

Dry-Treat 40SK

Dry-Treat

Chemwatch: 22-9860

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 25/03/2015

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Initial Date: **Not Available**

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Dry-Treat 40SK
Synonyms	Sandstone protection, Water and salt protection
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Protection for masonry substrate.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Dry-Treat	Dry-Treat	Dry-Treat
Address	65 Nicholson Street St. Leonards 2065 NSW Australia	3 North Street Oatby LE2 5AH Leicester United Kingdom	1104 Philadelphia Pike Wilmington 19809 DE United States
Telephone	1800 675 119	0800 0964 760	+1 866 667 5119
Fax	+61 2 9954 3162	+61 2 9954 3162	+61 2 9954 3162
Website	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585	0800 0964 760	(800) 255 3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585	Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	3		0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
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.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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 chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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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	<60	<u>acetone</u>
Not Available	<60	alkylalkoxysilane
Not Available	<60	alkyl silicate
77-58-7	<1	<u>dibutyltin dilaurate</u>
	balance	additives not contributing to the classification

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.

Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
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.

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.

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.

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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alcohol stable foam. ▶ Dry chemical powder. ▶ BCF (where regulations permit). ▶ Carbon dioxide.
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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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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
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. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
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Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
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	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.
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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. ▶ 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.
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. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 (l) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Ethyl silicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts slowly with water forming ethanol ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▶ is incompatible with acids, nitrates ▶ attacks some plastics and rubber ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Sk

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	3.3 mg/m ³	5.2 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
alkylalkoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
alkyl silicate	Not Available	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	Unknown mg/m ³ / Unknown ppm	25 mg/m ³

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
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. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
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. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Dry-Treat 40SK

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; partially miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.84
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

Dry-Treat 40SK

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-17 (ketone)	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 (g/L)	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	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	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.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing ethyl silicate may cause liver, kidney and lung damage.
Skin Contact	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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	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. Animal testing showed that hydrolysed ethyl silicate only caused minor irritation if applied to the eye, if the eye was rinsed. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength.

Dry-Treat 40SK	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kgE ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild
dibutyltin dilaurate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.15 mg/L/2H ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=33<=300 mg/kg ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ACETONE	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. for acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant.
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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 required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

SKIN	dibutyltin dilaurate	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

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.

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 69)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (BCF = 110)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (KOC = 64610000)

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. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1993
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Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 274 Limited quantity : 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains acetone)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3H
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
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E , S-E Special provisions : 274 Limited Quantities : 1 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
dibutyltin dilaurate(77-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

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 (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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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