

# DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006)  
Issue Date: 25-Jul-2007  
NA160EC

CHEMWATCH 4671-36  
Version No:5  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF

### SUPPLIER

Company: Dry- Treat Ltd.  
Address:  
PO Box 6638 Leicester  
LE8 0ZW  
United Kingdom

Company: Dry- Treat Ltd.  
Address:  
3 North Street Oatby  
Leicester LE2 5AH  
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Telephone: 0800 0964 760  
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### PRODUCT USE

Water and stain protection for masonry substrate.

### SYNONYMS

"stain preventer", "masonry sealant"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### RISK

Risk Codes

R11

R19

R22

R36

R65

R67

Risk Phrases

Highly flammable.

May form explosive peroxides.

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	INT HAZ	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	F,Xn	30-60
EC NO: 200-661-7 R CODES: R11, R36, R67			
alkylalkoxysilane			30-60
hydrolysis produces			
methanol	67-56-1	F,T	
EC NO: 200-659-6 R CODES: R11, R23/24/25, R39/23/24/25			
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	F,Xn	1-10
EC NO: 204-658-1 R CODES: R10, R66, R67			
additives nonhazardous			30-60

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.  
Avoid giving alcohol.

### 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.
- Prosthesis 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should

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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 and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

## 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

## 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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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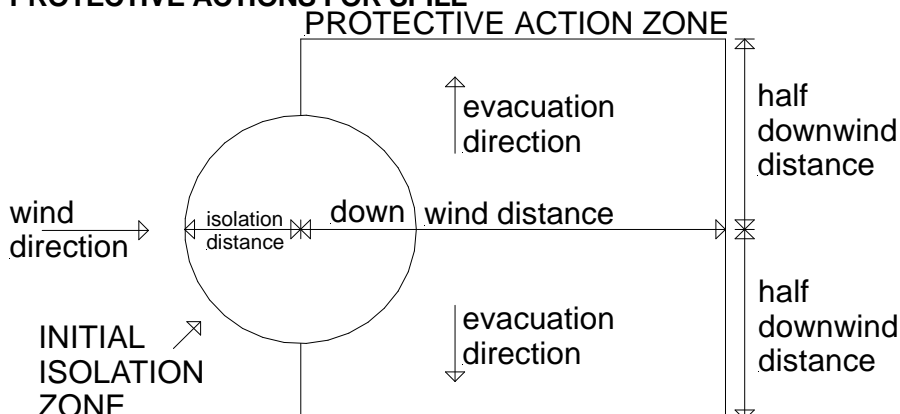
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres

## 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 vapour 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 vapour 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 localised 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.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

isopropanol	2000 ppm
n-butyl acetate	3000 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

isopropanol	2000 ppm
n-butyl acetate	200 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

isopropanol	400 ppm
n-butyl acetate	5 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

isopropanol	400 ppm
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n-butyl acetate 5 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

## 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. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.
- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
- The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. The individual opening the container should add an opening date.
- Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months.
- Opened containers should not be stored for more than 12 months.
- 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

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

Secondary alcohols and some branched primary alcohols may produce potentially explosive peroxides after exposure to light and/ or heat.

Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg. C. in aluminium equipment.

Avoid storage with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents.

## 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
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	isopropanol (Propan-2-ol)	400	999	1250	500			
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	methanol (Methanol)	200	266	333	250			
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	n-butyl acetate (Butyl acetate)	150	724	966	200			

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material  
isopropanol

Revised IDLH Value (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Revised IDLH Value (ppm)  
2,000 [LEL]

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# DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF (EUROPE)

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

methanol 6,000  
n- butyl acetate 1,700 [LEL]

### NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### ISOPROPANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)  
Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

#### METHANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 4.2-5960 ppm (detection), 53.0-8940 ppm (recognition)  
NOTE: Detector tubes for methanol, measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are commercially available.  
Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to substantially reduce the significant risk of headache, blurred vision and other ocular and systemic effects.

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

$OSF = \frac{\text{Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm}}{\text{Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm}}$

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

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Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)  
Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 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

- 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 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.

#### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	AX- AUS	-
1000	50	-	AX- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AX- 2
10000	100	-	AX- 3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.  
For further information consult site specific

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CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### 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.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water= 1): 0.85

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): 11

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

### APPEARANCE

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

Liquid Viscosity: approx 1.5mm<sup>2</sup>/s Kinematics at 20°C

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

(ICSC13733).

Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

These include headache, muscle weakness, giddiness, ataxia, (loss of muscle coordination), confusion, delirium and coma. Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In the absence of effective treatment, respiratory arrest is the most common cause of death in animals acutely poisoned by the higher alcohols. Aspiration of liquid alcohols produces an especially toxic response as they are able to penetrate deeply in the lung where they are absorbed and may produce pulmonary injury. Those possessing lower viscosity elicit a greater response. The result is a high blood level and prompt death at doses otherwise tolerated by ingestion without aspiration. As a general observation, alcohols are more powerful central nervous system depressants than their aliphatic analogues. In sequence of decreasing depressant potential, tertiary alcohols with multiple substituent OH groups are more potent than secondary alcohols, which, in turn, are more potent than primary alcohols. The potential for overall systemic toxicity increases with molecular weight, principally because the water solubility is diminished and lipophilicity is increased.

Methanol may produce a burning or painful sensation in the mouth, throat, chest and stomach. This may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, weakness, fatigue, leg cramps, restlessness, confusion, drunken behaviour, visual disturbance, drowsiness, coma and death. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for several hours. Effects are due partly to acidosis and partly to cerebral oedema. Visual impairment produces blurring, double vision (diplopia), changes in colour perception, restriction of visual fields and blindness. 60-200 ml of methanol is a fatal dose for most adults with as little as 10 ml producing blindness. In massive overdose, liver, kidney, heart and muscle injury have been described.

## EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

## SKIN

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

## INHALED

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Exposure to aliphatic alcohols with more than 3 carbons may produce central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness, delirium, CNS depression, coma, seizure, and neurobehavioural changes. Symptoms are more acute with higher alcohols. Respiratory tract involvement may produce irritation of the mucosa, respiratory insufficiency, respiratory depression secondary to CNS depression, pulmonary oedema, chemical pneumonitis and bronchitis. Cardiovascular involvement may result in arrhythmias and hypotension. Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea and vomiting. Kidney and liver damage may result following massive exposures. The alcohols are potential irritants being, generally, stronger irritants than similar organic structures that lack functional groups (e.g. alkanes) but are much less irritating than the corresponding amines, aldehydes or ketones. Alcohols and glycols (diols) rarely represent serious hazards in the workplace, because their vapour concentrations are usually less

continued...

# DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

than the levels which produce significant irritation which, in turn, produce significant central nervous system effects as well.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting),

headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo,

conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.

Some individuals show severe eye damage following prolonged exposure to 800 ppm of the vapour.

### Dry-Treat Stain Proof (Europe)

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

#### ISOPROPANOL:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDL0: 223 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDL0: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

#### METHANOL:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 143 mg/kg

Oral (man) LDLo: 6422 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDL0: 3429 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TDL0: 86000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Inhalation (human) TDL0: 300 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 40 mg- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h- Moderate

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg\*  
Inhalation (human) TClO: 200 ppm  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h  
Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm/4h \* [PPG]  
Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg  
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h  
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg  
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg  
Oral (Guinea) pig: LD50 4700 mg/kg  
Intraperitoneal (Guinea) pig: LD 1500 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)- SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - Moderate  
Eye (human): 300 mg

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	MUTAGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
isopropanol	IARC:3				

#### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Carcinogens: isopropanol Category: 3

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### ISOPROPANOL:

log Kow (Sangster 1997):	0.05
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	- 0.5714285
BOD5:	60%
BOD20:	78%
COD:	2.23
ThOD:	2.4
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	168
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	24
Half- life Air - High (hours):	72
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	6.2
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	168
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	24
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	336
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	48
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	24
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	96
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	1.90E+05
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	4728

continued...

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Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours): 72  
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours): 6.2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.16- 0.28

Half-life (hr) air: 33-84

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 130

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 8.07E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.19,60%

COD: 1.61-2.30,97%

ThOD: 2.4

Aquatic toxicity

(fish) 24-96h TLM: 42.5-240 mg/l

(fish) 96h LC50: 4200-9640 mg/l \*

(daphnia) 48h EC50: 2285 mg/l \*

BOD 20: >70% \*

METHANOL:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.82- -0.66

Half-life (hr) air: 427

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 5.3-64

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 1.35E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.76-1.12

COD: 1.05-1.50,99%

ThOD: 1.5

BCF: 0.2-10

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96): 11-15mg/L

TLM(48Hr): 8000mg/L (trout)

Toxicity Arthropoda: NOEL 10 g/L/48Hr (Daphnia) [ICI]

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 18

Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 44

log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.82

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 100- 185

Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 44

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 280

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 1.78

COD: 78%

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Half-life (hr) air: 144

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 178-27156

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 3.20E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%

COD: 78%

ThOD: 2.207

BCF: 4-14

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)100-185ppm

Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.78-3700mg/L

Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib.21-280mg/L

Degradation Biological: sig

processes Abiotic: hydrol,RxnOH\*

continued...

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 licenced land-fill 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.
  - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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: 3[Y]E

### 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

Shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(contains isopropanol)

### 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. (contains isopropanol)

### 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. (contains isopropanol)

continued...

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### ANNEX 1

Ingredient	Annex 1 67/548/EEC
isopropanol	603-117-00-0
methanol	603-001-00-X
n-butyl acetate	607-025-00-1

### RISK

Risk Codes

R11

R19

R22

R36

R65

R67

Risk Phrases

Highly flammable.

May form explosive peroxides.

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S25

S36

S51

S09

S29

S401

S07

S13

S27

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.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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

### REGULATIONS

Dry-Treat Stain Proof (Europe) (CAS No: None):  
No regulations applicable

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

EU Directive 2002/72/EC Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Annex II Section A: List of authorised monomers and other starting substances

EU Directive 2002/72/EC Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Annex III Section A Incomplete list of additives fully harmonised at Community level

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances - EINECS

European Union (EU) Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances - Seveso Category

European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)

European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products

European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP

European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

methanol (CAS: 67-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

EU Directive 2002/72/EC Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Annex II Section A: List of authorised monomers and other starting substances

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances - EINECS

European Union (EU) Commission Directive 2006/15/EC establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values (IOELVs)

European Union (EU) Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances - Seveso Category

European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products

European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP

European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

UK Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH) - Dangerous Substances and Threshold Quantities

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

EU Directive 2002/72/EC Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Annex III Section A Incomplete list of additives fully harmonised at Community level

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances - EINECS

European Union (EU) Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances - Seveso Category

European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)

European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products

European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP

European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II

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

### RISK

#### Explanation of Risk Codes used in the Ingredient Table

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R10	Flammable.
R11	Highly flammable.
R23/24/25	Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R39/23/24/25	Toxic: Danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### ANNEX 2: Indications of Danger

F Highly Flammable

continued...

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

T  
Xi Toxic  
Irritant

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
methanol	262 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA	Yes

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

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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.

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