ENHANCE PLUS SEALER

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

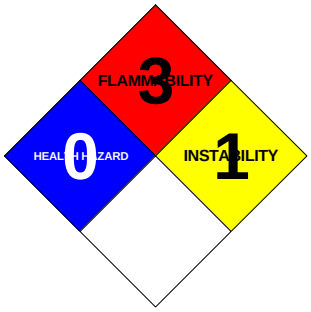
PRODUCT NAME

ENHANCE PLUS SEALER

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA

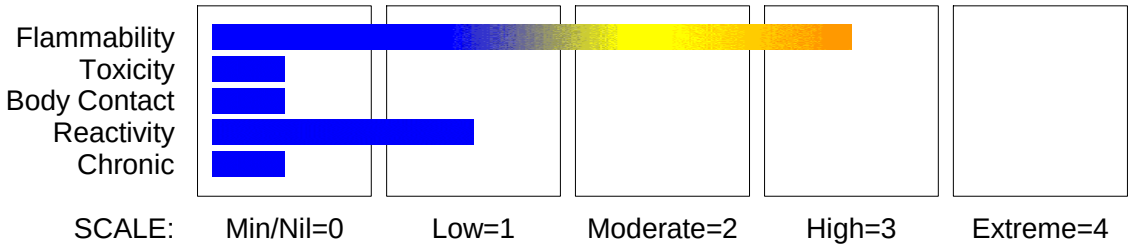


SUPPLIER

Company: Dry- Treat Inc.
Address:
1201 Orange Street Suite 600
One Commerce Center
Willmington DE 19801
USA
Telephone: 1 866 667 5119
Telephone: +61 2 9954 3211
Emergency Tel: CHEM- TEL (800) 255- 3924 Outside USA (813) 248- 0585
Emergency Tel: +61 2 9954 3211
Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

Company: Dry- Treat Pty. Ltd.
Address:
PO Box 551
St Leonards
NSW, 1590
AUSTRALIA

HAZARD RATINGS



PRODUCT USE

Water and stain protection for masonry substrate.

SYNONYMS

"stain prevention", "masonry sealant"

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Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
silicone		>60
titanium(IV) butoxide	5593-70-4	0.1-1
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	0.1-1
other ingredients not contributing to the classification		10-30

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Highly flammable.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (℉): 50
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (℉): Not Available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapor fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protective location.

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- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1640 feet in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
- Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.
- Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2).
carbon monoxide (CO), silicon dioxide (SiO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION
Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
General purpose rubber glove.
Respirator:
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapor.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.

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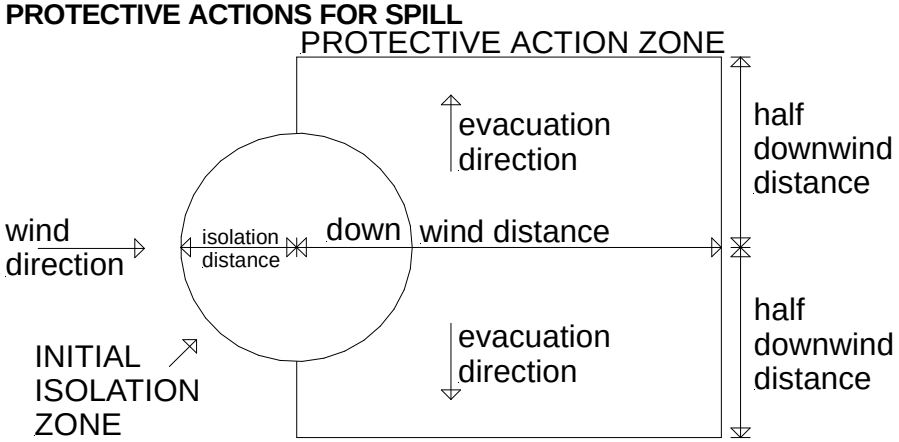
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 meters
Downwind Protection Distance	300 meters

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapor plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapor concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localized wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapors.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapor may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerricans 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.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (23 deg. C) - (i): Removable head packaging; (ii): Cans with friction closures and (iii): low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- 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
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records
- titanium(IV) butoxide: CAS:5593-70-4
- octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane: CAS:556-67-2

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MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILOXANE:
TITANIUM(IV) BUTOXIDE:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

TITANIUM(IV) BUTOXIDE:

OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILOXANE:

CEL TWA: 5 ppm, 60 mg/m3
CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 120 mg/m3

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.
Wear general protective gloves, e.g.. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection is required when ANY "Worst Case" vapor-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Spray/Mist Spatter
10 x PEL	A- 1	-	A-
	A- PAPR- 1	-	A- PAPR-
50 x PEL	-	A- 1	A-
	-	A- PAPR- 1	A- PAPR-
100 x PEL	-	A- 2	A-
	-	A- PAPR- 2	A- PAPR- ^

^- Full-face
Explanation of Respirator Codes:

continued...

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.
Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.
Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.
PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.
Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.
Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65ºC).
Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.
Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.
Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives
Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.
Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.
Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion -resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (℉): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Fomponent (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (℉): Not Available
State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (℉): Not Av ailable
Specific Gravity (water= 1): 0.98
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (mmHg): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (℉): 50
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (℉): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

APPEARANCE

Highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; partly mixes with water.

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Enhance Plus Sealer

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

TITANIUM(IV) BUTOXIDE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 3122 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 180 mg/kg	

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucous production.
The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
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.

OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILOXANE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 1540 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 36000 mg/m³/4h	Eye (rabbit): 5
500 mg/24h - Mild	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 794 uL/kg	

continued...

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined
No data for Enhance Plus Sealer.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

TITANIUM(IV) BUTOXIDE:
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

DOT Information:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II

Shipping Name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains silicone)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	3H		

Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. *

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

titanium(IV) butoxide (CAS: 5593-70-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (CAS: 556-67-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory
US TSCA Section 4 - Chemicals Subject to Testing Consent Orders
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Date/Status
US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

6594-40
"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m3): 60 mg/m³
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m³)	Mixture Conc (%)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	5.00	60.0000	1.0

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the

continued...

breathing zone.
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m3): 1 mg/m^3

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