



## FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795

### ICP Construction, Inc.

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: 01/31/2017

Revision Date: 01/30/2026

Print Date: 01/30/2026

S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

##### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Primer
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##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Construction, Inc.
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	1-866-667-5199 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

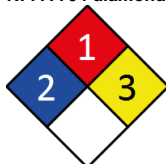
##### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-225-3924
Other emergency telephone number(s)	1-813-248-0585

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
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##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

##### Hazard statement(s)

## FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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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.	5-10	<u>C14-20 aliphatics (&lt;=2% aromatics).</u>
1330-20-7	0.1-1	<u>xylene</u>
100-41-4	0.1-1	<u>ethylbenzene</u>
64742-47-8	10-30	<u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u>
8001-26-1	1-5	<u>linseed oil</u>
14808-60-7	0.1-1	<u>silica crystalline - quartz**</u>
13701-59-2	0.1-1	<u>barium metaborate</u>
14464-46-1	1-5	<u>crystalite</u>
97952-68-6	1-5	<u>bentone SD-1</u>
96-29-7	0.1-1	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
22464-99-9	0.1-1	<u>zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate</u>

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

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## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> <li>Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> <li>Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

## SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

## Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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## Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul> Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> </ul> metal oxides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul> Minor hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

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- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.
- ▶ Secure load if safe to do so.

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>
Other information	Consider storage under inert gas. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride</li> <li>▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.</li> <li>▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.</li> <li>▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.</li> </ul> <p>The interaction of alkenes and alkynes with nitrogen oxides and oxygen may produce explosive addition products; these may form at very low temperatures and explode on heating to higher temperatures (the addition products from 1,3-butadiene and cyclopentadiene form rapidly at -150 C and ignite or explode on warming to -35 to -15 C). These derivatives ('pseudo-nitrosites') were formerly used to characterise terpene hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Exposure to air must be kept to a minimum so as to limit the build-up of peroxides which will concentrate in bottoms if the product is distilled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The various oxides of nitrogen and peroxyacids may be dangerously reactive in the presence of alkenes. BREITHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with strong Lewis or mineral acids.</li> <li>▶ Reaction with halogens requires carefully controlled conditions.</li> </ul> <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen</li> <li>▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids.</li> </ul>



X — Must not be stored together

O — 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

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	xylene	Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica crystalline - quartz**	Quartz - respirable	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	silica crystalline - quartz**	Silica: Crystalline: Quartz (Respirable)	10 (%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 250 (%SiO <sub>2</sub> +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/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogens
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	barium metaborate	Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	cristobalite	Cristobalite - respirable	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	cristobalite	Silica: Crystalline: Cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	cristobalite	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bentone SD-1	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bentone SD-1	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bentone SD-1	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bentone SD-1	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	bentone SD-1	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	[*Note: The REL applies to all zirconium compounds (as Zr) except Zirconium tetrachloride.]

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	1,100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	40,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
silica crystalline - quartz**	0.075 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	33 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
barium metaborate	2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
cristobalite	0.075 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	33 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
linseed oil	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz**	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
barium metaborate	50 ppm	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available
bentone SD-1	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

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

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- ▶ Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- ▶ Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- ▶ Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Text		
<b>Physical state</b>	Article	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>130	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available

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Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<350
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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

Continued...

## FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795

	Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.																			
FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available															
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bentone SD-1	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Oral (Rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available															
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## FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795

methyl ethyl ketoxime	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 24%
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**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

FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS)	*Exxsol D 100 SDS
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. <b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
LINSEED OIL	* Akzo Nobel SDS For group E aliphatic esters (polyol esters): The polyol esters, including trimethylolpropane (TMP). Pentaerythritol (PE) and dipentaerythritol (diPE) are unique in their chemical characteristics since they lack beta-tertiary hydrogen atoms, thus leading to stability against oxidation and elimination. Therefore their esters with C5-C10 fatty acids have applications as artificial lubricants. For polyunsaturated fatty acids and oils (triglycerides): Animal studies have shown a link between polyunsaturated fat and the incidence of tumours, which increased with increasing intake of polyunsaturated fats. This may be partly due to the propensity for polyunsaturated fats to oxidize, leading to generation of free radicals. Research evidence shows that consuming high amounts of polyunsaturated fat may increase the risk of cancer spreading. Culinary oils, when heated, leads to self-sustaining oxidation of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), which may produce oxidation products that are toxic to the cell and reproduction and which may cause mutations and chronic disease. Samples of repeatedly used oils collected from fast-food retail outlets and restaurants have confirmed the production of aldehydic lipid oxidation products (LOPs) during frying. For triglycerides: Carboxylic acid esters will undergo enzymatic hydrolysis by ubiquitously expressed GI esterases. The rate of hydrolysis is dependant on the structure of the ester, and may therefore be rapid or rather slow. Thus, due to hydrolysis, predictions on oral absorption based on the physico-chemical characteristics of the intact parent substance alone may no longer apply. When considering the hydrolysis product glycerol, absorption is favoured based on passive and active absorption of glycerol. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel has issued three final reports on the safety of 25 triglycerides, i.e., fatty acid triesters of glycerin High purity is needed for the triglycerides.
BARIUM METABORATE	Oral (rat) LD50: 850mg/kg Eye (human): Irritant Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
CRISTOBALITE	Inhalation (human) TClO: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-I * Millions of particles per cubic foot
BENTONE SD-1	For organoclay Acute toxicity: Organoclay compounds are not expected to be absorbed significantly by mouth or through the skin. They are not irritating to the skin and cause only minimal eye irritation in humans. Animal testing has suggested low toxicity via inhalation or by mouth.
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO): At medium to high concentrations, MEKO increased the rate of liver tumours in animal testing. This seems to be due to the breakdown of MEKO into a cancer-causing substance, and occurred more often in males. MEKO does not seem to cause mutations.
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.
FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795 & LINSEED OIL & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795 & LINSEED OIL	Epoxidation of double bonds is a common bioactivation pathway for alkenes. The allylic epoxides formed were found to be sensitizing. Research has shown that conjugated dienes in or in conjunction with a six-membered ring are prohaptenes, while related dienes containing isolated double bonds or an acrylic conjugated diene were weak or non-sensitising. A high consumption of oxidised polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), which are found in most types of vegetable oil, may increase the likelihood that postmenopausal women will develop breast cancer. Similar effect was observed on prostate cancer, but the study was performed on mice Another analysis suggested an inverse association between total polyunsaturated fatty acids and breast cancer risk, but individual polyunsaturated fatty acids behaved differently [from each other]. [...] a 20:2 derivative of linoleic acid [...] was inversely associated with the risk of breast cancer' PUFAs are prone to spontaneous oxidation/ peroxidation.
FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795 & LINSEED	For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity:

Continued...

## FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795

<b>OIL &amp; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate</b>	<p>The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than &gt;2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study. In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length. According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute, 1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility. Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating. Eye irritation potential of the ammonium salts does not follow chain length dependence; the C18 ammonium salts are corrosive to the eyes. Dermal absorption: The in vitro penetration of C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 fatty acids (as sodium salt solutions) through rat skin decreases with increasing chain length.</p>		
<b>FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795 &amp; DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED</b>	Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers.		
<b>C14-20 ALIPHATICS (&lt;=2% AROMATICS) &amp; DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED</b>	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.		
<b>XYLENE &amp; ETHYLBENZENE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
<b>XYLENE &amp; ETHYLBENZENE &amp; LINSEED OIL</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
<b>DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED &amp; LINSEED OIL &amp; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
<b>silica crystalline - quartz** &amp; CRISTOBALITE</b>	<p><b>WARNING:</b> For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b></p> <p>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to <b>respirable</b> (&lt;5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.</p> <p>* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques). NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem.</p>		
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	<b>✗</b>	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<b>✓</b>
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>Reproductivity</b>	<b>✓</b>
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	<b>✓</b>
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	<b>✓</b>
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	<b>✗</b>	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	<b>✗</b>

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.03mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/L	4
xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2

## FixAll Alkyd Stain Blocking Primer - F22795

ethylbenzene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4-9.8mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02-938mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.7-7.6mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/L	4
linseed oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.4-0.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.4-0.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1mg/l	2
silica crystalline - quartz**	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
barium metaborate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	20.3mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	62mg/l	2
cristobalite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bentone SD-1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.042mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
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				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For aliphatic fatty acids and alcohols:

Environmental fate:

Saturated fatty acids are very stable in air, whereas unsaturated (C=C bonds) fatty acids are susceptible to oxidation.

Unsaturation increases the rate of metabolism although the degree of unsaturation and positioning of double bonds is not highly significant.

The available data indicate all fatty acid salt chain lengths up to and including C18 can be metabolised under aerobic conditions and can be considered to be readily biodegradable

All tests showed that fatty acids and lipids are readily biodegradable

The aliphatic acids are of similar very weak acid strength (approximately pKa 5), i.e., partially dissociate in aqueous solution; the salts of the aliphatic acids are highly dissociated in water solution such that the anion is the same for homologous salts and acids.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition

and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Continued...

For petroleum distillates:  
Environmental fate:  
When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.  
Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health.The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.  
For Xylenes:  
log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.  
Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces.  
**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	LOW (BCF = 159)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)
linseed oil	LOW (LogKOW = 22.22)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylbenzene	LOW (Log KOC = 517.8)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (Log KOC = 130.8)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li><li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li><li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li></ul>
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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

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

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

Product name	Group
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
ethylbenzene	Not Applicable
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Applicable
linseed oil	Not Applicable

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Product name	Group
silica crystalline - quartz**	Not Applicable
barium metaborate	Not Applicable
cristobalite	Not Applicable
bentone SD-1	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Applicable

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
ethylbenzene	Not Applicable
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Applicable
linseed oil	Not Applicable
silica crystalline - quartz**	Not Applicable
barium metaborate	Not Applicable
cristobalite	Not Applicable
bentone SD-1	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## C14-20 aliphatics (&lt;=2% aromatics) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants  
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables  
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances  
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)  
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants  
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)  
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial  
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Biopesticides  
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical  
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## ethylbenzene 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 - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants  
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens  
 US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens  
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List  
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens  
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables  
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances  
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)  
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants  
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances  
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants  
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

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US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

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

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

**distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated 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

**linseed oil is found on the following regulatory lists**

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical

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

**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 - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances

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 NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Carcinogens Listing

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

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

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

**barium metaborate is found on the following regulatory lists**

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial

US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances

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

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

**cristobalite is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

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

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Carcinogens Listing

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

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

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

**bentone SD-1 is found on the following regulatory lists**

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

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

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

**methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

Continued...

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
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)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
xylene	100	45.4
ethylbenzene	1000	454

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
1330-20-7	0.1-1	xylene
100-41-4	0.1-1	ethylbenzene
13701-59-2	0.1-1	barium metaborate

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

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including ethylbenzene, silica crystalline - quartz\*\*, cristobalite, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (bentone SD-1)
Canada - DSL	No (bentone SD-1)
Canada - NDSL	No (C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); xylene; ethylbenzene; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; linseed oil; silica crystalline - quartz*; barium metaborate; cristobalite; bentone sd-1; methyl ethyl ketoxime; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate) aromatics);=" xylene;=" ethylbenzene;=" distillates;=" petroleum;=" light;=" hydrotreated;=" linseed=" oil;=" silica=" crystalline=" -=" quartz*;=" barium=" metaborate;=" cristobalite;=" bentone=" sd-1;=" methyl=" ethyl=" ketoxime;=" zirconium=">
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (bentone SD-1)
Korea - KECI	No (bentone SD-1)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); xylene; ethylbenzene; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; linseed oil; silica crystalline - quartz*; barium metaborate; cristobalite; methyl ethyl ketoxime; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate); no (bentone sd-1) aromatics);=" xylene;=" ethylbenzene;=" distillates;=" petroleum;=" light;=" hydrotreated;=" linseed=" oil;=" silica=" crystalline=" -=" quartz*;=" barium=" metaborate;=" cristobalite;=" methyl=" ethyl=" ketoxime;=" zirconium=" 2-ethylhexanoate);=" no=" (bentone=">
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bentone SD-1; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (barium metaborate; bentone SD-1)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); xylene; ethylbenzene; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; linseed oil; silica crystalline - quartz*; barium metaborate; cristobalite; bentone sd-1; methyl ethyl ketoxime; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate) aromatics);=" xylene;=" ethylbenzene;=" distillates;=" petroleum;=" light;=" hydrotreated;=" linseed=" oil;=" silica=" crystalline=" -=" quartz*;=" barium=" metaborate;=" cristobalite;=" bentone=" sd-1;=" methyl=" ethyl=" ketoxime;=" zirconium=">
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.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/30/2026
Initial Date	01/31/2017

CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	01/30/2026	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- 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



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- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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