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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Dry-Treat INTENSIFIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>INTENSIFIA, Intensifier for natural stone, oil and water repellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses
Use according to manufacturer's directions. Intensifier for porous stone, tile and concrete.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Dry-Treat</th>
<th>Dry-Treat Ltd</th>
<th>Dry-Treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>4/149-155 Pascoe Vale Rd. VIC Moonee Ponds 3039 Australia</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>150 Dascomb Road MA Andover 01810 United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>1800 675 119 (AUS)</td>
<td>0800 0964 760 (UK)</td>
<td>+1 866 667 5119 (USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 2 9954 3162</td>
<td>+61 2 9954 3162</td>
<td>+61 2 9954 3162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sds@drytreat.com">sds@drytreat.com</a></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +1 813 248 0585 (Outside USA) | +1 813 248 0585 (Outside USA) | (800) 255 3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | Not Available | +1 813 248 0585 (Outside USA) |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable
Classification [1] Flammable Liquid Category 4, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3


Label elements

| GHS label elements | Not Applicable |

SIGNAL WORD WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H227 Combustible liquid
H402 Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous [Manufacturer]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

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.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

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.

Inhalation

If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- 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. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), 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

Minor Spills
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Continued...
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Major Spills
- 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.
- Clean up area from spill, with suitable absorbant, as soon as practically possible.
- Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling
- **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.

Other information
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility
- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry-Treat INTENSIFIA</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous [Manufacturer]</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
  - Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment.

Personal protection
- 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Eye and face protection
- **Wear chemical protective glasses, e.g. PVC.**
- **Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.**

Skin protection
- See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection
- 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.
- 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.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.

Body protection
- See Other protection below

Continued...
Other protection
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

Thermal hazards Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid with a characteristic odour; partially miscible with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Combustible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Parly Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (1%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
- Silicone fluids are stable under normal storage conditions.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- At temperatures > 150 °C, silicones can slowly react with the oxygen in air.
- When heated > 300 °C, silicones can slowly depolymerise to volatile siloxanes whether or not air is present.
- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Chemical stability
- See section 7

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 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.

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
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. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

Eye
There is some evidence to suggest that 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.

Dry-Treat INTENSIFIA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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.

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. The main source atmospheric siloxane release to the air is via evaporation.

Aquatic Fate: It is well accepted that polydimethylsiloxane fluids become permanent residents of sediment but should not have adverse environmental effects.

**Persistence and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

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.

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

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

- **Combustible Liquid**
  - COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only
- **Marine Pollutant**
  - NO
**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory
N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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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