Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 31-Mar-2011

C9317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MITEQ SEALER 103

SYNONYMS

sealant

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

A penetrating oil and soil resistant sealer for a wide range of porus substrates including granite, marble and re-constituted stone.

SUPPLIER

Company: Micon Construction Products Pty Ltd

Address:

4/273 Wickham Road

Moorabbin VIC, 3189 Australia

Telephone: +61 3 9532 5177 Fax: +61 3 9532 5168

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK

R67

Risk Codes
R11
R36
R65
Risk Phrases
Highly flammable.
Irritating to eyes.
HARMFUL- May compared to the second seco

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes Safety Phrases

\$16Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.\$23Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

\$25 • Avoid contact with eyes.

\$36
Wear suitable protective clothing.
\$51
Use only in well ventilated areas.
\$60
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.

• Keep container tightly closed.

S13
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons

Information Centre. (show this container or label).

• This material and its container must be disposed of as

hazardous waste.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	>80
additives, proprietary		10-30
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- · Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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.

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.

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CHEMWATCH 4650-62 Version No:4 CD 2011/1 Page 3 of 7 Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), 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.

HAZCHEM

•3YE

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Breathing apparatus.

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.

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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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 allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

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.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS Source Material TWA ppm TWA mg/m³ STEL ppm STEL mg/m³ Australia Exposure isopropanol (Isopropyl 400 983 500 1230 Standards alcohol)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³
					
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

FYF

- · Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

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

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Highly flammable liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liauid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (℃)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (℃)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	M iscible
Flash Point (°C)	11.7 (isopropanol)	pH (1% solution)	Not Ava ilable
Decomposition Temp (℃)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A vailable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.5 @ 15 deg C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.7 (isopropanol)	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.87
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.3 (isopropanol)	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	>60	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
isopropanol			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		0.05	
n- butyl acetate		4.00	
log Kow (Prager 1995):		1.82	
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		1.78	

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Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Irritating to eyes.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce

health damage*.

- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
- * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

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

- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
- * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

MITEQ SEALER 103:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ISOPROPANOL:

TOXICITY Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg Oral (Human) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (Human) LD: 5272 mg/kg Oral (Human) LD: 3570 mg/kg Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2735 mg/kg Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 1088 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 4477 mg/kg Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 1509 mg/kg

Oral (Dog) LD: 1537 mg/kg Intravenous (Dog) LD: 1024 mg/kg Intravenous (Cat) LD: 1963 mg/kg Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 6410 mg/kg Intraperitoneal (Rabbit) LD50: 667 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD50: 1184 mg/kg Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD50: 2560 mg/kg Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53000 mg/m³/4h

Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Rat) TDLo: 800 mg/kg Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 72600 mg/m³/4h Oral (Human) TDLo: 286 mg/kg Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 35 ppm/4h Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 150 ppm/2h

■ For isopropanol (IPA):

Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the 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.

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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

continued...

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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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility
Water/Soil
isopropanol LOW MED LOW HIGH
n- butyl acetate LOW HIGH

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 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



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: ◆3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division: 3 Subsidiary Risk: None UN No.: 1263 Packing Group: II Special Provision: 163 Limited Quantity: 5 L

Portable Tanks & Bulk T4 Portable Tanks & Bulk TP1, TP8, TP28

Containers - Containers - Special

Instruction: Provision:

Packagings & IBCs - PP1 Packagings & IBCs - P001, IBC02

Packing Instruction: Special Packing Provision:

Name and Description: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 3 Subsidiary risk: None UN No.: 1263 UN packing group: II

Shipping Name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac,

varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None UN/ID Number: 1263 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: A3

Shipping name:PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:3IMDG Subrisk:NoneUN Number:1263Packing Group:IIEMS Number:F- E , S- ESpecial provisions:163

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid

lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)",

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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 Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV)
Chemicals"

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

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)",
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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"

No data for Miteq Sealer 103 (CW: 4650-62)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

 www.chemwatch.net/references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.