

# CCS Natural Seal Supreme HV Concrete Colour Systems

Chemwatch: 5295-43  
Version No: 3.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/11/2019  
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | CCS Natural Seal Supreme HV  |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available  |
| Proper shipping name          | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Solvent based masonry water-proofing agent. |
|--------------------------|---|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Concrete Colour Systems  |
| Address                 | 683 Beenleigh-Redland Bay Road Carbrook QLD 4130 Australia       |
| Telephone               | +61 7 3412 8111 1800 077 744                                     |
| Fax                     | +61 7 3287 6445  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.riversands.com.au">www.riversands.com.au</a> |
| Email                   | ccscolour@riversands.com.au                                      |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Poisons Information Centre |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 13 11 26                   |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available              |

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule   | S5  |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1 |
| 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) |  |
|---------------------|---|

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Signal word | <b>Danger</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

### Hazard statement(s)

|      |   |
|------|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour.                  |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.                       |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation.             |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.            |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |

### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

CCS Natural Seal Supreme HV

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - 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. |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools.  |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge.                             |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.   |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.        |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P301+P310      | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  |
| P321           | Specific treatment (see advice on this label).   |
| P331           | Do NOT induce vomiting.  |
| P362           | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  |
| 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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.   |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.  |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.                       |
| P304+P340      | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.                                 |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405      | Store locked up.                             |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name  |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 64742-48-9. | >80       | <u>naphtha petroleum isoparaffin hydrotreated</u> |
| 2943-75-1   | <20       | <u>octyltriethoxysilane</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"> <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>   |
| Skin Contact | <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>   |
| Inhalation   | <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>  |
| Ingestion    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Do not use water jets.

**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 |
|-----------------------------|--|

**Advice for firefighters**

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>formaldehyde<br/>silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | *3Y  |

**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**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> </ul>                                |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> </ul> |

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- ▶ Increase ventilation.
- ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.
- ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <p>Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.</p> <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> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b><br/>Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check for bulging containers.</li> <li>▶ Vent periodically</li> <li>▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid generation of static electricity.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use plastic buckets.</b></li> <li>▶ Earth all lines and equipment.</li> <li>▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.</li> <li>▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.</li> <li>▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.</li> <li>▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.</li> <li>▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up.</li> <li>▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.</li> </ul>   |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.</li> <li>▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages</li> <li>▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------|--|

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|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>water</li> </ul>                               |

## 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 | naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

## Emergency Limits

| Ingredient                                   | Material name  | TEEL-1      | TEEL-2      | TEEL-3       |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)  | 350 mg/m3   | 1,800 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | Petroleum distillates; petroleum ether; includes clay-treated light naphthenic [64742-45-6]; low boiling [68477-31-6]; petroleum extracts [64742-06-9]; petroleum base oil [64742-46-7]; petroleum 50 thinner, petroleum spirits [64475-85-0], Soltrol, VM&P naphtha [8032-32-4]; Ligroine, and paint solvent; petroleum paraffins C5-C20 [64771-72-8]; hydrotreated light naphthenic [64742-53-6]; solvent refined light naphthenic [64741-97-5]; and machine coolant 1 | 1,100 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient                                   | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | 2,500 mg/m3   | Not Available |
| octyltriethoxysilane                         | Not Available | Not Available |

## Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient           | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| octyltriethoxysilane | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>   | <p><b>CARE:</b> Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> |                                 |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|   | Type of Contaminant:   | Air Speed:                      |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
|   | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).   | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(50-100 f/min.) |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
|   | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)  | 0.5-1 m/s<br>(100-200 f/min.)   |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  | 1-2.5 m/s<br>(200-500 f/min.)  |                                 |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>   |  | Lower end of the range          | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range   |                                 |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents  |                                 |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.  | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity   |                                 |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use  |                                 |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood-local control only   |                                 |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> |  |                                 |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |

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|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Personal protection     |    |
| Eye and face protection | <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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>   |
| Skin protection         | See Hand protection below   |
| Hands/feet protection   | <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> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>- chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>- glove thickness and</li> <li>- dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>- Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>- Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>- Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Neoprene rubber gloves</li> </ul> |
| Body protection         | See Other protection below  |
| Other protection        | <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> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul>   |

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-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 10 x ES                      | A-AUS P2             | -                    | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1 P2   | -                       |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A-2 P2               | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^           |

^ - Full-face

Continued...

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)

- ▶ 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

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Colourless to pale yellow flammable liquid with characteristic odour; does not mix with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | -0.80          |
| <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 Applicable   | <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>                             | 38   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | 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</b>                          | Immiscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>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>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b>   | <p>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. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> |
| <b>Ingestion</b> | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p>  |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p>   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.</p>                        |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>CCS Natural Seal Supreme HV</b>                  | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | Not Available   | Not Available   |
| <b>naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | 11400 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|   | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8.5 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>       |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |   |
| <b>octyltriethoxysilane</b>                         | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5910 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: >=5110 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>       |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                      | 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 |   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED</b>                           | <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p> <p>For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.</p> <p>Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (&gt;0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Human effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to skin inflammation and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer, but the relevance in humans is questionable.</p> |
| <b>OCTYLTRIEHOXYSILANE</b>  | <p>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. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>Low molecular weight alkoxy silane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxysilane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.</p>   |
| <b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED &amp; OCTYLTRIEHOXYSILANE</b> | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  |

|                                      |   |                               |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| <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> | ✓ |

CCS Natural Seal Supreme HV

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

| CCS Natural Seal Supreme HV | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                             | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

  

| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value   | Source |
|--|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|
|  | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 4.1mg/L | 2      |
|  | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 4.5mg/L | 2      |
|  | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2      |
|  | NOEL     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.1mg/L | 2      |

  

| octyltriethoxysilane | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value       | Source |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
|                      | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | >0.055mg/L  | 2      |
|                      | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >0.049mg/L  | 2      |
|                      | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.13mg/L   | 2      |
|                      | NOEC     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >=0.049mg/L | 2      |

**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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient           | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| octyltriethoxysilane | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient           | Bioaccumulation          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| octyltriethoxysilane | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2394) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient           | Mobility           |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| octyltriethoxysilane | LOW (KOC = 187100) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO  |
| HAZCHEM          | *3Y   |

**Land transport (ADG)**

|                                     |  |                |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1993   |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated) |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | Class  | 3              |
|                                     | Subrisk  | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions   | 223 274        |
|                                     | Limited quantity   | 5 L            |

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

|                                     |  |                |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1993   |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated) |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class  | 3              |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk  | Not Applicable |
|                                     | ERG Code   | 3L             |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions   | A3             |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions  | 366            |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack  | 220 L          |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions   | 355            |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack   | 60 L           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions                          | Y344           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack                                     | 10 L           |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

|                                     |  |                |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1993   |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated) |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class   | 3              |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number   | F-E , S-E      |
|                                     | Special provisions   | 223 274 955    |
|                                     | Limited Quantities   | 5 L            |

**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****naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**octyltriethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory             | Status  |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AIIC               | Yes   |
| Australia - Non-Industrial Use | No (naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated; octyltriethoxysilane) |
| Canada - DSL                   | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                  | No (naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated; octyltriethoxysilane) |

## CCS Natural Seal Supreme HV

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| China - IECSC                 | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | No (naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated) |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                 | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                 | No (octyltriethoxysilane)                         |
| Vietnam - NCI                 | Yes   |
| Russia - ARIPS                | Yes   |

**Legend:**  
Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory  
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 Other information

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 01/11/2019 |
| Initial Date  | 15/02/2018 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated  |
|---------|------------|---|
| 2.1.1.1 | 15/02/2018 | Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Supplier Information, Transport, Transport Information, Use |
| 3.1.1.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification  |

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

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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