



Oatey Plumbers Putty

Oatey Co.

Version No: 1.3.5.8

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

Issue Date: 07/15/2021

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Oatey Plumbers Putty
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
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
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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
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
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

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Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ 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	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ 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.

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- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ 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	▸ 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	▸ 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	▸ 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. ▸ DONOT 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.
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	Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	- 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. For major quantities: - Consider storage in banded 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	- 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	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	Marble- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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	Calcium Carbonate- Respirable fraction	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 - total	10 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
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 - respirable	5 mg/m3	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

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	A2
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	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	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica: Crystalline: Quartz (Respirable)	10 (%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m ³ / 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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline - α-quartz and cristobalite (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A2
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 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
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	Talc	Talc: Containing asbestos fibers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	A1
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	Talc	Talc: Containing no asbestos fibers (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4

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 f/min.)		

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	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 f/min.) Within each range the appropriate value depends on: <table> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th><th>Upper end of the range</th></tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr> </table> 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 f/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.	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	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
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range										
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										
Personal protection											
Eye and face protection	▶ 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	▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.										

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, 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

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		1)	
Odour	Slight	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	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 (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	10

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.)

Oatey Plumbers Putty	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
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	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 6450 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/l4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	
	Inhalation (Human)LCLo: 0.3 mg/m3/10Y ^[2]	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Human)TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9Y ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6H/71W ^[2]	
Talc	TOXICITY	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.1 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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	

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

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	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
silica crystalline - quartz	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Talc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	89581.016mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Algae or other aquatic plants	918.089mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7202.7mg/l	2
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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	- 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) - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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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 ICG Code

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Oatey Plumbers Putty

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

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

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

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th 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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

silica crystalline - quartz 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

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th 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-3

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US NIOSH Carcinogen List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

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

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

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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



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

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens: Listed substance

silica crystalline - quartz

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory 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)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	07/15/2021
Initial Date	07/07/2021

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

Continued...

Oatey Plumbers Putty

LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: 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

Plumbers Putty and Epoxy Putty

	Description of Section's Relevance	Primers	Cleaners
Product Offerings	Various products offered by Oatey SCS® that apply to information as follows.	• Oatey® Plumber's Putty • Oatey® Stain-Free Plumber's Putty • Hercules® Sta Put® Putty • Hercules® Sta Put® Ultra Putty	• Oatey® Fix-It® Stick Epoxy Putty • Hercules® Pro Poxy® 20 • Hercules® Plastic Poxy • Hercules® ProPoxy® Triple Play Putty • Harvey Plumber's Epoxy Putty
Low Emitting Materials VOC Emission Limits	Strictest VOC regulatory limit in which governs the above products.	The strictest regulatory limit for VOC emissions regarding plumber's putty products is currently 250 g/L.	The strictest regulatory limit for VOC emissions regarding epoxy putty products is currently 3.0% by weight.
Low Emitting Materials Product VOC Content	Best estimate of the actual VOC content within product in g/L or % by weight. Products with low VOC content may assist in earning LEED credit and improving air quality.	Oatey Plumber's Putty- 10 g/L Oatey Stain-Free Putty- 95 g/L Hercules Sta Put®- 10 g/L Hercules Sta Put® Ultra- 95 g/L	All Epoxy Putty compounds have a maximum VOC content of 0.1% by weight.
Building Product Disclosure Recycled Content of Materials	Recycled content used within product that may assist in earning LEED points.	There is no recycled content present in these products.	There is no recycled content present in these products.
PBT¹ Source Reduction Lead, Cadmium, Copper	Lead, Cadmium, and Copper content for use in determining LEED credit for PBT reduction.	There is no lead, cadmium, or copper present in these products.	Copper Poxy portion of Hercules® ProPoxy® Triple Play Putty contains between 1% and 5% copper powder by weight.
Red List Content	Any red list materials as defined by the Living Building Challenge (LBC).	These products contain no materials present on the red list.	These products contain Bisphenol A, which falls under the red list for alkylphenols.
Conflict Mineral Content	Any materials within the product that may be from the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo).	No conflict minerals present in these products.	No conflict minerals present in these products.
Hazardous Substance Content (ROHS)	Any substances contained within the product reportable per ROHS guidelines.	No substances present which are reportable per ROHS guidelines.	No substances present which are reportable per ROHS guidelines.
Location(s) Where Manufactured	Manufacturing location of the product pertains to its carbon footprint. If jobsite area is within 500 straight-line miles ² of this location, LEED credit may be earned.	Locations of manufacturing: Cleveland, Ohio Omaha, Nebraska	Locations of manufacturing: Chester, Pennsylvania
Additional Information	Additional information for these products pertains to rapidly renewable resources content. Use of products with these resources may help in gaining rapidly renewable material LEED credit.	Sta-Put contains a minimum of 5% castor oil, which is a rapidly renewable ingredient.	There is no additional information for these products.

¹PBT's are known as Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins.

²For use in determining distance between jobsite and manufacturing location in straight-line miles, use tool provided by this link <http://www.daftlogic.com/projects-google-maps-distance-calculator.htm>.

*All information contained in this document is gathered from reliable sources believed to be up-to-date and accurate to the best of our knowledge.