

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

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: 12.15

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

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S.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa) (contains acetone)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Penetrating Sealer
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H336 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), H225 - Flammable Liquid Category 2, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H360FD - Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H412 - Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
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Stain Proof 40SK Consolidator and Water Repellent (Dry-Treat 40SK)

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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2.3. Other hazards

acetone	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
dibutyltin dilaurate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
tetraethyl silicate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.67-64-1 2.200-662-2 3.606-001-00-8 4.01-2119471330-49-XXXX	75-80	<u>acetone</u> *	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Eye Irritation Category 2; H225, H336, H319, EUH066 [2]
1.77-58-7 2.201-039-8 3.050-030-00-3 4.01-2119496068-27-XXXX	<1	<u>dibutyltin dilaurate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3; H315, H341, H360FD, H410, H319, H372, H301 [1]
1.2943-75-1 2.220-941-2 3.Not Available 4.01-2119972313-39-XXXX	5-10	<u>octyltriethoxysilane</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H315, H319, H335 [1]
1.78-10-4 2.201-083-8 3.014-005-00-0 4.01-2119496195-28-XXXX	1-5	<u>tetraethyl silicate</u> *	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4; H226, H335, H319, H332 [2]
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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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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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

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

Continued...

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7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
acetone	Dermal 186 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1 210 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2 420 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 200 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	30.2 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 30.2 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release)
dibutyltin dilaurate	Dermal 0.43 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 2.08 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.16 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.005 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.003 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 0.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 0.02 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	0.000463 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.000463 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.00463 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.05 (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.005 (Sediment (Marine)) 0.0407 (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP) 0.2 mg/kg food (Oral)
octyltriethoxysilane	Dermal 9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 16 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 16 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 6.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 5.4 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 6.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 6.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 5.4 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 6.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	Not Available
tetraethyl silicate	Dermal 56 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 56 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 14 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 14 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 14 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 14 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	0.19 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.019 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 10 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.83 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.083 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.05 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 4000 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m ³	3620 mg/m ³ / 1500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin compounds, organic, except Cyhexatin (ISO), (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	tetraethyl silicate	Tetraethyl orthosilicate	5 ppm / 44 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	tetraethyl silicate	Tetraethyl orthosilicate	5 ppm / 44 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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
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Continued...

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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.	

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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.
8.2.2. 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).

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	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
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

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2

Continued...

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10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

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
	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

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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	
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.	
OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE	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) & OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE	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.	
OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE & 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

12.1. 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	
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

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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.

12.2. 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

12.3. 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)

12.4. Mobility in soil

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

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. 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.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

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Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3YE

Land transport (ADR)

14.1. UN number	1993
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa) (contains acetone)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler) : 33 Classification code : F1 Hazard Label : 3 Special provisions : 274 601 640D Limited quantity : 1 L Tunnel Restriction Code : 2 (D/E)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1993
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains acetone)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3H
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. 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)

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

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1993
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa) (contains acetone)

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14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3 Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code F1
	Special provisions 274; 601; 640D
	Limited quantity 1 L
	Equipment required PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number 1

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ACETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
 EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
 Europe EC Inventory
 European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
 UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

DIBUTYLTIN DILAUATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
 EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 6) Toxic to reproduction: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)
 Europe EC Inventory
 European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
 UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Europe EC Inventory

TETRAETHYL SILICATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
 EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
 Europe EC Inventory
 European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
 UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
acetone	67-64-1	606-001-00-8	01-2119471330-49-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr	H225; H319; H336
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr	H225; H319; H336
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS02; GHS09; GHS07; Dgr	H225; H315; H317; H319; H336; H411

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
dibutyltin dilaurate	77-58-7	050-030-00-3	01-2119496068-27-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Muta. 2; Repr. 1A; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09; GHS08; Dgr	H302; H315; H341; H360; H373; H400; H410

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
octyltriethoxysilane	2943-75-1	Not Available	01-2119972313-39-XXXX

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Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H315

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
tetraethyl silicate	78-10-4	014-005-00-0	01-2119496195-28-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1	Flam. Liq. 3; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS07; Wng	H226; H319; H332; H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

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

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.

Continued...

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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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

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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