

PASSEPORT

ELITETM_{MC}**STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880****Distributed by: Distributions Fillion Marquis International Itée**

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: 08/18/2022

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification**Product Identifier**

Product name	STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass; or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Fast Dry Stain Blocking Primer
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Distributed by: Distributions Fillion Marquis International Itée	ICP Building Solutions Group
Address	100-420 Industriel, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu QC J3B 4S6 CANADA	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	+1 877 989 2226	+1 978 623 9980
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.passeportelite.com	http://www.icpgroup.com/
Email	info@distdjm.com	info@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**

NFPA 704 diamond



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

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

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
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) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof (electrical/ventilating/lighting) equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling
P260	Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P333	IF Eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower)
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.

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.
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Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
96-29-7	0.1-1	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
22464-99-9	0.1-1	<u>zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate</u>
13701-59-2	1-5	<u>barium metaborate</u>
14808-60-7*	0.1-1	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
14464-46-1	1-5	<u>cristobalite</u>

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STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
13463-67-7*	1-10	<u>Titanium Dioxide TiO2</u>
100-41-4	0.1-1	<u>ethylbenzene</u>
64741-91-9.	1-10	<u>C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)</u>
64742-47-8	10-20	<u>distillates_petroleum_light_hydrated</u>

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

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.

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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
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) carbon monoxide (CO) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 overexposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated - Total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated - Respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium and compounds, (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction++	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction++	3 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified:	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

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STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
		Inhalable fraction				
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction	3 mg/m ³	6 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium and compounds, (as Zr)	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium and compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium - Compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	barium metaborate	Barium (soluble compounds) (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m ³	0.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Barium and soluble compounds, as Ba	0.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	barium metaborate	Borate compounds, inorganic (inhalable fraction++)	2 mg/m ³	6 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	barium metaborate	Barium and soluble compounds, (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m ³	1.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Barium and soluble compounds, (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m ³	1.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Borate compounds, inorganic (inhalable fraction)	2 mg/m ³	6 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Not Available	2 mg/m ³	6 mg/m ³	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Not Available	0.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & GI irr; muscular stim
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	barium metaborate	Barium soluble compounds (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Barium and soluble compounds, as Ba(1990)	0.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & GI irr; muscular stim

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STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Borate compounds, inorganic	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Barium and soluble compounds, as Ba	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Barium - Soluble compounds (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye, skin & gastrointestinal irritation; muscular stimulation
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	barium metaborate	Borate, Inorganic compounds	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica-Crystalline, Respirable particulate - Quartz	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline# : Quartz (respirable fraction++)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	T20
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline#: Quartz (respirable fraction)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Schedule R
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline, Quartz	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline - α-quartz and cristobalite	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, Crystalline - Quartz/Tripoli (Respirable fraction)	0.10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	* Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation. (R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, Crystalline - Quartz	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	cristobalite	Silica-Crystalline, Respirable particulate - Cristobalite	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	cristobalite	Silica - Crystalline# : Cristobalite (respirable fraction++)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	cristobalite	Silica - Crystalline#: Cristobalite (respirable fraction)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	cristobalite	Not Available	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	cristobalite	Silica - Crystalline, Cristobalite	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	cristobalite	Silica, crystalline - α-quartz and cristobalite	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	cristobalite	Silica, Crystalline - Cristobalite (Respirable fraction)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	* Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation. (R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	cristobalite	Silica, Crystalline - Cristobalite	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Not Available	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	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 - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	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	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	T20
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Schedule R
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Not Available	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment; eye irritation. BEI
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Available	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Mineral oil (mist)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr

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STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
		severely refined				
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist - mineral, severely refined	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist - mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil (mist)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist - mineral, mildly refined	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist - mineral, severely refined	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist - mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
barium metaborate	2.4 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
crystalite	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	1,100 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
barium metaborate	50 mg/m3	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
crystalite	Not Available	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available

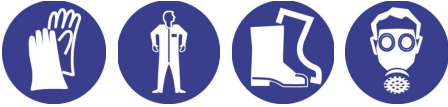
Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methyl ethyl ketoxime	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ 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).

Respiratory protection

Type A 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	Light sensitive.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	43.33	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available

Continued...

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

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 (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	322.84

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable.
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	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>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.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>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.</p>
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. 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. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p>

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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]	

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 2043 mg/kg ^[1]	
barium metaborate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3.54 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 530 mg/kg ^[1]	
silica crystalline - quartz	Inhalation (Human)LCLo: 0.3 mg/m3/10Y ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Human)TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9Y ^[2]	
	Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6H/71W ^[2]	
cristobalite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.28 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
ethylbenzene	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]
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye : Not irritating (OECD 405) *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 4.6 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 7400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin : Not irritating (OECD 404)*
		Skin: adverse effect observed (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]	
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	

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
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.
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.
BARIUM METABORATE	Oral (rat) LD50: 850mg/kg Eye (human): Irritant Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

CRISTOBALITE	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf/8H/17.9y-1 * Millions of particles per cubic foot		
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, uterual tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS)	*Exxsol D 100 SDS		
STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880 & 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.		
STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880 & C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS) & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT HYDROTREATED	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species.		
STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880 & 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.		
ZIRCONIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
silica crystalline - quartz & CRISTOBALITE	WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.		
Acute Toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	X	Aspiration Hazard	✓

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880	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
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2	
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	49.3mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2	
barium metaborate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	20.3mg/l	2	

Continued...

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	62mg/l	2
silica crystalline - quartz	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cristobalite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.02mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
ethylbenzene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.381mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.03mg/l	1
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/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				

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

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

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation.

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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	HIGH	HIGH
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	LOW (BCF = 159)
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (TDG)

UN number	1263	
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass; or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
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 related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
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STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 367 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
barium metaborate	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
barium metaborate	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
cristobalite	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available

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.

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

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
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 WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

barium metaborate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

silica crystalline - quartz 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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

cristobalite is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

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 1: Carcinogenic to humans
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Titanium Dioxide TiO2 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 1: Carcinogenic to humans
 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)

ethylbenzene 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

C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics) 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

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated 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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl ethyl ketoxime; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; barium metaborate; silica crystalline - quartz; cristobalite; Titanium Dioxide TiO2; ethylbenzene; C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated) aromatics);="" distillates,="" petroleum,="" light,="">
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (barium metaborate)
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	08/18/2022
Initial Date	02/27/2022

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	08/18/2022	Ingredients, Name

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Continued...

STEINA Stain Blocking Primer - PE700880

Name	CAS No
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9, 94581-21-2
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	64741-91-9., 64742-47-8., 64742-46-7.

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
AIC: 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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