Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.

Version No: **6.6**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **03/31/2020**
Print Date: **04/15/2020**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Porcelain and quartz sealer

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.**
Address	30-32 Assembly Dr. Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia
Telephone	1800 786 617
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sales-australia@icpgroup.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Chemtel**
Emergency telephone numbers	**1300-954-583**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Page 1 continued...

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	30-35	ethanol
17980-47-1	50-55	isobutyltriethoxysilane
2943-75-1	1-5	octyltriethoxysilane
77-58-7	1-3	dibutyltin dilaurate
Not Available	3-7	Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluoroctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2
123-86-4	5-10	n-butyl acetate
78-10-4	1-5	tetraethyl silicate
51851-37-7	<1	triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	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.
Inhalation	▸ 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.

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Ingestion	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:** ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994
Treat symptomatically.
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.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) silicon dioxide (SiO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	•3YE

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Continued...

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ 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.
Storage incompatibility	n-Butyl acetate: ▸ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide ▸ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates ▸ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings ▸ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▸ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▸ Avoid strong acids, bases. *

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m3	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	(g) Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the safety data sheet for information on classification.
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	tetraethyl silicate	Ethyl silicate	10 ppm / 85 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
dibutyltin dilaurate	Dibutyltin dilaurate; (Dibutylbis(lauroyloxy)stannane)	1.1 mg/m3	8 mg/m3	48 mg/m3
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethyl silicate	Tetraethyl orthosilicate; (Ethyl silicate; Tetraethoxysilane)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
isobutyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	25 mg/m3	Not Available

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Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluoroctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
tetraethyl silicate	700 ppm	Not Available
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
isobutyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
octyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	13	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7

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Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Ingestion	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. Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, 'alcohol') may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body: Blood concentration: Effects <1.5 g/L: Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability 1.5-3.0 g/L: Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4H[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

isobutyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.88 mg/l/4h[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

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octyltriethoxysilane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5177.16 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=5110 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
dibutyltin dilaurate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h -moderate
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.075 mg/l/2H[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 175 mg/kg[2]	
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluoroctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.802 mg/l4 h[1]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =10700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
tetraethyl silicate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5878 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 3000 ppm
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg mild
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye : Not irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin : Not irritating *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend: *1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DIBUTYLTIN DILAURATE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids.
TETRAETHYL SILICATE	Liver, kidney and lung damage may result from overexposure by inhalation or swallowing. Animal testing showed that exposure to 400 parts per million for 30 days can be lethal. For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS.
TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCTYLSILANE	fNo sensitising (Buehler Test); no evidence of mutagenic effects. * *Degussa
Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600 & OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCTYLSILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant.
ETHANOL & N-BUTYL ACETATE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCTYLSILANE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

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N-BUTYL ACETATE & TETRAETHYL SILICATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✔	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

Legend: ✘ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Stain Proof Porcelain & Quartz Sealer (Porcelain Plus) - 110600

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethanol

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4

isobutyltriethoxysilane

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	26.741mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	>49.1mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1.000mg/L	3
EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>36mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	35.4mg/L	2

octyltriethoxysilane

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>0.055mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.049mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.049mg/L	2

dibutyltin dilaurate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC50	48	Crustacea	<0.463mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	1.7mg/L	2

Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluoroctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

n-butyl acetate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	=32mg/L	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.675mg/L	3
EC90	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-540.7mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	23.2mg/L	2

tetraethyl silicate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>245mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>75mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-39.3mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=22mg/L	2

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	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LC50	96	Fish	0.007mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
For Ethanol:
log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;
Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;
Half-life (hr) air: 144;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%
COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;
ThOD : 2.1.
Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation.
For n-Butyl Acetate:
Koc: ~200;
log Kow: 1.78;
Half-life (hr) air: 144;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 178 - 27156;
Henry's atm: m3 /mol: 3.20E-04
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%;
COD: 78%;
ThOD: 2.207;
BCF : 4-14.
Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Butyl acetate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
octyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH	HIGH
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
tetraethyl silicate	HIGH	HIGH
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2015)
octyltriethoxysilane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2394)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (BCF = 110)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
tetraethyl silicate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0362)
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LOW (LogKOW = 7.0301)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isobutyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 13550)
octyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 187100)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (KOC = 64610000)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
tetraethyl silicate	LOW (KOC = 8766)
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LOW (KOC = 75080000)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Continued...

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 274 Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3H
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 274 Limited Quantities: 1 L

Continued...

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

ETHANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ISOBUTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIBUTYLTIN DILAURATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

POLY(HEXADECYL ACRYLATE/2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE/OCTADECYL ACRYLATE/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-TRIDECAFLUOROCTYL METHACRYLATE) 1793072-86-2 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

N-BUTYL ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

TETRAETHYL SILICATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCTYLSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; isobutyltriethoxysilane; octyltriethoxysilane; dibutyltin dilaurate; n-butyl acetate; tetraethyl silicate; triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (isobutyltriethoxysilane; octyltriethoxysilane; triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Vietnam - NCI	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Russia - ARIPS	No (isobutyltriethoxysilane; triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	03/31/2020
Initial Date	01/16/2018

CONTACT POINT

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
5.6.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Supplier Information, Name

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.
The 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.

Continued...

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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end of SDS