CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):	ColorPax-E
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:	Pigment Dispersion
PRODUCT USE:	Colorant
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	Crossfield Products Corp.
ADDRESS: (West Coast):	3000 E. Harcourt St. Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221 (Headquarters)
ADDRESS: (East Coast):	140 Valley Rd. Roselle Park, NJ 07204
EMERGENCY PHONE:	CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
DATE OF PREPARATION:	August 28, 2008
REVISION DATE:	June 18, 2026

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:

Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 2A

Skin sensitization – Category 1

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction

H318: Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary Statements:

P261: Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

P264: Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

P305+P351+P338+P337+P313: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

HMIS-RATINGS (SCALE 0 – 4)

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	1
REACTIVITY	0

NFPA RATING Health = 1 Flammability = 1 Reactivity = 0 Special = None

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Warning! May cause allergic skin reactions. May cause irritation.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of occupational overexposure is contact with skin.

INHALATION: It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during mixing or spraying in a confined area). Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact with the eyes may cause slight transient (temporary) eye irritation; corneal injury is unlikely. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may dry the skin, causing redness, drying and cracking; an allergic skin reaction (delayed skin rash, which may be followed by blistering, scaling and other skin effects) and numbness are possible.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to this product.

INJECTION: Though injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure, if it occurs, local reddening, tissue swelling, and discomfort may result.

ACUTE: Contact may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and other exposed tissue. If inhaled, respiratory irritation may occur, with coughing and breathing difficulty.

CHRONIC: Repeated skin contact may result in dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	OTHER
Polyether Polyol	25723-16-4	40 - 70	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	0 - 60	10	NE	TWA 10 mg/m³	ND	—
Iron Oxide (Yellow)	51274-00-1	0 - 50	TWA 5 mg/m³	NE	10	ND	—
Iron Oxide (Red)	1309-37-1	0 - 50	TWA 5 mg/m³	NE	TWA Total Dust 15 mg/m³	ND	OSHA TWA Resp. Dust 5 mg/m³
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	0 - 15	TWA 3.5 mg/m³	NE	TWA 3.5 mg/m³	ND	—
Ethanol	64-17-5	1 – 5	TWA 1000 ppm	NE	TWA 1900	3300 ppm	—
Calcium Nitrate	10124-37-5	3 - 7	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Water and other ingredients (each other ingredient present at < 1%).	Balance	The components in the balance do not contribute significant additional hazards.					

NE = Not Established. ND = Not Determined. C = Ceiling Limit. See Section 16 for definitions of terms used.

Above exposure limits are only meaningful when the hardened product is abraded, ground, etc.

VOC: < 100 g/L.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN EXPOSURE: Wash with large amounts of running water and soap for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical attention. Discard or decontaminate clothing before re-use, and destroy contaminated shoes.

EYE EXPOSURE: Immediately flush eyes for at least 15 minutes with running water. Hold eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire eye surface and lids. Get immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove from area to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention. If breathing is difficult, transport to medical care and, if available, give supplemental oxygen.

INGESTION: Immediately give at least 3–4 glasses of water, but do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get immediate medical attention. Have physician determine whether vomiting or stomach evacuation is necessary.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (method): >94 °C (200 °F) Closed Cup.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: NE. FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume): Lower (LEL) NE; Upper (UEL) NE.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Water Spray: YES. Carbon Dioxide: YES. Foam: YES. Dry Chemical: YES. Halon: YES. Other: Any "ABC" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Run-off from fire control may cause pollution. Keep fire-exposed containers cool with water spray to prevent rupture due to excessive heat. High-pressure water hose may spread product from broken containers, increasing contamination. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce a variety of compounds (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other compounds). Products of combustion are irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause breathing difficulty; symptoms may be delayed several hours or longer depending upon the extent of exposure.

Explosion Sensitivity: Not sensitive to mechanical impact. Not sensitive to static discharge.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move fire-exposed containers if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, prevent run-off water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. If necessary, discard or decontaminate fire response equipment before returning it to service.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures with proper protective equipment. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. For incidental releases (e.g., ~1 L in a well-ventilated area) use impermeable gloves specific for the material, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. For large releases, add chemically resistant suit, boots, and hard-hat; SCBA or respirator may be required where engineering controls are inadequate.

CLEAN-UP: Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Neutralize residue with sodium bicarbonate and water rinse. Decontaminate the area thoroughly and confirm with litmus paper. Place spill residue in a suitable container and dispose of per Federal, State, and local regulations (see Section 13).

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK / HYGIENE PRACTICES: Avoid getting this product on you or in you. Wash hands after handling. Do not eat or drink while handling. Remove contaminated clothing immediately; discard or launder before re-use, and inform anyone handling contaminated laundry of the hazards. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize exposure.

STORAGE AND HANDLING: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing mists or sprays. Use in a well-ventilated location. Keep from freezing.

For Non-Bulk Containers: Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Keep containers properly labeled. Store in a cool, dry location away from direct sunlight, intense heat, and where freezing is possible. Store in secondary containers or a diked area as appropriate, away from incompatible chemicals. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. Inspect incoming containers to ensure they are properly labeled and undamaged. Empty containers may contain residual liquid and should be handled with care.

Bulk Containers: All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines that contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

Tank Car Shipments: Load and unload tank cars in strict accordance with the tank-car manufacturer's recommendations and established on-site safety procedures. Inspect all loading/unloading equipment prior to each use; attend operations at all times. Tank cars must be grounded and level, with brakes set or wheels locked/blocked. Verify the tank car or storage tank is correct and properly prepared before transfer. Verify hoses are clean, free of incompatible chemicals, and that valves and hoses are in the correct positions before transfer. Blow-down and purge all lines before disconnecting.

Protective Practices During Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment: Follow the practices in Section 6. Lock and tag out application equipment safely. Always use this product where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment before maintenance by a triple-rinse with water, followed if necessary by sodium bicarbonate and an additional rinse. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION / ENGINEERING CONTROLS: If required, use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system, separate from other exhaust systems, to ensure there is no potential for overexposure to sprays or mists and that exposures are below the limits in Section 3. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near use areas.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below the exposure limits in Section 3. If needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134 or applicable State regulations. For a higher level of protection, use positive-pressure supplied-air respiration or SCBA, or where oxygen levels are below 19.5% or unknown.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS: Positive-pressure, full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive-pressure, full-facepiece SCBA with an auxiliary positive-pressure SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear appropriate gloves for routine industrial use. Use spill-response gloves per Section 6.

BODY PROTECTION: Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from natural rubber are generally acceptable, depending upon the task.

PPE for routine industrial application: Safety Glasses • Safety Gloves.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Color:	Pigmented liquid/paste
Odor:	Slight
pH:	8 – 11.5
Specific Gravity (water = 1):	1.25 – 1.8
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1):	> ND
Evaporation Rate (n-BuAc = 1):	ND
Solubility in Water:	Dispersable
Boiling Point:	> ND
Melting / Freezing Point:	Not established
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 20 °C):	ND
Flash Point:	>94 °C (200 °F) Closed Cup
VOC:	< 100 g/L
Log Water/Oil Distribution Coefficient:	Not available

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur by itself.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition can produce a variety of compounds (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other compounds).

MATERIALS TO AVOID / INCOMPATIBLE: Water-reactive materials, heat, or contact with peroxides or other catalysts.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional toxicology information for components present at greater than 1 percent is provided below.

Additional Toxicity Data — Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5):

Acute Oral (LD50): rat 9,000 mg/kg. Acute Dermal (LD50): rabbit 6,300 mg/kg. Skin irritation (rabbit): moderate. Eye irritation (rabbit): 500 mg/24H, mild.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The major components of this product are not found on the Federal OSHA Z List, NTP, IARC, or CAL/OSHA lists in concentrations > 0.1%, and are therefore not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

SENSITIZATION / IRRITANCY: This product is moderately irritating to contaminated tissue; prolonged or repeated skin contact can result in rashes and other allergy-like symptoms.

REPRODUCTIVE / MUTAGENICITY: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic, or reproductive effects in humans.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) associated with the components of this product.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin disorders can be aggravated by over-exposure to this product. Inhalation of this product's mists may aggravate respiratory conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure to this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

All work practices must be aimed at eliminating environmental contamination.

Ecological Data — Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5):

96 h LC-50 (rainbow trout) 12,900–15,300 mg/L; 48 h EC-50 (Phytobacterium phosphoreum) 147.8 mg/L (NOEC 28.4 mg/L).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Under RCRA, the waste generator is responsible for determining whether a waste is hazardous.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: NA.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Department of Transportation (DOT): Not Regulated.

IATA: Not Regulated.

IMDG: Not Regulated.

TDG: Not Regulated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in compliance with the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA 311/312: Refer to the hazard classification in Section 2.

SARA 313: No listed components above de minimis thresholds identified. SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: Not applicable.

TSCA Inventory Status: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): None.

State Right-to-Know (New Jersey):

Iron Oxide (1309-37-1) RTK 1036; Carbon Black (1333-86-4) RTK 342; Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7) RTK 1861; Ethanol (64-17-5) RTK 844; Calcium Nitrate (10124-37-5) RTK 324.

State Right-to-Know (Pennsylvania):

Iron Oxide (1309-37-1); Carbon Black (1333-86-4); Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7); Ethanol (64-17-5).

California Proposition 65: This product contains: Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7); Ethanol (64-17-5); Carbon Black (1333-86-4) — known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Canadian DSL: All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL.

WHMIS: The flash point of this product is greater than 200 °F; the following is included because more than 0.1% ethanol is present. B2 — Flammable and combustible material (flammable liquid); D2A — Poisonous and infectious material, other effects (very toxic); D2B — Poisonous and infectious material, other effects (toxic). WHMIS ingredient disclosure list: included for disclosure at 0.1% or greater.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: Andrew Watt Crossfield Products Corp.

REVISION DATE: June 18, 2026.

THIS INFORMATION IS DRAWN FROM RECOGNIZED SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE. CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORP. MAKES NO GUARANTEES NOR ASSUMES ANY LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INFORMATION. THE USER SHOULD BE AWARE OF CHANGING TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, REGULATIONS AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES THAT MAY REQUIRE CHANGES HEREIN. THE ABOVE DATA IS SUPPLIED UPON THE CONDITION THAT PERSONS WILL EVALUATE THIS INFORMATION AND THEN DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR THEIR USE.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

CAS # – Chemical Abstract Service Number. ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. TLV – Threshold Limit Value. STEL – Short-Term Exposure Limit. TWA – Time-Weighted Average. PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA). IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. NE – Not Established. ND – Not Determined.

LD50 / LC50 – dose / concentration lethal to 50% of the exposed test animals. ppm – parts per million. mg/m^3 – milligrams per cubic meter of air. mg/kg – milligrams per kilogram of body weight. VOC – Volatile Organic Compound. HMIS – Hazardous Materials Identification System. NFPA – National Fire Protection Association. TSCA / SARA / CERCLA / RCRA – U.S. environmental statutes. WHMIS – Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

— End of Safety Data Sheet —