



Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.

Version No: 11.29

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 03/31/2020

Print Date: 04/15/2020

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Waterborne Impregnating Sealer
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.
Address	30-32 Assembly Dr. Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia
Telephone	1800 786 617
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sales-australia@icpgroup.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1300-954-583
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. . . .

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
104780-78-1	0.5-1.5	<u>methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated</u>
35435-21-3	1-5	<u>triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane</u>
64-19-7	<0.5	<u>acetic acid glacial</u>
67-63-0	<0.1	<u>isopropanol</u>
1017237-78-3	1-5	<u>Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434</u>

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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Acetic acid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ vapours forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39 C.) ▶ reacts violently with bases such as carbonates and hydroxides (giving off large quantities of heat), oxidisers, organic amines, acetaldehyde, potassium tert-butoxide ▶ reacts (sometimes violently), with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric acid, permanganates, phosphorus isocyanate, phosphorus trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene ▶ attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas ▶ attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	acetic acid glacial	Acetic acid	10 ppm / 25 mg/m3	37 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

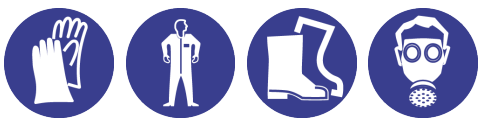
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetic acid glacial	Acetic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	Not Available	Not Available
acetic acid glacial	50 ppm	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Continued...

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <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>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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

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

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.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5
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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. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.
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. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. 511ipa
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Perfluoroalkylsulfonyle fluoride-based products have included surfactants, paper and packaging treatments, surface protectants (e.g. for carpet, upholstery, textile) and are found in specialized fire-fighting foams. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration.

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)-180133	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
acetic acid glacial	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1060 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05mg (open)-SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 11 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Skin (human):50mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):525mg (open)-SEVERE
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4396 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)-180133	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
METHYLSILSESQUOXANES, ETHOXY-TERMINATED	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes.

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

TRIETHOXY(2,4,4-TRIMETHYLPENTYL)SILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. * Parchem SDS
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Prolonged or repeated exposure to acetic acid may produce irritation and/ or corrosion at the site of contact as well as systemic toxicity. Prolonged inhalation exposure results in muscle imbalance, increase in blood cholinesterase activity, decrease in albumin and decreased growth but no reproductive or foetal toxicity, according to animal testing.
ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. 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. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
FLUOROSURFACTANT FC-4434	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers.
Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133 & FLUOROSURFACTANT FC-4434	For perfluorinated sulfonates: Studies involving C4 fluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFBS), the C8 fluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFOS) and the C8 fluorocarboxylic acid (PFOA) indicate that the chain length is an important factor in toxicity. Animal testing with PFOS and PFOA shows that the developing organism is a primary target, with increased mortality in offspring in the first few days of life; however, this effect was not noted with PFBS. In animals, PFOS and PFOA have been shown to cause cancer.
METHYLSILSESQUIOXANES, ETHOXY-TERMINATED & FLUOROSURFACTANT FC-4434	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL & ISOPROPANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethyl(pentyl)silane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>46mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.13mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.058mg/L	2	
acetic acid glacial	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-mg/L	2	
isopropanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	9-640mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3	

Continued...

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

	EC0	24	Crustacea	5-102mg/L	2
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Toxic to bees.

The initial, and still integral, toxicity test is the adult honey bee acute contact study.

For Perfluorinated Sulfonates (Perfluoroalkylsulfonates - PFAS), Fluoralkil Sulfonates, Fluorinated Surfactants:

Environmental Fate: There is evidence that PFAS chemicals degrade back to perfluoroalkylsulfonic acid (PFASA) or PFASA precursors, which exist in the anionic form in the environment. Further degradation of PFASA is not observed under normal environmental conditions.

For Acetic Acid: Acetic acid and its salts (the acetates) can be grouped together because of their close structural relationships, their natural occurrence in plants and animals, and their fundamental role in cell metabolism.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetic acid is degraded photochemically in the atmosphere to produce hydroxyl radicals (estimated typical half-life of 22 days).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetic acid glacial	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetic acid glacial	LOW (LogKOW = -0.17)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetic acid glacial	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

METHYLSILSESQUOXANES, ETHOXY-TERMINATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

TRIETHOXY(2,4,4-TRIMETHYLPENTYL)SILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

ISOPROPANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

FLUOROSURFACTANT FC-4434 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Canada - NDSL	No (methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; acetic acid glacial; isopropanol; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
China - IECSC	No (Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Japan - ENCS	No (methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Korea - KECI	No (Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
USA - TSCA	No (methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Vietnam - NCI	No (methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated)
Russia - ARIPS	No (methylsilsequioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	03/31/2020
Initial Date	06/27/2018

CONTACT POINT**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
10.29.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Physical Properties

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.

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.

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

Continued...

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

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