

DRY-TREAT 40SK

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 11-Feb-2010
XC9317SC

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 22-9860
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DRY-TREAT 40SK

SYNONYMS

"Water and salt protection", "Sandstone protection"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains acetone)

PRODUCT USE

Protection for masonry substrate.

SUPPLIER

Company: Dry- Treat Pty Ltd

Address:

220 Pacific Highway

Crows Nest

NSW, 2065

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9954 3211

Telephone: 1800 675 119

Emergency Tel: **Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585**

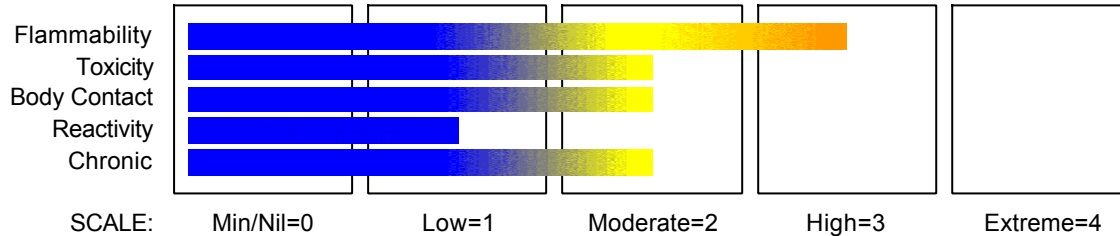
Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Highly flammable.
- Harmful by inhalation.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ketone		<60
alkylalkoxysilane		<60
alkyl silicate		<60
dibutyltin dilaurate	77-58-7	<1
additives not contributing to the classification		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Treat symptomatically.

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Carbon dioxide.

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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

•3YE

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- 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. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Ethyl silicate:
 - reacts slowly with water forming ethanol
 - reacts violently with strong oxidisers
 - is incompatible with acids, nitrates
 - attacks some plastics and rubber.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Acetone:

- 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, nityl 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.

Ketones in this group:

- 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.
- are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
- react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃ (nitric acid), HNO₃ + H₂O₂ (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO₄ (perchloric acid).
- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Dry- Treat 40SK (Ethyl silicate)	10	85						

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
 - frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- 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 footwear.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; partially miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	- 17 (ketone)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.84
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful by inhalation.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH		LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

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

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	307	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	305	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y305	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS ACETONE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E , S-E	Special provisions:	274

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Limited Quantities: 1 L
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

dibutyltin dilaurate (CAS: 77-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Dry-Treat 40SK (CW: 22-9860)

Section 16 - 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.