

## ICP Building Solutions Group/ Dry-Treat

Version No: 4.7

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 04/01/2020 Print Date: 04/01/2020 S.GHS.USA.EN

### **SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION**

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol)	
Other means of identification	Not Available	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use		

## Relevant identified uses Water and stain protection for masonry substrates- sealer

#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group/ Dry-Treat	
Address	50 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States	
Telephone	866 667 5119 +1 978 623 9987	
Fax	+1 978 482 2048	
Website	http://www.drytreat.com	
Email	http://www.icpgroup.com/	

#### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

### SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

## NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3		
Label elements	Label elements		
Hazard pictogram(s)			

## Hazard statement(s)

SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	
H332	Harmful if inhaled.	

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

#### 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.	
P233	Keep container tightly closed.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	B+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.	
P305+P351+P313	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water fore several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue Rinsing.	
P305+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water	
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash 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	50-60	ethanol
77-58-7	1-5	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	1-5	n-butyl acetate
2943-75-1	1-5	octyltriethoxysilane
17980-47-1	35-45	isobutyltriethoxysilane

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

## SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures		
Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>	
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>	

Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

#### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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 FIRE-FIGHTING 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

#### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>Combustion products include:</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>silicon dioxide (SiO2)</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul>

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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

#### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul> <li>Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.</li> <li>Segregate from alcohol, water.</li> <li>Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **Control parameters**

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Alcohol, Cologne spirit, Ethanol, EtOH, Grain alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	URT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin, organic compounds, as Sn	0.1 ppm / 0.1 mg/m3	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Eye & URT irr; headache; nausea; CNS & immune eff
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-Butyl ester of acetic acid, Butyl ethanoate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl-acetate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetates, all isomers	50 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Eye & URT irr

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

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit		
octyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
isobutyltriethoxysilane	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	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>PVC Apron.</li> <li>Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> </ul>

#### 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)	-10.56	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	Partly miscible	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
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

	Ingestion of ethanol (e Effects on the body:	thyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea,	vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea.
	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.	
	Accidental ingestion o	f the material may be damaging to the health	of the individual.
Skin Contact	Open cuts, abraded of Entry into the blood-st prior to the use of the There is some evidence	material and ensure that any external damage to suggest that the material may cause mo	r lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin
Eye	temporary, tearing inju treatment.	ry to the cornea together with redness of the material may produce eye irritation in some p	diate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without bersons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe
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. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.		
Stain Proof Premium			
Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)	TOXICITY Not Available		IRRITATION Not Available
			1
	TOXICITY		
		50: 124.7 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1	501 mg/kgl <sup>2</sup> l	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
ethanol			Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
			Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
			Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	TOXICITY		IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50:	>2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h -moderate
dibutyltin dilaurate	Inhalation (mouse)	LC50: 0.075 mg/l/2H <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 17	5 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-			
Hydroxyethyl	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ		IRRITATION
Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-	Not Available		Not Available
Tridecafluoroctyl Methacrylate) 1793072-86-2			
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ		IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD	50: 3200 ma/ka <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye ( human): 300 mg
		50: 1.802 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
n-butyl acetate	Oral (rat) LD50: =1		Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
			Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
			Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	TOWOT		
		E0. E177 16 mg/k=[2]	IRRITATION
octyltriethoxysilane		50: 5177.16 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=	5110 mg/kgru	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	
isobutyltriethoxysilane	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.88 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Subs specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Tox		ained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise
DIBUTYLTIN DILAURATE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure producing mutation.	e to the material may result in a poss	ible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of
N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hy and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydro Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of carboxylic acids. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye of produce conjunctivitis.	lysis the component alcohols and ca f the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic pr	rboxylic acids are metabolized imary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated
OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or eve known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RAL significant acute toxicological data identified in literatur	DS) which can occur after exposure to	
Stain Proof Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original) & OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	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	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
Acute Toxicity	¥	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	*
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Data either not available or does not fill
 Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Stain Proof Premium	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Original)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
ethanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	<0.463mg/L	2
dibutyltin dilaurate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	1.7mg/L	2
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-					
Hydroxyethyl Metheenvlete/Oetedeevl	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
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	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=32mg/L	1
n-butyl acetate	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

TEST DURATION (HR) 96 48 72 48 TEST DURATION (HR) 96	SPECIES Fish Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea SPECIES Fish	VALUE           >0.055mg/L           >0.049mg/L           >0.13mg/L           >=0.049mg/L           VALUE           26.741mg/L	SOURCE 2 2 2 2 2 2 SOURCE 3
48 72 48 TEST DURATION (HR)	Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea SPECIES Fish	>0.049mg/L >0.13mg/L >=0.049mg/L VALUE	2 2 2 SOURCE
72 48 TEST DURATION (HR)	Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea SPECIES Fish	>0.13mg/L >=0.049mg/L VALUE	2 2 SOURCE
48 TEST DURATION (HR)	Crustacea SPECIES Fish	>=0.049mg/L VALUE	2 SOURCE
TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES Fish	VALUE	SOURCE
	Fish		
	Fish		
96		26.741mg/L	3
			1
48	Crustacea	>49.1mg/L	2
96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1.000mg/L	3
72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>36mg/L	2
48	Crustacea	35.4mg/L	2

d: 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

#### $\label{eq:Harmful} \text{Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.}$

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 - Etha

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation.

**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)
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH	HIGH
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
octyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
isobutyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

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

#### Mobility in soil

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

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

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

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO

#### Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Ш
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label3Special provisionsIB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28

#### 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         Cargo Only Packing Instructions         Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack         Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions         Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack         Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions         Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	A3 364 60 L 353 5 L Y341 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	ll		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS NumberF-E , S-ESpecial provisions274Limited Quantities1 L		

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

Not Applicable

Not Applicable	
POLY(HEXADECYL ACRYLATE/2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE/OCTADECYL ACRYLATE/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-TRIDE 1793072-86-2 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	CAFLUOROCTYL METHACRYLATE)
Not Applicable	
N-BUTYL ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Not Applicable	
OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Not Applicable	
ISOBUTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS Not Applicable	
Not Applicable	
Federal Regulations	
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)	
SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES	I
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Pyrophoric Gas Corrosive to metal	No No
Corrosive to metal	No
Corrosive to metal Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No No
Corrosive to metal Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas) Organic Peroxide	No No No
Corrosive to metal Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas) Organic Peroxide Self-reactive	No No No No
Corrosive to metal Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas) Organic Peroxide Self-reactive In contact with water emits flammable gas	No No No No No No
Corrosive to metal         Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)         Organic Peroxide         Self-reactive         In contact with water emits flammable gas         Combustible Dust	No No No No No No No
Corrosive to metal Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas) Organic Peroxide Self-reactive In contact with water emits flammable gas Combustible Dust Carcinogenicity	No No No No No No No No
Corrosive to metal         Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)         Organic Peroxide         Self-reactive         In contact with water emits flammable gas         Combustible Dust         Carcinogenicity         Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No No No No No No No No Yes
Corrosive to metal         Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)         Organic Peroxide         Self-reactive         In contact with water emits flammable gas         Combustible Dust         Carcinogenicity         Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)         Reproductive toxicity	No No No No No No No Yes Yes
Corrosive to metal         Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)         Organic Peroxide         Self-reactive         In contact with water emits flammable gas         Combustible Dust         Carcinogenicity         Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)         Reproductive toxicity         Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No No No No No No No Yes Yes Yes
Corrosive to metal         Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)         Organic Peroxide         Self-reactive         In contact with water emits flammable gas         Combustible Dust         Carcinogenicity         Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)         Reproductive toxicity         Skin Corrosion or Irritation         Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No           Yes           Yes           Yes           No           No
Corrosive to metal         Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)         Organic Peroxide         Self-reactive         In contact with water emits flammable gas         Combustible Dust         Carcinogenicity         Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)         Reproductive toxicity         Skin Corrosion or Irritation         Respiratory or Skin Sensitization         Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No           Yes           Yes           No           Yes
Corrosive to metal         Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)         Organic Peroxide         Self-reactive         In contact with water emits flammable gas         Combustible Dust         Carcinogenicity         Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)         Reproductive toxicity         Skin Corrosion or Irritation         Respiratory or Skin Sensitization         Serious eye damage or eye irritation         Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No           Yes           Yes           No           Yes
Corrosive to metal         Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)         Organic Peroxide         Self-reactive         In contact with water emits flammable gas         Combustible Dust         Carcinogenicity         Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)         Reproductive toxicity         Skin Corrosion or Irritation         Respiratory or Skin Sensitization         Serious eye damage or eye irritation         Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)         Aspiration Hazard	No           Yes           Yes           No           Yes           Yes           Yes           No           Yes           Yes </td

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (Ib)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Butyl acetate	5000	2270

### State Regulations

## US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (n-butyl acetate; ethanol; dibutyltin dilaurate; isobutyltriethoxysilane; octyltriethoxysilane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes

Mexico - INSQ	No (isobutyltriethoxysilane; octyltriethoxysilane)	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - ARIPS	No (isobutyltriethoxysilane)	
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	04/01/2020
Initial Date	01/24/2020

#### CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.7.1.1.1	04/01/2020	Ingredients, Physical Properties

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chernwatch 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.

#### 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 Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.