

Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Orange

AlSCO Ltd (GB)

Version No: 2.21

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

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S.REACH.GB.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Orange
Synonyms	Formula A498M; . ECR 25-633 DAA removed MB H370 (respiratory system) (inhalation), H373 (blood system)
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Other means of identification	Not Available

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	For Industrial Use Only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	Sectors of Use - SU21 Consumer uses

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	AlSCO Ltd (GB)	ITW Pro Brands. -KS
Address	Unit 13 Hillmead Industrial Estate Marshall Road Swindon, Wiltshire SN5 5FZ United Kingdom	805 E. Old 56 Highway Olathe, KS 66061 United States
Telephone	+44 1793 733 900	1-800-433-9536
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.alscold.co.uk	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	info@alscold.co.uk	Customerservice@itwprobrands.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec	Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 330 027 0156 (InfoTrac)+001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec)	1-800-535-5053 (Infotrac Inside US) 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec Inside US)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	844 892 0111	1-352-323-3500 (Infotrac Outside US) +001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec Outside US)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H350 - Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H371 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, H412 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	   
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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 and 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.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
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.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
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.
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Material contains PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R), methyl ethyl ketoxime, naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated, C.I. Basic Red 1:1.

2.3. Other hazards

Eye contact may produce serious damage*.
HARMFUL: may cause lung damage if swallowed
*LIMITED EVIDENCE

methyl ethyl ketoxime	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
zirconium octoate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 64742-47-8 2.265-149-8 3.649-422-00-2 4.NOT AVAILABLE	30-60	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
				Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	
1. 3068-39-1 2. 221-326-1 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	<0.5	<u>C.I. Basic Red 1:1</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302, H317, H318, H330, H400, H410 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 96-29-7 2. 202-496-6 406-930-7 3. 616-014-00-0 606-082-00-X 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2; H301, H312, H315, H317, H318, H336, H350, H370, H373 ^[1]	dermal: ATE = 1100 mg/kg bw oral: ATE = 100 mg/kg bw Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 64742-48-9. 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>naphtha petroleum heavy, hydrotreated</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H226, H304, EUH066 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 22464-99-9 2. 242-197-8 3. 607-230-00-6 4. Not Available	<0.5	<u>zirconium octoate</u>	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; H361 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
Legend:			1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties		

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ Do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patients head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. 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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5.3. Advice for firefighters

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. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ 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). <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. 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. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<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. ▶ 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 or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity. ▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Earth all lines and equipment.▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.▶ 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
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
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.▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS▶ Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

7.2. 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.▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50 P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
C.I. Basic Red 1:1	Dermal 0.02 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.06 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.125 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Dermal 0.06 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 0.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.25 mg/cm² (Local, Acute)	0 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.989 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.099 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.198 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.33 mg/L (STP) 0.1 mg/kg food (Oral)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Inhalation 0.9 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) <i>Inhalation 0.43 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *</i>	0.256 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.118 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.026 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.012 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.101 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.052 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 177 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population


Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA						
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	zirconium octoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH			
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	2,500 mg/m3		Not Available			
C.I. Basic Red 1:1	Not Available		Not Available			
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available		Not Available			
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3		Not Available			

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
zirconium octoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Respiratory protection

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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Orange		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	220
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1485-1733
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	130	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	37	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.2	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	5.4	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.7	Volatile Component (%vol)	64

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Vapour pressure (kPa)	13.79	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.85-5	VOC %	36%
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	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.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.

Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Orange	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
C.I. Basic Red 1:1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 450 mg/kg * ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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methyl ethyl ketoxime	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rat)LC50: >11 mg/l ^[2]	Not Available
	Dermal (Rat)LD50: >4000 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4h ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg ^[2]	
zirconium octoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 24%
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Orange	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
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Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Orange	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
C.I. Basic Red 1:1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.016mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.016mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>=5mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7

Continued...

Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Orange

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
zirconium octoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.042mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	LOW (BCF = 159)
C.I. Basic Red 1:1	LOW (LogKOW = 3.01)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (Log KOC = 130.8)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Orange	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	✗	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No
C.I. Basic Red 1:1	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
methyl ethyl ketoxime	✓	✗	✓	No	✓	✗	No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
zirconium octoate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.▶ 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.▶ 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).
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Continued...

Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Orange

	► Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	●3Y; ●3YE

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	30
	Classification code	F 1
	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	163 367 650
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Transport Category	3
	Tunnel Restriction Code	D/E

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. 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)

14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 367 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	163; 367; 650
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	Not Available
C.I. Basic Red 1:1	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available
zirconium octoate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R)	Not Available
C.I. Basic Red 1:1	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available
zirconium octoate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

C.I. Basic Red 1:1 is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)

zirconium octoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Continued...

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P5a, P5b, P5c
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (PETROLEUM DISTILLATES LIGHT(R); C.I. Basic Red 1:1; methyl ethyl ketoxime; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; zirconium octoate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (C.I. Basic Red 1:1)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (C.I. Basic Red 1:1; zirconium octoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (C.I. Basic Red 1:1)
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	29/05/2025
Initial Date	17/07/2023

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.21	29/05/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

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.
For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	On basis of test data
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Calculation method
Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H350	Calculation method
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, H371	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, H412	Calculation method

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