

DRY-TREAT 40SK

Chemwatch Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006)
Issue Date: 11-Feb-2010
XCC160SC

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 22-9860
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DRY-TREAT 40SK

SUPPLIER

Company: Dry- Treat Ltd
Address:
3 North Street
Oatby
Leicester, LE2 5AH
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland
Telephone: 0800 0964 760
Telephone: +61 2 9954 3211
Emergency Tel: **Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585**
Emergency Tel: **+61 2 9954 3211**
Fax: +61 2 9954 3162
Email: chemwatch@chemwatch.net

PRODUCT USE

Protection for masonry substrate.

SYNONYMS

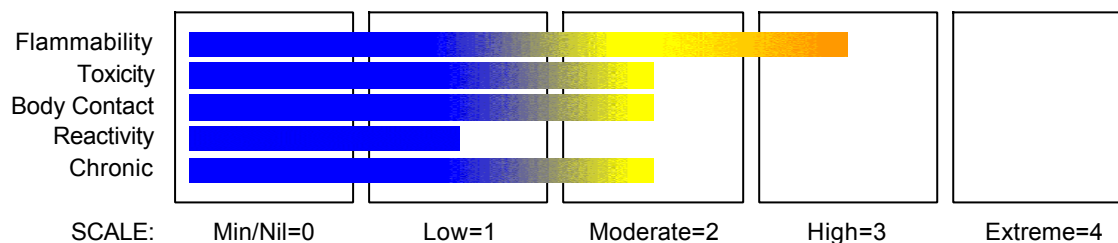
"Water and salt protection", "Sandstone protection"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

DSD/DPD classification (classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or Directive 1999/45/EC)

Risk Codes

R11
R20
R36/37/38
R52/53

R65
R66
R67

Risk Phrases

- Highly flammable.
- Harmful by inhalation.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CLP classification (classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)



Signal Word: DANGER

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLP classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4
Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Liquid Category 2
Respiratory Effects Category 3
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Hazard statement(s)

H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

Determined by Chemwatch using CLP criteria:

Supplementary statement(s)

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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 to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

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

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	INT HAZ	%
ketone			<60
alkylalkoxysilane			<60
alkyl silicate			<60
dibutyltin dilaurate	77-58-7	T,N	<1
EC NO: 201-039-8			
R CODES: R25, R36/38, R48/25, R50/53, R60(2), R61(2), R68(3)			
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1Eye Irritation Category 2AGerm Cell Mutagen Category 1Badditives not contributing to the classification			
			balance

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - 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

- If skin contact occurs:
 - 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC
- Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- 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 vapour 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 protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours 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 Fire Brigade 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 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

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

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (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.
- 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 (25 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 moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Ethyl silicate:

- reacts slowly with water forming ethanol
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers
- is incompatible with acids, nitrates
- attacks some plastics and rubber.

Acetone:

- may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nityl perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride
- reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalis or in contact with alkaline surfaces.
- may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene
- can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity
- dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton).

Ketones in this group:

- are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂).
- react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat.
- are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
- react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃ (nitric acid), HNO₃ + H₂O₂ (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO₄ (perchloric acid).
- may react with hydrogen peroxide to form unstable peroxides; many are heat- and shock-sensitive explosives.

A significant property of most ketones is that the hydrogen atoms on the carbons next to the carbonyl group are relatively acidic when compared to hydrogen atoms in typical hydrocarbons. Under strongly basic conditions these hydrogen atoms may be abstracted to form an enolate anion. This property allows ketones, especially methyl ketones, to participate in condensation reactions with other ketones and aldehydes. This type of condensation reaction is favoured by high substrate concentrations and high pH (greater than 1 wt% NaOH).

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 vapours 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

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	dibutyltin dilaurate (Tin compounds, organic, except Cyhexatin (ISO), (as Sn))		0.1		0.2				Sk

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- 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) is recommended.
- 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) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	- 17 (ketone)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.84
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

APPEARANCE

Highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; partially miscible with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

GHS Hazard Phrases

·
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Harmful if inhaled
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation

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TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH		LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- 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.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- 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.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

■ According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific but application specific. Waste Codes should be assigned by the User based on the application in which the product is used.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

*3YE Use alcohol resistant foam

Land transport ADR/RID (cross-border):

ADR/RID Class:	3	Hazard identification (Kemler):	33
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Classification Code:	F1	Hazard Label:	3
Special provisions:	274 601 640C		
Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (vapour pressure at 50 °C more than 110 kPa)		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	307	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	305	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y305	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS ACETONE)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 1993 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: 1 L
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



RISK

Risk Codes
R11
R20
R36/37/38
R52/53

R65
R66
R67

Risk Phrases
■ Highly flammable.
■ Harmful by inhalation.
■ Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
■ HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes
S16
S23
S25
S36
S51
S09
S29
S401

S07
S13
S26

S46

S60

Safety Phrases
■ Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
■ Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
■ Avoid contact with eyes.
■ Wear suitable protective clothing.
■ Use only in well ventilated areas.
■ Keep container in a well ventilated place.
■ Do not empty into drains.
■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
■ Keep container tightly closed.
■ Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
■ In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
■ If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).
■ This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

ANNEX 2: Indications of Danger

F Highly Flammable
Xn Harmful

Annex VI



H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

Determined by Chemwatch using CLP criteria:

Supplementary statement(s)

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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 to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

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

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

dibutyltin dilaurate (CAS: 77-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Europäische Datenbank kommerzieller Altstoffe", "European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Danish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Dutch)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Finnish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (French)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (German)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Greek)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Italian)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Portuguese)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Spanish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Swedish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Inventaire Européen des Substances Chimiques Commerciales Existantes (EINECS)", "Inventario Europeo de Substancias Químicas Comerciales Existentes (EINECS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Dry-Treat 40SK (CW: 22-9860)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations – as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 76/769/EEC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EEC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, as well as the following British legislation:

- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002
- COSHH Essentials
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

#Regulations for ingredients

#dibutyltin dilaurate (CAS: 77- 58- 7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Europäische Datenbank kommerzieller Altstoffe" , " European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Danish)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Dutch)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Finnish)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (French)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (German)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Greek)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Italian)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Portuguese)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Spanish)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Swedish)" , " European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)" , " European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)" , " International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List" , " Inventaire

continued...

DRY-TREAT 40SK

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006)

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Européen des Substances Chimiques Commerciales Existantes (EINECS)", "
Inventario Europeo de Substancias Químicas Comerciales Existentes (EINECS)", "
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

#No data for Dry- Treat 40SK (CW: 22- 9860)

RISK

Explanation of risk codes used on this MSDS

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R11	■ Highly flammable.
R20	■ Harmful by inhalation.
R25	■ Toxic if swallowed.
R36/37/38	■ Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R36/38	■ Irritating to eyes and skin.
R48/25	■ Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
R50/53	■ Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R52/53	■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R60(2)	■ May impair fertility.
R61(2)	■ May cause harm to the unborn child.
R65	■ HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67	■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R68(3)	■ Possible risk of irreversible effects.

ANNEX 2: Indications of Danger

N Dangerous for the environment

T Toxic

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 16 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices.

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