



FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 Neutral Base - F22895

ICP Construction Inc

Version No: 2.2

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

Initial Date: 02/09/2024

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Print Date: 01/30/2026

S.GHS.U.S.A.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 Neutral Base - F22895 |
| 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 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|

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 |
|----------------|---|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|---------------------|--|

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|-------------|--------|

Hazard statement(s)

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 Neutral Base - F22895

| | |
|------|--|
| 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. |
|------|--|

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> |
| 100-41-4 | 0.1-1 | <u>ethylbenzene</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 | 0.5-1.5 | <u>crystalite</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> |

Continued...

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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 | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <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 |
|-----------------------------|--|

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

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 | 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 (%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m ³ / 250 (%SiO ₂ +5) mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | silica crystalline - quartz** | Silica, crystalline (as respirable dust) | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Ca; See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogens |
| 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/m ³ / 125 ppm | 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 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 | Stoddard solvent | 500 ppm / 2900 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | 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 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 | Stoddard solvent | 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 | crystalite | Cristobalite - respirable | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | crystalite | 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) | crystalite | 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 | Zirconium compounds (as Zr) | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 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-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 |
| ethylbenzene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 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 |
| crystalite | 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 |
| ethylbenzene | Not Available | 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 |
| crystalite | 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: 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] |

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| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | ▶ 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 | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| 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 |

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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 Neutral Base - F22895 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| silica crystalline - quartz** | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (Human)LCLo: 0.3 mg/m ³ /10Y ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (Human)TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9Y ^[2] | |
| | Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 50 mg/m ³ /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/14h ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 11500 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| ethylbenzene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 17.2 mg/14h ^[2] | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 15mg/24H - Mild |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2] | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l4h ^[1] | Eye (Human): 880ppm/15M |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | 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 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | | |
| barium metaborate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3.54 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: 530 mg/kg ^[1] | | |
| cristobalite | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 24% |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Severe |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l4h ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[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 Neutral Base - F22895 | 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. |
| ETHYLBENZENE | Liver changes, uterual tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. 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. NOTE: 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. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. |
| 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. |
| BARIUM 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 |

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 Neutral Base - F22895

| | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|----------|
| 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. 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. Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length. | | |
| 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. | | |
| FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 Neutral Base - F22895 & P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride & BARIUM METABORATE | 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. | | |
| FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 Neutral Base - F22895 & FATTY ACID DIMERS, C18-UNSATURATED, 1,3-PROPANEDIAMIDES & 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. | | |
| silica crystalline - quartz** & CRISTOBALITE | WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) 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. * 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. | | |
| NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & FATTY ACID DIMERS, C18-UNSATURATED, 1,3-PROPANEDIAMIDES & zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. | | |
| NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED | 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. | | |
| Acute Toxicity | X | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✓ |
| Mutagenicity | X | Aspiration Hazard | X |

Legend: **X** – 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 Neutral Base - F22895 | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 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 |

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| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.41mg/l |
| EC50 | | 48h | Crustacea | 3.68mg/l | 1 |
| NOEC(ECx) | | 504h | Crustacea | 0.03mg/l | 1 |
| LC50 | | 96h | Fish | 3mg/l | 2 |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | ethylbenzene | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.4-9.8mg/L |
| 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 |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 13mg/l |
| 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 |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | NOEC(ECx) | 3072h | Fish | 1mg/l |
| LC50 | | 96h | Fish | 2.2mg/L | 4 |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | barium metaborate | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2mg/l |
| 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 |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | cristobalite | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Not Available | | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Not Available | | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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| 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 |

| 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*

Harmful 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.

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 |
| ethylbenzene | HIGH (Half-life = 228 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days) |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|----------------------|
| P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride | LOW (BCF = 202) |
| ethylbenzene | LOW (BCF = 79.43) |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised 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) |
| 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"> ▶ 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 |
|-------------------------|----|

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

Continued...

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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 |
| 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 |
| ethylbenzene | Not Applicable |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Not Applicable |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Not Applicable |
| barium metaborate | Not Applicable |
| crystalite | Not Applicable |
| fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides | 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 |
| ethylbenzene | Not Applicable |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Not Applicable |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Not Applicable |
| barium metaborate | Not Applicable |
| crystalite | Not Applicable |
| fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides | 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

Continued...

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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
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

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)
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

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

crystalite 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)

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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
 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)

| Name | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ethylbenzene | 1000 | 454 |

Continued...

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 Neutral Base - F22895

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 |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 100-41-4 | 0.1-1 | ethylbenzene |
| 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

| 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; ethylbenzene; 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; ethylbenzene; 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; ethylbenzene; 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 | 01/30/2026 |
| Initial Date | 02/09/2024 |

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1.2 | 01/30/2026 | Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Transport Information, 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

Continued...

FixAll Alkyd Stain Primer 100 Neutral Base - F22895

- ▶ 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

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