



FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800

ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: 1.1

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

Initial Date: 05/31/2023

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Print Date: 01/26/2026

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (contains P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Primer, Sealer, Undercoater
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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	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-255-3924
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	Flammable Liquids Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) 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)

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H227	Combustible liquid.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
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.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
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
14808-60-7	0.1-1	<u>silica crystalline - quartz**</u>
98-56-6	10-30	<u>P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride</u>
13463-67-7	5-10	<u>Titanium Dioxide Ti02</u>
64742-82-1.	1-5	<u>naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy</u>
64742-47-8	1-5	<u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u>
13701-59-2	1-5	<u>barium metaborate</u>
14464-46-1	1-5	<u>crystobalite</u>
162627-17-0	0.1-1	<u>fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides</u>
22464-99-9	0.1-1	<u>zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate</u>

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
96-29-7	0.1-1	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>

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

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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).

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
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ metal oxides ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	

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"> · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. · Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. · Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	
Storage incompatibility	► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



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

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica crystalline - quartz**	Quartz - respirable	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	silica crystalline - quartz**	Silica: Crystalline: Quartz (Respirable)	10 (%SiO2+2) mg/m3 / 250 (%SiO2+5) mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica crystalline - quartz**	Silica, crystalline (as respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogens
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide - Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogens
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Stoddard solvent	500 ppm / 2900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Naphtha (Coal tar)	100 ppm / 400 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Petroleum distillates (Naphtha) (Rubber Solvent)	500 ppm / 2000 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Stoddard solvent	350 mg/m3	Not Available	1800 (15-minute) mg/m3	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Naphtha (coal tar)	100 ppm / 400 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Petroleum distillates (naphtha)	350 mg/m3	Not Available	1800 (15-minute) mg/m3	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	VM & P Naphtha	350 mg/m3	Not Available	1800 (15-minute) mg/m3	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	barium metaborate	Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	cristobalite	Cristobalite - respirable	0.05 mg/m3	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

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
						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	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	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/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	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/m3 / 15 mppcf	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/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	[*Note: The REL applies to all zirconium compounds (as Zr) except Zirconium tetrachloride.]
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

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica crystalline - quartz**	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
Titanium Dioxide Ti02	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	350 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	1,100 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	1,100 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500** mg/m3
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
barium metaborate	2.4 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3
cristobalite	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silica crystalline - quartz**	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide Ti02	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
barium metaborate	50 ppm	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	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:
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	Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	   
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	

Respiratory protection

Type AK-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
- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>65	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 g/L	<100
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	
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
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Chemical stability	
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	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
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	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. 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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. 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. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz**	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Human)LC50: 0.3 mg/m3/10Y ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Human)TC50: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9Y ^[2]	
	Inhalation (Rat)TC50: 50 mg/m3/6H/71W ^[2]	
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >32.03 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 11500 mg/kg ^[2]	
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 300ug/3D (intermittent) - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild Eye (Human): 880ppm/15M Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Mild Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (Human): 100%/3H Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL - Moderate Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
barium metaborate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3.54 mg/l/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: 530 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
cristobalite	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRIGATION Not Available
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 24% Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
methyl ethyl ketoxime	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRIGATION Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Severe Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
Legend:		1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800	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.	
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	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.	
BAARIUM METABORATE	Oral (rat) LD50: 850mg/kg Eye (human): Irritant	
CRISTOBALITE	Inhalation (human) TCLO: 16 mppcf*8H/17.9y-I * Millions of particles per cubic foot	
FATTY ACID DIMERS, C18-UNSATURATED, 1,3-PROPANEDIAMIDES	Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.	
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >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.	

Continued...

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Eye irritation potential of the ammonium salts does not follow chain length dependence; the C18 ammonium salts are corrosive to the eyes.</p> <p>Dermal absorption:</p> <p>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> <p>Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.</p>
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	<p>Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck</p> <p>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.</p>
FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800 & P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride & BARIUM METABORATE	<p>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.</p>
FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800 & FATTY ACID DIMERS, C18-UNSATURATED, 1,3-PROPANEDIAMIDES & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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.</p>
silica crystalline - quartz** & CRISTOBALITE	<p>WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</p> <p>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem.</p>
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & FATTY ACID DIMERS, C18-UNSATURATED, 1,3-PROPANEDIAMIDES & zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Acute Toxicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓
Mutagenicity	✗
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 Primer 100 White - F22800	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz**	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.41mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.68mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.03mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	3mg/l	2

Continued...

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Titanium Dioxide Ti02	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	>=0.004mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	13mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.53mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.58mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.097mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	450mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.5mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100000mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.007mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	36mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.5mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.7-5.1mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	8.8mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.5mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2
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
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
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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

Continued...

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800

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

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

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	HIGH	HIGH
Titanium Dioxide Ti02	HIGH	HIGH
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (BCF = 202)
Titanium Dioxide Ti02	LOW (BCF = 10)
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulphurised heavy	LOW (LogKOW = 11.15)
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (Log KOC = 1912)
Titanium Dioxide Ti02	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
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"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	NA1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (contains P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Comb liq
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable

Continued...

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 White - F22800

14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	148, IB3, T1, TP1

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
silica crystalline - quartz**	Not Applicable
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Applicable
Titanium Dioxide Ti02	Not Applicable
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Not Applicable
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Applicable
barium metaborate	Not Applicable
cristobalite	Not Applicable
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediimides	Not Applicable
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
silica crystalline - quartz**	Not Applicable
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Applicable
Titanium Dioxide Ti02	Not Applicable
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Not Applicable
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Applicable
barium metaborate	Not Applicable
cristobalite	Not Applicable
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediimides	Not Applicable
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride is found on the following regulatory lists

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 Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

Continued...

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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 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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

Titanium Dioxide TiO2 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

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 Hazardous Substances

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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 OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

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

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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 DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial

US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Biopesticides

US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical

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

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

fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

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

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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

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

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
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	Yes
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)

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
13701-59-2	1-5	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 **benzene**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

Continued...

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National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Canada - NDSL	No (silica crystalline - quartz**; P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride; Titanium Dioxide Ti02; naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; barium metaborate; cristobalite; fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; methyl ethyl ketoxime)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Japan - ENCS	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Korea - KECI	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (silica crystalline - quartz**; P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride; Titanium Dioxide Ti02; naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; barium metaborate; cristobalite; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; methyl ethyl ketoxime); No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride; fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (barium metaborate; fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (silica crystalline - quartz**; P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride; Titanium Dioxide Ti02; naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; barium metaborate; cristobalite; fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; methyl ethyl ketoxime)
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	01/26/2026
Initial Date	05/31/2023

CONTACT POINT

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

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
- ▶ 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