

# DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF (AUST.)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Sep-21-2010  
XCC293SC

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 4903-61  
Version No:6  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

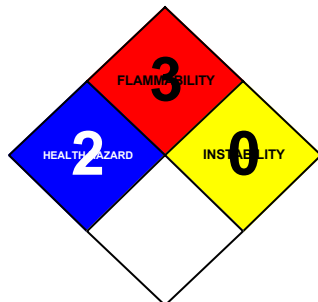
### PRODUCT NAME

DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF (AUST.)

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Chemwatch Pty Ltd  
+61 3 9573 3112 or (where available) Toll Free +800 2436 2255  
Email chemwatch@chemwatch.net  
Email: chemwatch@chemwatch.net

### PRODUCT USE

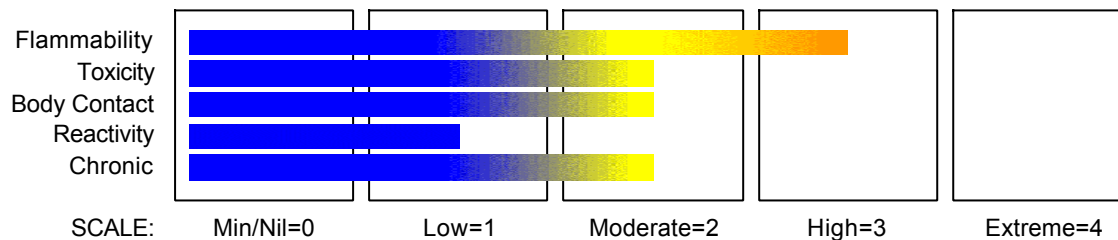
Water and stain protection for masonry substrate.

### SYNONYMS

"stain preventer", "masonry sealant"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.  
Irritating to eyes and skin.  
Highly flammable.  
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
Harmful to aquatic organisms.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## GHS Hazard Phrases

- May cause respiratory irritation
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- Highly flammable liquid and vapour
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- Harmful to aquatic life
- Causes skin irritation
- Causes serious eye irritation

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	30-60
alkylalkoxysilane		20-40
isopropyl acetate	108-21-4	1-10
additives nonhazardous		1-10

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- 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.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - 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.

### 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.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:
  - Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
  - Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
  - Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
  - Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
  - Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Not available  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.81  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

### 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.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), formaldehyde, hydrogen fluoride, silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), 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 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## 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.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- 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 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 <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1900						
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ethanol (Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol))	1000	1880						

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**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethanol (Ethanol Revised 2009)			1000					
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1900						
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol (Ethanol)			1000					TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1900						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1900						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1900						
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1900						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol; ethanol)	1,000	1,900						
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (ethanol))	1000	1900						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1,000	1,900						
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1900						
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1900						
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1,000	1,900	1,000	1,900				
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (ethanol))	1,000		1,250					

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**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	ethanol (Ethanol)	1000		1250					
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	ethanol (Ethanol)			1000					TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1900						
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1880						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z - 1)	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (ethanol))	1,000	1,900						
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol))	1000	1884	1250	2355				
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethanol (Ethanol)			1000					TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	100	416	200	832				
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate Revised 2003)	100		200					
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	100		200					TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment

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**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	1040	310	1290				
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950						
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950	310	1185				
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950	310	1185				
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950	310	1185				
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950	310	1185				
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950	310	1, 185				
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950	310	1185	0	0		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	100		200					
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950	310	1, 185				
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250		310					
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950	310	1185				

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	100		200					TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950						
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	100		200					TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z- 1)	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	950						
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	isopropyl acetate (Isopropyl acetate)	250	104	310	1295				

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

Type A 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].

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### HANDS/FEET

■ 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.

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

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

### 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

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	55.4 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.81
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
ethanol			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		- 0.3	
isopropyl acetate			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		1.02	

### APPEARANCE

Clear yellow flammable liquid with an ester-like odour.

Not miscible with water, partial decomposition by hydrolysis.

Material	Value
ETHANOL:	
log Kow	- 0.31 - 0.32

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong bases.
  - 
  - Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF (AUST.)

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### CARCINOGEN

ETHANOL	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	HAZMAP, NTP- C
ETHYL ALCOHOL IN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	IARC

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.  
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ethanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
isopropyl acetate	LOW		LOW	HIGH

## 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 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



#### DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	3
Identification Numbers:	UN1993	PG:	II
Label Codes:	3	Special provisions:	IB2, T7,

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Packaging: Exceptions:	150	Packaging: Non- bulk:	202
Packaging: Exceptions:	150	Quantity limitations:	5 L
		Passenger aircraft/rail:	
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	60 L	Vessel stowage: Location:	B
Vessel stowage: Other:	None		
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:			
Flammable liquids, n.o.s.			

## 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 ALCOHOL)

## 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



## REGULATIONS

### Regulations for ingredients

#### ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada ARET (Accelerated Reduction / Elimination of Toxics) Substance List", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity", "US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "US Food Additive Database", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## isopropyl acetate (CAS: 108-21-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "US Food Additive Database", "US NFPA 30B Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products - Chemical Heat of Combustion", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

No data for Dry-Treat Stain Proof (Aust.) (CW: 4903-61)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

#Regulations for ingredients

#ethanol (CAS: 64- 17- 5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

" Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", " Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", " Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", " Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", " Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", " Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens", " Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", " Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", " Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", " Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", " Canada ARET (Accelerated Reduction / Elimination of Toxics) Substance List", " Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88- 64)", " Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", " Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", " GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", " IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", " IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", " IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", " International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", " International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", " International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", " International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", " OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", " US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", " US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", " US - California Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity", " US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity", " US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", " US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", " US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List", " US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", " US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", " US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", " US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", " US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z- 1)", " US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", " US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", " US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", " US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", " US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous

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Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", " US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", " US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", " US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", " US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes", " US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", " US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", " US Food Additive Database", " US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", " US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", " US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide", " US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", " US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

#isopropyl acetate (CAS: 108- 21- 4) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
" Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", " Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", " Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", " Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", " Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", " Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", " Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", " Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", " Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", " Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", " Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88- 64)", " Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", " GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", " IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", " IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", " International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", " International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", " OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", " US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", " US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", " US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", " US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", " US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", " US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", " US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", " US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", " US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z- 1)", " US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", " US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", " US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", " US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", " US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", " US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", " US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", " US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", " US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes", " US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", " US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", " US Food Additive Database", " US NFPA 30B Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products - Chemical Heat of Combustion", " US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", " US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

#No data for Dry- Treat Stain Proof (Aust.) (CW: 4903- 61)

■ 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](http://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 U.S. Regulations and Standards:

OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements

1910.133 - Eye and face protection

1910.134 - Respiratory Protection

1910.136 - Occupational foot protection

1910.138 - Hand Protection

Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1

Foot protection - ANSI Z41

Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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