Masters PORC-A-FIX

Oatey

Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: **12/22/2020**
Print Date: **12/22/2020**
S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Masters PORC-A-FIX
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT
Other means of identification	AS-01, As-07, AS-11, AS-23, AS-33, BR-01, BS-01, CA-01, CA-13, CA-23, CA-28, CA-29, EM-01, EM-14, GE-05, GE-10

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Porcelain chip filler.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**Oatey**
Address	620 Steven Court, New Market, ON L3Y 622 Canada
Telephone	905-898-2557
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	info@oatey.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**ChemTrec**
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Emergency First Aid: 1-877-740-5015

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1A, Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

Page 1 continued...

H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

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
64742-49-0*	10-30	Hydrotreated light naphtha
13463-67-7*	10-30	Titanium dioxide

Continued...

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7*	10-30	Xylene
1332-58-7*	7-13	Kaolin
100-41-4*	1-5	Ethyl benzene
96-29-7*	0.1-0.25	Methyl ethyl ketoxime
136-52-7*	0.1-0.25	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ‣ Wash out immediately with water. ‣ If irritation continues, 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	‣ Immediately give a glass of water. ‣ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ‣ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ‣ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ‣ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ‣ **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ‣ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ‣ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ‣ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ‣ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Continued...

	Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) 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	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ 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. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. ▸ **DO NOT** use plastic buckets. ▸ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. ▸ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸

Continued...

Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Not Available	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(N) - the 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m 3 for the respirable fraction.
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Xylene	Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene - Skin	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	650 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Xylene	Xylene - Mixed isomers	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; central nervous system impairment. BEI
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Xylene	Dimethylbenzene (Xylene, o,m & p isomers)	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Xylene	Xylene (o, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Xylene	Not Available	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Xylene	Xylene (o, m & p isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Xylene	Xylene (all isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Xylene	Xylene (o, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Xylene	Xylene (o-,m-,p-isomers)	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Kaolin	Kaolin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	(See Table 11)
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: pneumoconiosis. Value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin respirable	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin (respirable fraction++)	2 mg/m3	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin, Respirable	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(E) - the value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and less than 1% crystalline silica.
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin (respirable fraction)	2 mg/m3	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Kaolin	Kaolin	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Ethyl benzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethyl benzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment; eye irritation. BEI
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethyl benzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Ethyl benzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	T20
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethyl benzene	Not Available	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethyl benzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethyl benzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethyl benzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Schedule R
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Ethyl benzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Cobalt metal, dust and fume (as Co)	0.05 mg/m3	0.15 mg/m3	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.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a 'glove-box' . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.
- Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.
- Open-vessel systems are prohibited.
- Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.
- Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.
- For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).
- Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.
- Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

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

Continued...

	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. ‣ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
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. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ‣ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ‣ 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. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ‣ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ‣ Overalls. ‣ PVC Apron. ‣ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ‣ Eyewash unit. ‣ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ‣ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ‣ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ‣ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Respiratory protection

Type AX 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	White liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Solvent	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	>500.00
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	> 56.2	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-12	**Taste**	Not Available

Continued...

Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**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 (%)**	30

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not reactive under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability	‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ‣ Product is considered stable. ‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material has **NOT** been classified by 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 Causes skin irritation. 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	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
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.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗

Continued...

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Masters PORC-A-FIX

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Hydrotreated light naphtha

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.64mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.1mg/L	2
NOEL	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/L	2

Titanium dioxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	-1.85-3.06mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.9mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	-3.75-7.58mg/L	4
BCF	24	Crustacea	0.66mg/L	4
NOEC	552	Not Available	0.01-mg/L	4

Xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	0.0013404-mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2
NOEL	72	Not Available	0.01-mg/L	4

Kaolin

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEL	264	Not Available	5kg/hl	4

Ethyl benzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	-0.0039-0.0047mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	-1.37-4.4mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	-1.7-7.6mg/L	4
BCF	88	Not Available	39.2mg/L	4
NOEC	30	Fish	0.44mg/L	4

Methyl ethyl ketoxime

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.201mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.6.09mg/L	2
EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.55mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.1.02mg/L	2

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

Continued...

	LC50	96	Fish	1.406mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.241mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0288mg/L	2
	NOEC	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0018mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
Xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
Ethyl benzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
Xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
Ethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
Ethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)

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.

Otherwise:

- 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.
- Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- **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.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Continued...

	▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (TDG)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 59, 142 Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index: 5 L ERAP Index: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-E

Continued...

Special provisions	163 367
Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Hydrotreated light naphtha is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
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)

Xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Kaolin is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Ethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
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

Methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Hydrotreated light naphtha; Titanium dioxide; Xylene; Kaolin; Ethyl benzene; Methyl ethyl ketoxime; Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate))
USA - TSCA	Yes

Continued...

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/22/2020
Initial Date	11/29/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.2.1.1.1	12/21/2020	Ingredients, Physical Properties, 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. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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
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