

Major Recommended Use:

Emergency/AH telephone:

Telephone Number:

Company:

Address:

Web site:

ABN:

SAFETY DATA SHEET CONCRETE SEALER CLEAR

Issued: September 2020

Hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia

1 PRODUCT & COMPANY UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION Product Name: CLEAR CONCRETE SEALER

Concrete and masonry surface treatment. Industrial protective sealer. Australian Slate-Crete Supplies Pty Ltd 35 051 984 993 12 Yale Drive, Epping, Victoria, 3076 61 (03) 9408 7722 0410 542 100 www.australianslatecrete.com.au

web sile.	www.au	Strallarislatech	ele.com.au		
HAZARDS IDEN	TIFICATION				
GHS Classification:	GHS07 Ac Ac	ammable liqui cute toxicity, Ir cute toxicity, D kin corrosion/i	nhalation (Ca Dermal (Cate)	tegory 4) gory 4)	
	GHS08 Sp		organ toxicity	- repeated ex	cposure (Category 2)
	GHS02	GHS07	GHS08		
Signal word:	DANGER				
Hazard statements:	H226 H304 H312+332 H315 H373 H412	Harmful in co Causes skin May cause d	if swallowed ontact with sk irritation lamage to or	and enters ai kin or if inhaled	d prolonged or repeated exposure
Precautionary staten Prevention	P210 P261 P273	sources - N	O SMOKING	es/gas/mist/va	arks, open flames and other ignition
Response		 3 IF ON SKIN with plenty o 2 IF INHALED breathing. Ca Do NOT indu 	(or hair): Tak f soapy wate : Remove pe all a POISON uce vomiting.	te off immedia r rson to fresh a NCENTRE on	OISON CENTRE on 13 11 26 or doctor tely all contaminated clothing. Wash air and keep comfortable for 13 11 26 or doctor if you feel unwell. ical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguis
Storage	P403+235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.			
Disposal	P501	Dispose of c	ontents/ conf	ainer to an ap	proved waste disposal plant.
Safety Statements:	S36/37/39 S62	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this SDS, container or label.			
Hazard Codes:	Xn (harmful), 2	Xi (irritant), N	(dangerous	for the enviror	nment)
Poisons Schedule:	S6				
ADG CLASS:	Flammable Liq	uid Class 3	PGIII	UN 1866	RESIN SOLUTION

Signs and Symptom	s of Exposure (Acute effects):
Swallowed:	Ingestion may cause: severe gastrointestinal irritation, headache, nausea, vomiting. Small amount of liquid aspirated into respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.
Eye:	Contact with eyes can cause mild irritation and discomfort, and may cause conjunctivitis and corneal oedema when absorbed into the tissue of the eye from the atmosphere. Corneal oedema may give rise to a perception of blue haze or fog around lights. This effect is transient and has no known residual effect.
Skin:	Irritating to skin. Absorption through skin may occur resulting in harmful effects or illness. Prolonged and repeated contact may result in skin sensitisation and dermatitis due to de fatting.
Inhaled:	Prolonged inhalation may result in respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Chronic <i>:</i>	Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse skin effects (de fatting, rash or allergic reaction/sensitisation), adverse eye effects (conjunctivitis) and temporary liver or kidney damage.

Chemical Name		CAS Number	Proportion	Classification
Acrylic resin		confidential	10-30%	non-hazardous
Xylene		1330-20-7	30-60%	Xn; H315, H332
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic		64742-95-6	10-30%	Xn, Xi; H312, H373

4 FIRST AID MEAS	SURES
Swallowed:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting, Give a glass of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Telephone 13 11 26 .
Eye:	Immediately hold eye open and irrigate with water for 15 minutes. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention and see a Doctor.
Skin:	Remove any contaminated clothing and product. Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap/water. Seek medical advice if ill effect or irritation develops.
Inhaled:	Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from exposure to fresh air. If breathing is laboured and patient is cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek immediate medical advice.
First Aid Facilities: Advice to Doctor:	Eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available for emergency use. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Causes central nervous system depression. Severe exposure may cause blurred vision, tremors, shallow and rapid breathing, delirium and unconsciousness.
5 FIRE FIGHTING	MEASURES
Suitable Extinguishi	ng Media: Ignition will give rise to a Class B fire.
	In case of large fire use: water spray, alcohol foam.
	In case of small fire use: Foam. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth.
Special Exposure Ha	zards (fire fighting): Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will
	float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along
	the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Special Fire Fighting	Procedures: Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing
	apparatus. Water spray should be used to cool intact drums. Prevent runoff from fire control
HAZCHEM code:	entering waterways. 3 [Y]
	-[·]
6 ACCIDENTAL RE	ELEASE MEASURES

Precautions: Eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear protective clothing, boots, gloves, and eye protection.

Methods for Cleaning Up: If recovery is not feasible, admix with dry soil, sand or non-reactive absorbent and place in an appropriate chemical waste container. Transfer to containers by suction, preparatory for later disposal. Flush area with water spray. Clean-up personnel must be equipped with selfcontained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. For large spills, recover spilled material with vacuum truck.

7 HANDLING & ST	ORAGE
Handling:	Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapours. Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS 1715 and AS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or reuse.
Storage:	Flammable Liquid (Class 3). Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from organic, combustible materials, oxidizing agents, foodstuffs. Keep containers closed at all times. Check regularly for leaks. Avoid thermal shock. Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

8 EXPOSURE CON	TROLS/PERS	SONAL PROTEC	TION		
Exposure Standards:	Xylene	TWA (8 hours)	80 ppm	TWA (8 hours)	350 mg/m ³
	Can be abso	STEL (15 min) orbed through the	150 ppm skin	STEL (15 min)	655 mg/m³
Personal Protection:				<u>_</u>	
Engineering Controls	: Use local ex	haust ventilation.	Do not use in an e	enclosed or poorly ve	entilated area.
Hand Protection:					s good resistance; other 210 for more information.
Eye Protection:			ide shields, goggle or more information		fer Australian Standards
Body Protection:		ar long sleeve ov			ant. If splashes are likely determine if level of
Flammability:	Flammable				

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROP	PERTIES
Appearance:	Clear colourless liquid
Smell:	Aromatic Solvent
pH:	Not applicable
Boiling Point (at 760 mmHg):	138 – 185°C
Melting Point:	< -50°C
Flashpoint:	25°C (closed cup)
Flammability:	Flammable
Explosive Limits:	LEL: 0.6 % v/v UEL: 7.0% v/v
Auto-ignition Temperature:	>460°C
Oxidizing Properties:	No data
Vapour Pressure (20°C):	≤1 kPa
Vapour Density (Air =1):	3.7 (heavier than air)
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Specific Gravity:	0.90 – 0.93 (floats on water)
VOC content:	\leq 695 g/L $<$ 76% by weight

10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal use conditions. Reacts with strong oxidizing agents. Reacts with strong	j acids.
Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, flames.	
Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents	
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known.	
Hazardous Transformation Products: Will not occur.	

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No product toxicological information is available, but similar products they are as follows: Acute Oral Toxicity (LD₅₀): Low toxicity, $LD_{50} > 2000 \text{ mg/kg}$ Acute Dermal Toxicity (LD₅₀): Low toxicity, LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg Acute Inhalation Toxicity (LC₅₀): Low toxicity, $LC_{50} > 5 \text{ mg/L}$

Product: CONCRETE SEALER

	FORMATION			
12 ECOLOGICAL IN Basis for assessment	t :Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for the components in this product.			
The information given	below is based on knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.			
Mobility:	Floats on water. Hydrocarbon volatiles evaporate within a day from water or soil surfaces. If hydrocarbon solvents enter soil, they will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater Dissolved material film forms readily. No specific test data is available and there is no evidence for hazardous properties with respect to the resin component			
Persistence/degrada	 bility: Solvent component is readily biodegradable. Expected to persist under anaerobic conditions. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Integrated environmental half-life expected to be < 1 day. Dominant loss process – photolysis. Expected to pose a significant risk of oxygen depletion in aquatic systems. No specific test data is available and there is no evidence for hazardous properties with respect to the resin component 			
Bioaccumulation:	Does not bioaccumulate significantly.Acute toxicity – fish:Toxic, $1 < LC/EC/IC_{50} \le 10 \text{ mg/L}$ Acute toxicity – invertebrates:Toxic, $1 < LC/EC/IC_{50} \le 10 \text{ mg/L}$ Acute toxicity – algae:Toxic, $1 < LC/EC/IC_{50} \le 10 \text{ mg/L}$ Acute toxicity – bacteria:Slightly toxic, $10 < LC/EC/IC_{50} \le 100 \text{ mg/L}$ Based on o- and p-xyleneNo specific test data is available and there is no evidence for hazardous properties with respect to the resin component			
Sewage treatment:	Expected to be non-toxic at limit of water solubility.			
Other information:				

13 DISPOSAL CONS	13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS			
Precautions:	Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers.			
Waste disposal:	Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise: Incineration.			
Product disposal:	Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise: Incineration.			
Container disposal:	Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.			
Local legislation:	The recommendations given are considered appropriate for safe disposal. However, local regulations may be more stringent and these must be complied with.			

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".



SHIPPING NAME: RESIN SOLUTION, (Flammable Liquid)

Mode	Regulations	Class	Packing Group	Notes
-	UN	1866	III	
Sea	IMDG	Class 3.3	III	
Road/Rail	ADG Code	Class 3	III	
Air	IATA/ICAO	Class 3	III	

Classified as Class 3 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID) Dangerous Substance for the purpose of transport. Refer to relevant regulations for storage and transport requirements.

Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidizing agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), or foodstuff empties, however exemptions may apply.

This material is a Scheduled Poison (S6) and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

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15 **REGULATORY INFORMATION**

EEC Symbol: Xn	Harmful	
Xi	Irritant	
F	Flammable	

GHS Classification

GHS02	Flammable liquids (Category 3)
GHS07	Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)
	Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 4)
	Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
GHS08	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2)
	Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

EEC Council Directives relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations Risk (R) and Safety (S) phrases:

R10	Flammable
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin
R38	Irritating to skin
R65	Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
S2	Keep out of reach of children
S9	Keep container in a well ventilated place
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking
S23	Do not breathe vapour
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Uses and restrictions:	Raw material for use in the chemical industry. Persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapour ('sniffing') has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually death.
SDS distribution:	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
Reference:	The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with the 3rd Revised Edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals (2011)
Issue Date:	8 th September, 2020
Reason for Issue:	Supersedes previous issue dated 9 th May, 2015 Updated manufacturer and contact details

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