 68424-43-1 / Wool wax 8020-84-6
Acute toxicity: No data available
Skin corrosion/irritation: Unlikely to cause skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: May irritate eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available
Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available
Carcinogenicity: No data available
Reproductive toxicity: No data available
STOT-single exposure: No data available
STOT-repeated exposure: No data available
Aspiration toxicity: No data available

Calcium Organic Mixture Confidential
Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact):
Eye contact, Skin contact, Inhalation of mist, Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: No data available
Delayed and Immediate Effects:
Ingestion Toxicity: Estimated to be >5.0 g/Kg; practically non-toxic
Skin Contact: Can cause minor skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.
Inhalation Toxicity: No data available
Eye Contact: Mild eye irritant.
Sensitization: None known
Mutagenicity: No data
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: No data available
Carcinogenicity: There are no carcinogenic ingredients present at or over 0.1%.
STOT-single exposure: No data available
STOT-repeated exposure: No data available
Aspiration toxicity: No data available

Carbon black cas#:(1333-86-4)
Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 8,000 mg/kg Method: Equivalent to OECD Test Guideline 401 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-icity **Skin corrosion/irritation**
Species: Rabbit
Method: Equivalent to OECD Test Guideline 404 Result: not irritating

Remarks: . Oedema
= 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 4) Erythema
= 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 4)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Species: Rabbit Result: not irritating
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405 Remarks: .
Cornea
= 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 4) Iris
= 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 2) Conjunctiva
= 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 3) Chemosis
= 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 4)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Test Type: Buehler Test
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: not sensitizing to the skin
Remarks: No evidence of sensitization was found in animals. No cases of sensitization in humans have been reported.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity in vitro:Remarks: Carbon Black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolu- bility. When tested, however, results for Carbon Black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of Carbon Black can, however, contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hy- drocarbons (PAHs). A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to Car- bon Black and not bioavailable 5).
Genotoxicity in vivo:Remarks: In an experimental investigation, mutational chang- es in the hprt gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to Carbon Black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of "lung overload" which led to chronic inflammation and re- lease of genotoxic oxygen species.Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment:Not a mutagenIn vivo mutagenicity in rats is occurring by mechanisms sec- ondary to a threshold effect and a consequence of "lung over- load" which led to chronic inflammation and release of geno- toxic oxygen species. This mechanism is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and, thus, Carbon Black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 2 years Remarks: no tumoursSpecies: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 2 years Remarks: lungs / inflammation, fibrosis, tumoursRemarks: exposure under overload conditionsRemarks: Note: Tumours in the rat lung are considered to be related to the "particle overload phenomenon" rather than to a specific chemical effect of carbon black itself in the lung. These effects in rats have been reported in many studies on other poorly soluble inorganic particles and appear to be rat specific. Tumours have not been observed in other species (i.e., mouse and hamster) for carbon black or other poorly soluble particles under similar circumstances and study conditions.**Reproductive toxicity**

Effects on fertility:Remarks: No experimental studies on effects of Carbon Black on fertility and reproduction have been located. However, based on the toxicokinetics data, Carbon Black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific chemical-physical proper- ties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or foetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects of Carbon Black to fertility/reproduction are expected. No effects have been reported in long-term animal studies.

Effects on foetal develop- ment:Remarks: No experimental studies on effects of Carbon Black on foetal development have been located. However, based on the toxicokinetics data, Carbon Black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific chemical-physical properties (insolu- bility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or foetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects of Car- bon Black to foetal development are expected.Reproductive toxicity - As- sessment:Not a reproductive toxin Not a teratogen

STOT - single exposure

Remarks: Based on the information available, organ-specific toxicity is not to be expected after one single exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure

Remarks: Effects in the rat lung are considered to be related to the "lung overload phenomenon" 1 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9) rather than to a specific chemical effect of Carbon Black itself in the lung. These effects in rats have been reported in many studies on other poorly soluble inorganic parti- cles.Remarks: Based on the information available, organ-specific toxicity is not to be expected after repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Species: Rat NOAEC: 1 mg/m3 Application Route: inhalation (respirable fraction) Exposure time: 90 d Target Organs: lungs / inflammation, hyperplasia, fibrosisSpecies: Mouse NOEL: 137 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 2 yrSpecies: Rat NOEL: 52 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 2 yr

Aspiration toxicity

No aspiration toxicity classification

Experience with human exposure

General Information:In 1995 IARC concluded, "There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of Carbon Black." Based on rat inhalation studies IARC concluded that there is "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of Carbon Black," IARC's overall evaluation was that "Carbon Black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)." This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which require such a classification if one animal species exhibits carcino- genicity in two or more studies. Lung tumours in rats are the result of exposure under "lung overload" conditions. The de- velopment of lung tumours in rats is specific to this species. Mouse and hamster showed no carcinogenicity in similar stud- ies.In 2006 IARC re-affirmed its 1995 classification of Carbon Black as, Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans).Overall, as a result of the detailed epidemiological investiga- tions, no causative link between Carbon Black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated. This view is consistent with the IARC evaluation in 2006. Furthermore, several epidemiological and clinical studies of workers in the Carbon Black production industries show no evidence of clini- cally significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to Carbon Black. No dose response relationship was observed in workers exposed to Carbon Black.Applying the rules of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS, e.g. UN `Purple Book´ , EU CLP Regulation) the results of repeated dose toxicity and carcinogenicity studies in animals do not lead to classification of Carbon Black for Specific target organ toxicity (Repeated exposure) and carcinogenicity. UN GHS says, that even if adverse effects are seen in animal studies or in-vitro tests, no classification is needed if the mechanism or mode of action is not relevant to humans. 2) The European CLP Regulation also mentions, that no classification is indicated, if the mechanism is not relevant to humans. 3) Furthermore, the CLP guidance on classification and labelling states, that „lung overload" in animals is listed under mechanism not relevant to humans. 4)Results of epidemiological studies of Carbon Black production workers suggest that cumulative exposure to Carbon Black may result in small decrements in lung function. A recent U.S. respiratory morbidity study suggested a 27 ml decline in FEV1 from a 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period. An older European investigation suggested that expo- sure to 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) of Carbon Black over a 40-year working lifetime would result in a 48 ml decline in FEV1. However, the estimates from both studies were only of borderline statistical significance. Normal age-related decline over a similar period of time would be approximately 1200 ml.The relationship between other respiratory symptoms and exposure to Carbon Black is even less clear. In the U.S. study, 9% of the highest exposure group (in contrast to 5% of the unexposed group) reported symptoms consistent with chronic bronchitis. In the European study, methodological limitations in the administration of the questionnaire limit the conclusions that can be drawn about reported symptoms. This study, however, indicated a link between Carbon Black and small opacities on chest films, with negligible effects on lung function.A study on Carbon Black production workers in the UK 10) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plants studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of Carbon Black. Thus, the authors did not consider the in- creased risk in lung cancer to be due to Carbon Black expo- sure. A German study of Carbon Black workers at one plant11 &12 & 13 & 14) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the 2001 UK study 10), found no association with Carbon Black exposure. In contrast, a large US study 15) of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in Carbon Black production workers. Based upon these studies, the Feb- ruary 2006 Working Group at IARC concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate. 1)Since this IARC evaluation of Carbon Black, Sorahan and Harrington 16) re-analyzed the UK study data using an alter- native exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with Carbon Black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney 17 & 18) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between Carbon Black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative expo- sure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington 16) . Morfeld and McCunney 19) applied a Bayesian approach to unravel the role of uncontrolled confounders and identified smoking and prior exposure to occupational carcinogens received be- fore being hired in the Carbon Black industry as main causes of the observed lung cancer excess risk.Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causa- tive link between Carbon Black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated. This view is consistent with the IARC evaluation in 2006.Several epidemiological and clinical studies of workers in the Carbon Black production industries show no evidence of clini- cally significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to Carbon Black.No dose response relationship was observed in workers ex- posed to Carbon Black.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
Persistence and degradability Not inherently biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water solubility of this product.
Mobility in soil Not available.
Other adverse effects No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of spilled material in accordance with state and local regulations for waste that is non-hazardous by Federal definition. Note that this information applies to the material as manufactured; processing, use, or contamination may make this information inappropriate, inaccurate, or incomplete. Note that this handling and disposal information may also apply to empty containers, liners and rinsate. State or local regulations or restrictions are complex and may differ from federal regulations. This information is intended as an aid to proper handling and disposal; the final responsibility for handling and disposal is with the owner of the waste.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not Regulated by D.O.T., PGIII

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

[%] RQ (CAS#) Substance - Reg Codes

[45-65%] Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (64742-52-5) NJHS, TSCA

[7-12%] Petrolatum (8009-03-8) TSCA

[1-10%] Fatty acids, lanolin (68424-43-1) TSCA

[7-13%] Wool wax (8020-84-6) TSCA

[18-25%] Non-Hazardous (0)

[<2%] Carbon black (1333-86-4) MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, PROP65, TSCA, TXAIR

WARNING This product can expose you to chemicals including Carbon black (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

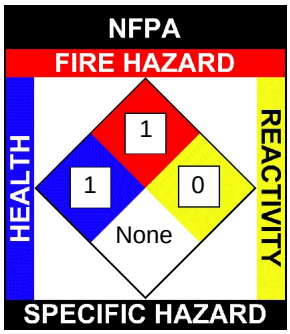
Regulatory Code Legend

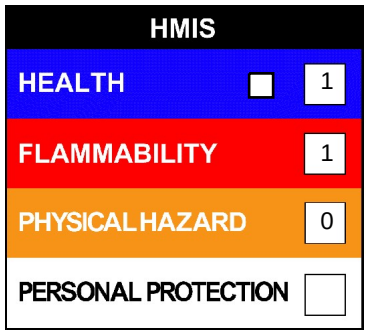
NJHS = NJ Right-to-Know Hazardous Substances
TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
MASS = MA Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List
OSHAWAC = OSHA Workplace Air Contaminants
PA = PA Right-To-Know List of Hazardous Substances
PROP65 = CA Prop 65
TXAIR = TX Air Contaminants with Health Effects Screening Level

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Blaster Surface Shield - Black

NFPA: Health = 1, Fire = 1, Reactivity = 0, Specific Hazard = None
HMIS III: Health = 1, Fire = 1, Physical Hazard = 0





Note:

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