FixAll WearAll Alkyd Enamel High Gloss Black - F24302

ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: **5.8**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **10/31/2023**
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SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	FixAll WearAll Alkyd Enamel High Gloss Black - F24302
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (contains)(contains naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated and distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	CONSUMER USE ONLY; Not for Industrial Use; Rust Inhibitive Coating

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 numbers	**1-800-255-3924**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**1-813-248-0585**

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.

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H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 label before use.

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.
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
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.
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.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
162627-17-0	0.1-1	fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides
96-29-7	0.1-1	methyl ethyl ketoxime
1330-20-7	1-5	xylene
22464-99-9*	0.1-1	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate
26264-05-1*	1-5	Alkylaryl Sulphonate

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-82-1.	7-13	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy
64742-47-8	7-13	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated
100-41-4	0.1-1	ethylbenzene
98-56-6*	10-30	P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride
1333-86-4*	0.1-1	carbon black
64742-88-7	0.1-1	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.

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: ▸ 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: ▸ 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	▸ 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.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
For petroleum distillates
· In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
· Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
· Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
· Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
· After the initial episode,individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
· Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
· Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur.Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Foam.
▸ Dry chemical powder.

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	**WARNING:** In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. ▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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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	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. ▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes: ▸ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ▸ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▸ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ▸ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▸ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.

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	xylene	Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 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)- 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: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 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
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

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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	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	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	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	Naphtha (coal tar)	100 ppm / 400 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 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	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	carbon black	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	carbon black	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; TWA 0.1 mg PAHs/m3 [Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)] See Appendix A See Appendix C
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
xylene	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
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Alkylaryl Sulphonate	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	20,000 mg/m3 / 1,100 ppm / 1,000 ppm	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
methyl ethyl ketoxime	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
Alkylaryl Sulphonate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ‣ 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. 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ‣ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. ‣ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.

Respiratory protection

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

- 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

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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)	>75	**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**	216

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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 can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

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Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

FixAll WearAll Alkyd Enamel High Gloss Black - F24302

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]

methyl ethyl ketoxime

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l4h[1]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg[1]	

xylene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	

Alkylaryl Sulphonate

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

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	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]	

ethylbenzene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 17.2 mg/l4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >32.03 mg/l4h[1]	
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 11500 mg/kg[2]	

carbon black	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 7 mg/m3[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

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*

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.
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.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
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. Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. **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.
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	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.
carbon black	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC.	for full range naphthas Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, napthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus.
FixAll WearAll Alkyd Enamel High Gloss Black - F24302 & 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.
FixAll WearAll Alkyd Enamel High Gloss Black - F24302 & NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC.	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.

Continued...

FixAll WearAll Alkyd Enamel High Gloss Black - F24302 & 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.
FATTY ACID DIMERS, C18-UNSATURATED, 1,3-PROPANEDIAMIDES & zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate & NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & carbon black	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	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.
XYLENE & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC.	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ETHYLBENZENE & carbon black	**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✓

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

FixAll WearAll Alkyd Enamel High Gloss Black - F24302

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

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

xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.042mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

Alkylaryl Sulphonate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.7mg/l	2

Continued...

	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/l	2

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
LC50	96h	Fish	>100000mg/L	4
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	36mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	0.00746mg/l	4
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
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	8.8mg/l	4
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
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated

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

ethylbenzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.7-7.6mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4-9.8mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02-938mg/l	4

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

carbon black

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1

Continued...

	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	450mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1

Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
For Aromatic Substances Series:
Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.
Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization.
For petroleum distillates:
Environmental fate:
When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances.
For Xylenes:
log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3 /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3 /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.
Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (BCF = 202)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (KOC = 1912)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities 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)(contains naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated and distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated)

Continued...

14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class	Comb
	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

14.7.1. 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
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
Alkylaryl Sulphonate	Not Available
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
Alkylaryl Sulphonate	Not Available
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

Not Applicable

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

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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

Alkylaryl Sulphonate is found on the following regulatory lists

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
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
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 - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 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

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

carbon black 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 DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Carcinogen List
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

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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	Yes
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

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

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

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated, ethylbenzene, P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride, carbon black, solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

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 (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides; methyl ethyl ketoxime; xylene; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; Alkylaryl Sulphonate; naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; ethylbenzene; P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride; carbon black; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.)
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; Alkylaryl Sulphonate)
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	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; Alkylaryl Sulphonate; P-Chlorobenzotrifluoride)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Russia - FBEPH	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
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	10/31/2023
Initial Date	11/17/2022

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.8	10/31/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Transport Information

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
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.

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

- 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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