



Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: 12.15

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains acetone)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Penetrating Sealer
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	800 225 1141 978 623 9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drytreat.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	800 255 3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	813 324 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	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Flammable Liquid Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

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H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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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/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water

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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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	75-80	<u>acetone</u>
77-58-7	<1	<u>dibutyltin dilaurate</u>
2943-75-1	5-10	<u>octyltriethoxysilane</u>
78-10-4	1-5	<u>tetraethyl silicate</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"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- ▶ Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- ▶ About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- ▶ There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- ▶ Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- ▶ If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- ▶ Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- ▶ Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- ▶ Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- ▶ Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- ▶ Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- ▶ Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- ▶ No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- ▶ Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- ▶ Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- ▶ Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- ▶ If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable 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	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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 exposure occurs.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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	<p>Acetone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitryl perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride ▶ reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalis or in contact with alkaline surfaces. ▶ may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene ▶ can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity ▶ dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton) <p>Ketones in this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂). ▶ react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat. ▶ 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
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetone	Dimethyl ketone, Ketone propane, 2-Propanone	250 ppm / 590 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	acetone	Acetone	1000 ppm / 2400 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds, as Sn	0.1 ppm / 0.1 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Eye & URT irr; headache; nausea; CNS & immune eff
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl orthosilicate, Ethyl silicate (condensed), Tetraethoxysilane, Tetraethyl orthosilicate, Tetraethyl silicate	10 ppm / 85 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl silicate	100 ppm / 850 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl silicate	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	URT & eye irr; kidney dam

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	Dibutyltin dilaurate; (Dibutylbis(lauroyloxy)stannane)	1.1 mg/m ³	8 mg/m ³	48 mg/m ³
tetraethyl silicate	Tetraethyl orthosilicate; (Ethyl silicate; Tetraethoxysilane)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	25 mg/m ³	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethyl silicate	700 ppm	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
octyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
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
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).

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	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)	-17.00	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available

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Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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 either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum 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>Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.</p> <p>Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</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>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>
Eye	<p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.</p>

Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: =20 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1800-7300 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild

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	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
dibutyltin dilaurate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h -moderate
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.075 mg/l/2H ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 175 mg/kg ^[2]	
octyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5177.16 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=5110 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
tetraethyl silicate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5878 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 3000 ppm
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg mild
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
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	

DIBUTYLTIN DILAURATE	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.		
OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
TETRAETHYL SILICATE	Liver, kidney and lung damage may result from overexposure by inhalation or swallowing. Animal testing showed that exposure to 400 parts per million for 30 days can be lethal. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS.		
Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK) & OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant.		
Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK) & ACETONE	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye.		
ACETONE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	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.		
OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	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.		
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	5-540mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.565mg/L	4
	NOEC	240	Crustacea	1-866mg/L	2

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dibutyltin dilaurate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	<0.463mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	1.7mg/L	2
octyltriethoxysilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.055mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.049mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.049mg/L	2
tetraethyl silicate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>245mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>75mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-39.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=22mg/L	2
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

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.

Alkoxysilanes are highly toxic to algae and moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates. e.g. the daphnid 48 hour LC50 for dimethyldiethoxysilane is 1.25 mg/l, and the 15-day algal EC50 for a number of alkoxysilanes is approximately 10 mg/l.

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones.

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m3 /mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH	HIGH
octyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
tetraethyl silicate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (BCF = 110)
octyltriethoxysilane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2394)
tetraethyl silicate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0362)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (KOC = 64610000)
octyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 187100)
tetraethyl silicate	LOW (KOC = 8766)

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. 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.
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Continued...

Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)

- ▶ 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains acetone)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3
	Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label : 3
	Special provisions : IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains acetone)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable
	ERG Code : 3H
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3
	IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E , S-E
	Special provisions : 274
	Limited Quantities : 1 L

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ACETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals
 US EPA Carcinogens Listing
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

DIBUTYLTIN DILAUATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

TETRAETHYL SILICATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
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Continued...

Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)

Acetone

5000

2270

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (acetone; dibutyltin dilaurate; octyltriethoxysilane; tetraethyl silicate)
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 (octyltriethoxysilane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	06/15/2020
Initial Date	01/09/2020

CONTACT POINT

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
11.15.1.1.1	06/15/2020	Ingredients, Physical Properties, Name

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

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

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Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: 4.6

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 03/31/2020

Print Date: 03/31/2020

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Combination Enhancer & Sealer
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	800 225 1141 978 623 9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drytreat.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	800 255 3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	813 324 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 Liquid Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2B
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H320	Causes eye irritation.

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.

Continued...

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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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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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
541-02-6	50	<u>dimethyl cyclosiloxanes</u>
67923-07-3	15-25	<u>dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated</u>

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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

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. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers. ▶ These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.

Continued...

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

- ▶ Combustible.
 - ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
silicon dioxide (SiO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit corrosive fumes.
- CARE:** Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Silicone fluids, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard. ▶ It may be necessary to rope off area and place warning signs around perimeter. <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure 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. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Traces of benzene, a carcinogen, may form when silicones are heated in air above 230 degrees C. Concentrated acids and bases cause degradation of polymer. Boiling water may soften and weaken material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available





Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethyl cyclosiloxanes	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
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Continued...

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

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>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. ▶ P.V.C.

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	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	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)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Silicone fluids are stable under normal storage conditions. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. ▶ 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

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (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. Vapours of silicones are generally fairly well tolerated, however very high concentrations can cause death within minutes due to respiratory failure. At high temperatures, the fumes and oxidation products can be irritating and toxic and can cause depression leading to death in very high doses. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
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. Silicone fluids do not have a high acute toxicity. They may have a laxative effect and produce central nervous system depression.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Low molecular weight silicone fluids may exhibit solvent action and may produce skin irritation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Eye exposure to silicone fluids causes temporary irritation of the conjunctiva. Injection into the specific structures of the eye, however, causes corneal scarring, permanent eye damage, allergic reactions and cataract, and may lead to blindness.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Cyclotetrasiloxanes are oestrogen-like substances which may produce reproductive effects and may be carcinogenic at high levels of exposure.

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl cyclosiloxanes	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >15248 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >15248 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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	

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, AMINOETHYLSILYLDIYNE, METHOXY TERMINATED	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl cyclosiloxanes	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.016mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.0029mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.012mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.0029mg/L	2

Continued...

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For Siloxanes:
Environmental Fate: Siloxanes are used in cosmetics, wax, polishes, and to a minor extent in several other applications.
Atmospheric Fate: In the presence of nitrate ions, short chain siloxanes are broken down by sunlight to the level of silicate within days.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dimethyl cyclosiloxanes	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dimethyl cyclosiloxanes	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dimethyl cyclosiloxanes	LOW (KOC = 145200)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. <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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

DIMETHYL CYCLOSILOXANES IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Not Applicable

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, AMINOETHYLSILYLIDYNE, METHOXY TERMINATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES	
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethyl cyclosiloxanes; dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated)
Japan - ENCS	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	03/31/2020
Initial Date	01/21/2020

CONTACT POINT

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.6.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Physical Properties, Supplier Information, Use

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

Continued...

Stain Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: 16.33

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 01/13/2022

Print Date: 03/18/2022

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Impregnating Sealer
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	800 225 1141 978 623 9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drytreat.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	800 255 3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	813 324 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	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME) - 180013, 181013

H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
2943-75-1	5-10	alkyl silane
541-02-6	30-60	<u>decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</u>
68439-50-9	1-5	<u>alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated</u>
68554-54-1	1-5	<u>dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane</u>
556-67-2	0.1-1	<u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Continued...

Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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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. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers. ▶ These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite. ▶ An outer skin of silica may also form. ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard.</p> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ 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. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Continued...

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INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	30 ppm	68 ppm	130 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane	Not Available	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available


Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
octyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available

Continued...

Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013

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	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)	94	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Cyclotetrasiloxanes are oestrogen-like substances which may produce reproductive effects and may be carcinogenic at high levels of exposure.

Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6730 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME) - 180013, 181013

	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >22 ppm4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=5110 mg/kg ^[1]	
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15248 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 8.67 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): irritant *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.6 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): irritant *
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 754.3 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 36 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1540 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE	<p>Liver changes, spleen changes recorded. Carcinogenicity: Animal testing showed no carcinogenic effects. Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effect. Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, or on development, based on animal experiments Routes of exposure: Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumours) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if this effect occurs through a pathway that is relevant to humans</p>
ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED	<p>* BASF Canada ** [Henkel CCINFO 1450373]</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> <p>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYLSILSESQUIOXANE	<p>Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility.</p>
OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE	<p>Does not cause skin sensitization Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: Effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity) Species: Rabbit Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. STOT-single exposure May cause damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system Routes of exposure: Skin contact Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapor inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest</p>

Continued...

Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013

	exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans.
Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013 & OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE & DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013 & OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxysilane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.
OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE & DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYLSILSESQUIOXANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAASILOXANE	Routes of exposure: Ingestion Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor) Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAASILOXANE	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.

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.055mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.049mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>=0.049mg/l	2
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1080h	Fish	>=0.017mg/l	2
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.035mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.13mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.53mg/l	2
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.204-3.483mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.204>3.483mg/l	4

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

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

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

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Alkoxysilanes are highly toxic to algae and moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates. e.g. the daphnid 48 hour LC50 for dimethyldiethoxysilane is 1.25 mg/l, and the 15-day algal EC50 for a number of alkoxysilanes is approximately 10 mg/l. Alkoxysilanes are used as coupling agents and are designed to hydrolyse in water.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
octyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
octyltriethoxysilane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2394)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH (BCF = 12400)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
octyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 187100)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 145200)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 17960)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	Not Available

Product name	Ship Type
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

octyltriethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists	
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - California - Biomonitoring - Priority Chemicals	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists	
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane is found on the following regulatory lists	
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US - California - Biomonitoring - Priority Chemicals	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories	
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)	
None Reported	

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65	
None Reported	

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes

Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013

National Inventory	Status
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (octyltriethoxysilane; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane)
Japan - ENCS	No (dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (octyltriethoxysilane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/13/2022
Initial Date	10/30/2019

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
15.33	01/13/2022	Ingredients, Name

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC— TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC— STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 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
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: 6.6

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 03/31/2020

Print Date: 03/31/2020

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Porcelain and quartz sealer
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	800 225 1141 978 623 9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drytreat.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	800 255 3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	813 324 0585

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture



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

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

Continued...

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	30-35	<u>ethanol</u>
17980-47-1	50-55	<u>isobutyltriethoxysilane</u>
2943-75-1	1-5	<u>octyltriethoxysilane</u>
77-58-7	1-3	<u>dibutyltin dilaurate</u>
Not Available	3-7	<u>Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2</u>
123-86-4	5-10	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>
78-10-4	1-5	<u>tetraethyl silicate</u>
51851-37-7	<1	<u>triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane</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.
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Continued...

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable 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

Continued...

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) silicon dioxide (SiO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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 exposure occurs.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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	n-Butyl acetate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide ▶ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates ▶ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. *

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Alcohol, Cologne spirit, Ethanol, EtOH, Grain alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	URT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds, as Sn	0.1 ppm / 0.1 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Eye & URT irr; headache; nausea; CNS & immune eff
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-Butyl ester of acetic acid, Butyl ethanoate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m ³	950 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl-acetate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetates, all isomers	50 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Eye & URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl orthosilicate, Ethyl silicate (condensed), Tetraethoxysilane, Tetraethyl orthosilicate, Tetraethyl silicate	10 ppm / 85 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl silicate	100 ppm / 850 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl silicate	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	URT & eye irr; kidney dam

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
dibutyltin dilaurate	Dibutyltin dilaurate; (Dibutylbis(lauroyloxy)stannane)	1.1 mg/m3	8 mg/m3	48 mg/m3
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethyl silicate	Tetraethyl orthosilicate; (Ethyl silicate; Tetraethoxysilane)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
isobutyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
tetraethyl silicate	700 ppm	Not Available
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	Not Available	Not Available


OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
isobutyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
octyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
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
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).

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available
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Continued...

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

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	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)	13	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p>							
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, 'alcohol') may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea.</p> <p>Effects on the body:</p> <table><tr><td>Blood concentration</td><td>Effects</td></tr><tr><td><1.5 g/L</td><td>Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability</td></tr><tr><td>1.5-3.0 g/L</td><td>Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests.</td></tr></table>		Blood concentration	Effects	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests.
Blood concentration	Effects							
<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability							
1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests.							
Skin Contact	<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>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>							
Eye	<p>Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p>							

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

Chronic

Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.
Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Not Available		Not Available	
ethanol	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4h ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate	
			Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate	
			Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild	
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
isobutyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Not Available	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.88 mg/l/4h ^[2]			
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]			
octyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5177.16 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=5110 mg/kg ^[1]		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
dibutyltin dilaurate	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h -moderate	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.075 mg/l/2h ^[2]		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 175 mg/kg ^[2]			
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Not Available		Not Available	
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (human): 300 mg	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.802 mg/l/4 h ^[1]		Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =10700 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate	
			Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate	
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
tetraethyl silicate	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5878 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (human): 3000 ppm	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye (rabbit): 100 mg mild	
			Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild	
			Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate	
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye : Not irritating *	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin : Not irritating *	
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DIBUTYLTIN DILAUATE	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.
N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized. Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids.
TETRAETHYL SILICATE	Liver, kidney and lung damage may result from overexposure by inhalation or swallowing. Animal testing showed that exposure to 400 parts per million for 30 days can be lethal. For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS.
TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCOTLSILANE	fNo sensitising (Buehler Test); no evidence of mutagenic effects. * *Degussa
Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600 & OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCOTLSILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant.
ETHANOL & N-BUTYL ACETATE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	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.
OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCOTLSILANE	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.
N-BUTYL ACETATE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
isobutyltriethoxysilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	26.741mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>49.1mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1.000mg/L	3
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>36mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	35.4mg/L	2
octyltriethoxysilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.055mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.049mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.049mg/L	2

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

dibutyltin dilaurate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	<0.463mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	1.7mg/L	2
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=32mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.675mg/L	3
	EC90	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-540.7mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	23.2mg/L	2
tetraethyl silicate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>245mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>75mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-39.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=22mg/L	2
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.007mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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.

For Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation.

For n-Butyl Acetate:

Koc: ~200;

log Kow: 1.78;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 178 - 27156;

Henry's atm: m3 /mol: 3.20E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%;

COD: 78%;

ThOD: 2.207;

BCF : 4-14.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Butyl acetate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
octyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH	HIGH
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
tetraethyl silicate	HIGH	HIGH
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2015)
octyltriethoxysilane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2394)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (BCF = 110)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
tetraethyl silicate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0362)
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LOW (LogKOW = 7.0301)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 13550)
octyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 187100)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (KOC = 64610000)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
tetraethyl silicate	LOW (KOC = 8766)
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LOW (KOC = 75080000)


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. 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 (DOT)

UN number	1993				
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28</td></tr> </table>	Hazard Label	3	Special provisions	IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28
Hazard Label	3				
Special provisions	IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993						
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol)						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3H</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3H
ICAO/IATA Class	3						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	3H						
Packing group	II						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ETHANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ISOBUTYLTRIETHOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

DIBUTYL TIN DILAURATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

POLY(HEXADECYL ACRYLATE/2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE/OCTADECYL ACRYLATE/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-TRIDECAFLUOROCTYL METHACRYLATE) 1793072-86-2 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

N-BUTYL ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

TETRAETHYL SILICATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROCTYLSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No

Continued...

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	Yes
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Butyl acetate	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Canada - NDSL	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; n-butyl acetate; ethanol; tetraethyl silicate; dibutyltin dilaurate; isobutyltriethoxysilane; octyltriethoxysilane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; isobutyltriethoxysilane; octyltriethoxysilane)
Vietnam - NCI	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Russia - ARIPS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; isobutyltriethoxysilane)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	03/31/2020
Initial Date	01/16/2018

CONTACT POINT

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
5.6.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Supplier Information, Name

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

Continued...

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: 6.10.14.11

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 09/22/2021

Print Date: 09/22/2021

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Water and stain protection for masonry substrates- sealer
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	800 225 1141 978 623 9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drytreat.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	800 255 3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	813 324 0585

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



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

Classification	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	  
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
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Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P305+P351+P333	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue Rinsing.
P305+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	50-60	<u>ethanol</u>
77-58-7	1-5	<u>dibutyltin dilaurate</u>
123-86-4	1-5	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>
2943-75-1	1-5	<u>octyltriethoxysilane</u>
17980-47-1	35-45	<u>isobutyltriethoxysilane</u>

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

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Continued...

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

Ingestion

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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 simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
silicon dioxide (SiO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

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. 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. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Segregate from alcohol, water. Avoid strong acids, bases. <p>*</p>

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	A3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin (organic compounds, as Sn)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	[skin] [*Note: The REL applies to all organic tin compounds except Cyhexatin.]
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds, as Sn	0.1 mg/m3	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Skin; A4
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl-acetate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetates, all isomers	50 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Continued...

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
dibutyltin dilaurate	1.1 mg/m3	8 mg/m3	48 mg/m3
n-butyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
isobutyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
octyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
isobutyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

Continued...

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pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	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)	-10.56	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p>						
Ingestion	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, 'alcohol') may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea.</p> <p>Effects on the body:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Blood concentration</th><th>Effects</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><1.5 g/L</td><td>Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.5-3.0 g/L</td><td>Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>	Blood concentration	Effects	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence.
Blood concentration	Effects						
<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability						
1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence.						
Skin Contact	<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>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>						

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

Eye	Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available										
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ethanol	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE</td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: 39 mg/4h^[2]</td><td>Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral(Rat) LD50; >7692 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: 39 mg/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate	Oral(Rat) LD50; >7692 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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octyltriethoxysilane	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6730 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >22 ppm4h^[1]</td><td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral(Rat) LD50; >=5110 mg/kg^[1]</td><td></td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6730 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >22 ppm4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	Oral(Rat) LD50; >=5110 mg/kg ^[1]							
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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														

N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original) & DIBUTYLtin DILAUrate	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.
Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original) &	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxysilane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.		
Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original) & N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic. The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg.		
ETHANOL & N-BUTYL ACETATE	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.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>79mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
dibutyltin dilaurate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	21.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.7-3.4mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.5mg/l	4
	BCF	1344h	Fish	2.2-40	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/l	2
n-butyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
octyltriethoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>=0.049mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.055mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.049mg/l	2
isobutyltriethoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>36mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	85mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>49.1mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	35.4mg/l	2

Continued...

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

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

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH	HIGH
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
octyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
isobutyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (BCF = 110)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
octyltriethoxysilane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2394)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2015)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (KOC = 64610000)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
octyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 187100)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 13550)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations


Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. 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. 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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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28
	Limited Quantities 1 L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3H
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 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
ethanol	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
isobutyltriethoxysilane	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Continued...

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

Product name	Ship Type
ethanol	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
isobutyltriethoxysilane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

dibutyltin dilaurate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

octyltriethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

isobutyltriethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	Yes
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
n-butyl acetate	5000	2270

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; dibutyltin dilaurate; n-butyl acetate; octyltriethoxysilane; isobutyltriethoxysilane)
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 (octyltriethoxysilane; isobutyltriethoxysilane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (isobutyltriethoxysilane)
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	09/22/2021
Initial Date	01/22/2020

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.10.14.11	09/22/2021	Ingredients, Physical Properties

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 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
 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

Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: 7.8

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 03/31/2020

Print Date: 03/31/2020

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Water and stain protection for masonry substrates-sealer
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	800 225 1141 978 623 9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drytreat.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	800 255 3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	813 324 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	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

Continued...

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
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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/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison center/physician if you feel unwell.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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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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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	30-35	ethanol
17980-47-1	50-60	isobutyltriethoxysilane
2943-75-1	1	octyltriethoxysilane
Not Available	3-7	Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2
123-86-4	5-10	n-butyl acetate
51851-37-7	0.1-0.5	triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane
78-10-4	<0.01	tetraethyl silicate

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

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Continued...

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

Ingestion

- ▶ Immediately give a glass of water.
- ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
silicon dioxide (SiO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.

Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- ▶ 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.

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

Storage incompatibility

n-Butyl acetate:

- ▶ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol
- ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide
- ▶ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates
- ▶ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings
- ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
- ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water.
- ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

*

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Alcohol, Cologne spirit, Ethanol, EtOH, Grain alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-Butyl ester of acetic acid, Butyl ethanoate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m ³	950 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl-acetate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetates, all isomers	50 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Eye & URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl orthosilicate, Ethyl silicate (condensed), Tetraethoxysilane, Tetraethyl orthosilicate, Tetraethyl silicate	10 ppm / 85 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl silicate	100 ppm / 850 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl silicate	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	URT & eye irr; kidney dam

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethyl silicate	Tetraethyl orthosilicate; (Ethyl silicate; Tetraethoxysilane)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
isobutyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethyl silicate	700 ppm	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
isobutyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
octyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.





Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

Continued...

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

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
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).

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	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)	13	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</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>Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p>
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Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

Ingestion	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:	
	Blood concentration	Effects
	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests.
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.		
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.	
Eye	Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.	
Chronic	Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.	
Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
isobutyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.88 mg/l/4h ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
octyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5177.16 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=5110 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.802 mg/l4 h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =10700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye : Not irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin : Not irritating *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
tetraethyl silicate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5878 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 3000 ppm
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg mild
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
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		

OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids.
TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCYLSILANE	fNo sensitising (Buehler Test); no evidence of mutagenic effects. * *Degussa
TETRAETHYL SILICATE	Liver, kidney and lung damage may result from overexposure by inhalation or swallowing. Animal testing showed that exposure to 400 parts per million for 30 days can be lethal. For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS.
Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus) & OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCYLSILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant.
ETHANOL & N-BUTYL ACETATE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	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.
OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCYLSILANE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	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.
N-BUTYL ACETATE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
isobutyltriethoxysilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	26.741mg/L	3

Continued...

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

	EC50	48	Crustacea	>49.1mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1.000mg/L	3
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>36mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	35.4mg/L	2
octyltriethoxysilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.055mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.049mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.049mg/L	2
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=32mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.675mg/L	3
	EC90	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-540.7mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	23.2mg/L	2
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.007mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/L	2
tetraethyl silicate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>245mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>75mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-39.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=22mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation.

For n-Butyl Acetate:

Koc: ~200;

log Kow: 1.78;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 178 - 27156;

Henry's atm: m3 /mol: 3.20E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%;

COD: 78%;

ThOD: 2.207;

BCF : 4-14.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Butyl acetate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
octyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

tetraethyl silicate	HIGH	HIGH
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Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2015)
octyltriethoxysilane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2394)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LOW (LogKOW = 7.0301)
tetraethyl silicate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0362)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 13550)
octyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 187100)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LOW (KOC = 75080000)
tetraethyl silicate	LOW (KOC = 8766)


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. 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 (DOT)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label : 3 Special provisions : IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3H
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ETHANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ISOBUTYLTRIETHOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

POLY(HEXADECYL ACRYLATE/2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE/OCTADECYL ACRYLATE/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-TRIDECAFLUOROCTYL METHACRYLATE) 1793072-86-2 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

N-BUTYL ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROCTOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

TETRAETHYL SILICATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No

Continued...

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Butyl acetate	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Canada - NDSL	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; n-butyl acetate; ethanol; tetraethyl silicate; isobutyltriethoxysilane; octyltriethoxysilane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; isobutyltriethoxysilane; octyltriethoxysilane)
Vietnam - NCI	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Russia - ARIPS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; isobutyltriethoxysilane)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	03/31/2020
Initial Date	01/24/2020

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.8.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Physical Properties

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC— TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC— STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

Continued...

Stain Proof Dense Stone Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Plus)

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

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