LPS® Tapmatic® TriCut

ITW PRO BRANDS. -GA

Part Number: **05316**
Version No: **3.10**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: **20/04/2023**
Revision Date: **04/08/2026**
Print Date: **04/08/2026**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	LPS® Tapmatic® TriCut
Other means of identification	: Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	For Industrial Use Only Use according to manufacturer's directions.

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

Registered company name	**ITW PRO BRANDS. -GA**
Address	4647 Hugh Howell Rd. Tucker, GA United States
Telephone	770-243-8800
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	lpssds@itwprobrands.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**1-800-535-5053 (InfoTrac Inside US) 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec Inside US)**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**1-352-323-3500 (Infotrac Ouside US) +001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec Outside US)**

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 4

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.

Page 1 continued...

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-47-8	1-5	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)
63449-39-8	60-80	chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades
68440-29-9	1-5	chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester
8013-07-8	<1	soybean oil, epoxidised
67784-80-9	<1	soybean oil, methyl ester

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 eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
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.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ **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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▸ May emit acrid smoke. ▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: ▸ carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen chloride phosgene ▸ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Continued...

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	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Increase ventilation. ‣ Stop leak if safe to do so. ‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ‣ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ‣ Wash area 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 skin contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ 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. ‣ 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.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed. ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ‣ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ **DO NOT** use aluminium or galvanised containers ‣ **DO NOT** use unlined steel containers ‣ Metal can or drum ‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



+	x	+	o	+	+	o

X — *Must not be stored together*
0 — *May be stored together with specific preventions*
\+ — *May be stored together*

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Continued...

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
soybean oil, epoxidised	Not Available	Not Available
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	Not Available	Not Available
chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester	Not Available	Not Available
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
soybean oil, methyl ester	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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
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)
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:

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

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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:
Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:
Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
For potentially heavy exposures:
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Continued...

Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ‣ Overalls. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

None

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.10-1.20
Odour	Characteristic	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	78.9	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
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 %**	0%
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an

Continued...

	occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems 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 (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

soybean oil, epoxidised

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >19900 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 21800 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (Rodent - rat): 100mg/24H - Mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

soybean oil, methyl ester

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

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

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

LPS® Tapmatic® TriCut

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

soybean oil, epoxidised

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	8mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.7mg/l	1

Continued...

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	~0.002mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.011mg/L	4

chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>6.25mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.25mg/l	2

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/L	4

soybean oil, methyl ester

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

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
soybean oil, epoxidised	LOW (LogKOW = 14.84)
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	LOW (LogKOW = 9.36)
chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester	LOW (LogKOW = 8.41)
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	LOW (BCF = 159)
soybean oil, methyl ester	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.82)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	‣ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ‣ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ‣ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ‣ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

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

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

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

Continued...

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

Product name	Group
soybean oil, epoxidised	Not Applicable
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	Not Applicable
chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester	Not Applicable
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	Not Applicable
soybean oil, methyl ester	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
soybean oil, epoxidised	Not Applicable
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	Not Applicable
chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester	Not Applicable
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	Not Applicable
soybean oil, methyl ester	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

soybean oil, epoxidised is found on the following regulatory lists

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

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades 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
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants - Annex A - Elimination
US - California - Biomonitoring - Priority Chemicals
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester is found on the following regulatory lists

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

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R) 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 - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance 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

soybean oil, methyl ester is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No

Continued...

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

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

None Reported

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
63449-39-8	60-80	chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

None Reported

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (soybean oil, epoxidised; chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades; chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester; PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R); soybean oil, methyl ester)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (soybean oil, epoxidised; chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester; soybean oil, methyl ester)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (soybean oil, methyl ester)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester; soybean oil, methyl ester)
Vietnam - NCI	No (chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester)
Russia - FBEPH	No (chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester; soybean oil, methyl ester)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (soybean oil, epoxidised; chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades; chlorinated fatty acid, tallow, methyl ester; PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R); soybean oil, methyl ester)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

Continued...

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/08/2026
Initial Date	20/04/2023

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449-39-8, 61788-76-9

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

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end of SDS