

# DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF (AUST.)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 17-May-2006  
A317EC

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF (AUST.)

### SYNONYMS

"stain preventer", "masonry sealant"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(contains alcohol)

### PRODUCT USE

Water and stain protection for masonry substrate.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Dry-Treat Pty. Ltd.

Company: Dry-Treat Pty. Ltd.

Address:

Address:

220 Pacific Highway

PO Box 551

Crows Nest, 2065

St Leonards

NSW

NSW, 1590

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

Telephone: +61 2 9954 3211

Telephone: 1800 675 119

Emergency Tel: +61 2 9954 3211

Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Highly flammable.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Wear eye/face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Information Centre.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

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

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

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

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyrodoxine, Vitamins C 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 - 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.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).  
Combustion products include, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), formaldehyde, hydrogen fluoride, silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

3[Y]E

## Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.  
Chemical splash suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### 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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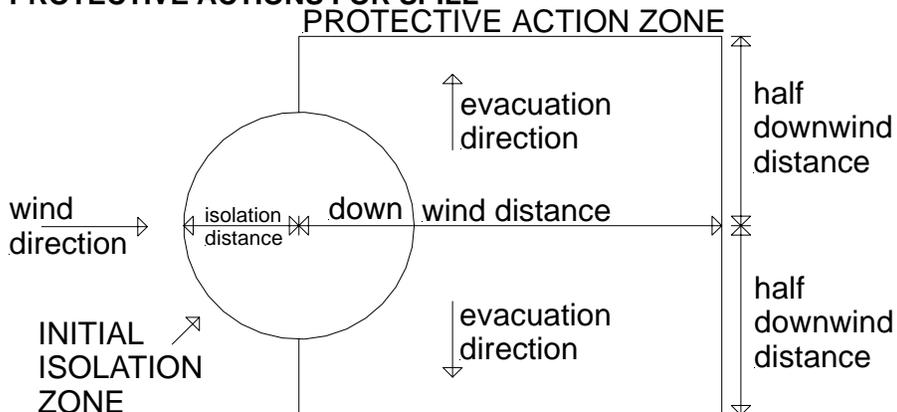
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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

### 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:

ethanol	3300 ppm
isopropyl acetate	1800 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

ethanol	3300 ppm
isopropyl acetate	310 ppm

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

ethanol	3000 ppm
isopropyl acetate	310 ppm

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

ethanol	1000 ppm
isopropyl acetate	250 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
  - (i) : Removable head packaging;
  - (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
  - (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid strong bases.

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

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.

## 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL m5/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	1,000	1,880				
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropyl acetate	250	1040	310	1,290		

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers  
Dry-Treat Stain Proof (Aust.): No data available for CW:4903-61

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Original IDLH Value (ppm)	Original IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
ethanol	15,000			3,300 [LEL]
isopropyl acetate	16,000			1,800

### 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.

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=6 (ETHANOL)

Exposed individuals are NOT 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 C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ 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

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for the reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
ethanol	1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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).

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### ETHANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects.

Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes.

Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep.

At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

#### ISOPROPYL ACETATE:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.50-34 ppm (detection), 0.91-41 ppm (recognition)

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation. It must be noted however that one study demonstrated that the majority of subjects exposed at 200 ppm for 15 minutes experienced eye irritation.

### 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].

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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	A-AUS	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2
10000	100	-	A-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 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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### APPEARANCE

Clear yellow flammable liquid with an ester-like odour.

Not miscible with water, partial decomposition by hydrolysis.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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): 0.81

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): 13 (CC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging 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).

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.  
Possible double "vision " "flushing "  
fast heart "rate " sweating and  
incontinence. Slow breathing may occur  
rarely and fast breathing may develop  
in cases of metabolic "acidosis " low

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3-5 g/L blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.  
Severe: cold clammy "skin " low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may "occur " respiratory failure may follow serious "poisoning " choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.

## EYE

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. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva. Foreign-body type discomfort may persist for up to 2 days but healing is usually spontaneous and complete.

## SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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.

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.

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.

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

The most common signs of inhalation overexposure to ethanol, in animals, include ataxia, inco-ordination and drowsiness for those surviving narcosis. The narcotic dose for rats, after 2 hours of exposure, is 19260 ppm.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

#### ETHANOL:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg

Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

##### IRRITATION

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

Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-Mild

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

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

#### ISOPROPYL ACETATE:

##### TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8h

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 6946 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

##### IRRITATION

Eye (human): 200 ppm/15m

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg Open

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Not readily biodegradable: 15% after 22 days

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### ETHANOL:

"Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):" 13480

"Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):" 1450

"log Kow (Sangster 1997):" -0.3

BOD5: 63%

ThOD: 2.1

"Half-life Soil - High (hours):" 24

"Half-life Soil - Low (hours):" 2.6

"Half-life Air - High (hours):" 122

"Half-life Air - Low (hours):" 12.2

"Half-life Surface water - High (hours):" 26

"Half-life Surface water - Low (hours):" 6.5

"Half-life Ground water - High (hours):" 52

"Half-life Ground water - Low (hours):" 13

"Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):" 26

"Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):" 6.5

"Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):" 104

"Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):" 26

"Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):" 67%

continued...

# DRY-TREAT STAIN PROOF (AUST.)

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

"Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours):" 3.20E+05

"Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours):" 8020

"Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours):" 122

"Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours):" 12.2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.31- -0.32

Half-life (hr) air: 144

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 6.29E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%

ThOD: 2.1

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable.

Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent.

The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

ISOPROPYL ACETATE:

BOD5: 26%

"Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):" 165-1400

"log Kow (Sangster 1997):" 1.02

BOD5: 12%

BOD20: 40%

log Kow: 1.03

Koc: 14.8

Half-life (hr) air: 100.8-124.8

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 6.1

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 2.81E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.26,12.7%

BCF: 1.8

Toxicity Fish: LD50(24)>5000mg/L

## 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### Labels Required

flammable liquid

continued...

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

## HAZCHEM

3[Y]E

### Land Transport UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains alcohol)			

### 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. *			

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	None	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.			

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Poisons Schedule  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

isopropyl acetate (CAS: 108-21-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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