



## Dry-Treat 40SK

### Dry-Treat

Chemwatch: 22-9860  
Version No: 3.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulations (EC) No 453/2010)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 25/03/2015  
Print Date: 14/05/2015  
Initial Date: **Not Available**  
S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

### 1.1. 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

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

Relevant identified uses	Protection for masonry substrate.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

### 1.3. 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 Willmington 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

### 1.4. 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

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

**Considered a dangerous mixture according to Directive 1999/45/EC, Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 (if applicable) and their amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.**

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



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

DSD classification	In case of mixtures, classification has been prepared by following DPD (Directive 1999/45/EC) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 regulations	
DPD classification <sup>[1]</sup>	R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
	R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
	R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
	R11	Highly flammable.
	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
	R20	Harmful by inhalation.

## Dry-Treat 40SK

<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
<b>Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]</b>	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
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### 2.2. Label elements

<b>CLP label elements</b>	 
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Supplementary statement(s)

<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
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### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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### 2.3. Other hazards

	Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

### 3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No	%[weight]	Name	Classification	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
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2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No			according to directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]	
1.67-64-1 2.200-662-2 3.606-001-00-8 4.01-2119498062-37-XXXX, 01-2119471330-49-XXXX	<60	<u>acetone</u>	R11, R36, R66, R67 [2]	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3; H225, H319, H336, EUH066 [3]
1.Not Available 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<60	alkylalkoxysilane	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1.Not Available 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<60	alkyl silicate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1.77-58-7 2.201-039-8 3.Not Available 4.01-2119496068-27-XXXX	<1	<u>dibutyltin dilaurate</u>	R36/38, R50/53, R48/25, R68(3), R61(2), R60(2), R25 [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, STOT - RE Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1; H301, H315, H319, H341, H360, H372, H400, H410 [1]
	balance	additives not contributing to the classification		

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI  
4. Classification drawn from C&L

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

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul> <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

### 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

Continued...

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

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

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

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### Fire Fighting

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

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Minor Spills

- ▶ 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.

#### 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.

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</li> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Ethyl silicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts slowly with water forming ethanol</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with acids, nitrates</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics and rubber</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

#### PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	acetone	Acetone	1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	3620 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	acetone	Acetone	1 210 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	acetone	Acetone	1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	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 <sup>3</sup>	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	3.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
alkylalkoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
alkyl silicate	Not Available	Not Available

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dibutyltin dilaurate	Unknown mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	25 mg/m3
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### 8.2. Exposure controls

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>8.2.2. Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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:

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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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; partially miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.84
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-17 (ketone)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**9.2. Other information**

	Not Available
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**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2.Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

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

<b>Inhaled</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Chronic</b>	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.

Continued...

Dry-Treat 40SK	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kgE <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
dibutyltin dilaurate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h -moderate
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.15 mg/L/2H <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=33<=300 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>ACETONE</b>	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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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	⊘
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊘
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊘	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊘
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊘	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊘

**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**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1. 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.

**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

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

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

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

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

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT and vPvB Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...



**12.6. Other adverse effects**

No data available

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	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"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3YE

**Land transport (ADR)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	1993
<b>14.2. Packing group</b>	II
<b>14.3. UN proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)
<b>14.4. Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>14.5. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions : 274 601 640C 640D Limited quantity : 1 L

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	1993
<b>14.2. Packing group</b>	II
<b>14.3. UN proper shipping name</b>	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains acetone)
<b>14.4. Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>14.5. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3H
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	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)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	1993
<b>14.2. Packing group</b>	II
<b>14.3. UN proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)
<b>14.4. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable

14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	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. Packing group	II	
14.3. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)	
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	3   Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Limited quantity	1 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	1

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 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(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Polish)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Slovenian)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Slovak)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (French)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Lithuanian)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Swedish)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Danish)", "European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Maltese)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Italian)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Latvian)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Spanish)", "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", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (German)", "UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)", "European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Finnish)", "European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Czech)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Portuguese)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Romanian)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Greek)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Dutch)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Estonian)", "European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Bulgarian)"
dibutyltin dilaurate(77-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)"

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Regulation (EU) No 453/2010, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments as well as the following British legislation: - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 - COSHH Essentials - The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

**ECHA SUMMARY**

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
acetone	67-64-1	606-001-00-8	01-2119498062-37-XXXX, 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	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Eye Irrit. 2A	Dgr, GHS01, GHS08, Wng, GHS06	H225, H319, H400, H371, H228, H315, H340, H332, H302

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	Not Available	01-2119496068-27-XXXX

Continued...

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 3, Eye Irrit. 2, Muta. 2, Repr. 1B, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS06, GHS09, GHS08, Dgr	H301, H319, H341, H360, H372, H400, H410
2	Acute Tox. 3, Muta. 2, Repr. 1B, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Skin Corr. 1C, Eye Dam. 1, Acute Tox. 4, Repr. 1A, Skin Sens. 1, STOT SE 1, Skin Corr. 1B, Acute Tox. 1, Resp. Sens. 1, Acute Tox. 2	GHS06, GHS09, GHS08, Dgr, GHS05, Wng	H301, H341, H360, H372, H400, H410, H314, H318, H312, H317, H370, H330, H334

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

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
<b>Legend:</b>	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

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H228</b>	Flammable solid
<b>H301</b>	Toxic if swallowed
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage
<b>H330</b>	Fatal if inhaled
<b>H334</b>	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
<b>H340</b>	May cause genetic defects
<b>H341</b>	Suspected of causing genetic defects
<b>H360</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child
<b>H370</b>	Causes damage to organs
<b>H371</b>	May cause damage to organs
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
<b>R25</b>	Toxic if swallowed.
<b>R36</b>	Irritating to eyes.
<b>R36/38</b>	Irritating to eyes and skin.
<b>R48/25</b>	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
<b>R50/53</b>	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>R60(2)</b>	May impair fertility.
<b>R61(2)</b>	May cause harm to the unborn child.
<b>R68(3)</b>	Possible risk of irreversible effects.

### Other information

#### DSD / DPD label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger	F, Xn
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**SAFETY ADVICE**

<b>S02</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>S09</b>	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
<b>S13</b>	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
<b>S16</b>	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
<b>S23</b>	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
<b>S24</b>	Avoid contact with skin.
<b>S26</b>	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
<b>S29</b>	Do not empty into drains.
<b>S33</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
<b>S35</b>	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
<b>S37</b>	Wear suitable gloves.
<b>S39</b>	Wear eye/face protection.
<b>S40</b>	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
<b>S41</b>	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
<b>S43</b>	In case of fire use...
<b>S46</b>	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>S51</b>	Use only in well ventilated areas.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
<b>S64</b>	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

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](http://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.

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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.