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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Revision Date: October 2007

Product Name: Natural Paving Seal

Uses: Stone & Masonry sealant

Organisation	Location	Telephone	Ask For
Spirit Marble & Tile Care Pty Ltd	1/36 Seton Road Moorebank NSW 2170 Australia	+61 2 97346937	Technical Officer
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW Australia	131126 1800-251525	
Chemcall	Australia New Zealand	1800-127406 0800-243622	
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC, and as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Risk Phrases

R10 Flammable.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67 Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases

S23 Do not breathe vapour.

S24 Avoid contact with skin.

S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

S2 Keep out of the reach of children.

Health Hazards

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause moderate irritation to skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Auditory system. Central nervous system (CNS).

Signs and Symptoms

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Other signs and symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) depression may include headache, nausea, and lack of coordination. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Environmental Hazards

Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Entity	CAS No.	Proportions (%)
WHITE SPIRITS	[64742-82-1]	60-90
ACTIVE RESINS	SECRET	10-40

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Eye

Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.

Inhaled

Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Advice to Doctor

Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

Additional Information

Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure

Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate medical conditions.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Extinguishing Media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hazchem Code

3[Y] - For fire fighting, use foam (alcohol resistant foam may be required). Risk of explosion. Breathing apparatus, firefighting gear and chemically impervious protective gloves should be worn. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do Not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains.

Storage

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient. Maximum storage time: 6 months

Product Transfer

Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that the following are adopted.

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
RCP Mineral spirits 150 - 200	HSPA OELs	TWA (8 h)		350 mg/m3	

Additional Information

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN141. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus

Hand Protection

Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves
Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

Protective Clothing

Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Colourless Liquid
Odour	: Paraffinic
pH	: Not applicable.
Boiling point	: Typical 162 - 192 °C / 324 - 378 °F
Melting / freezing point	: Not applicable.
Flash point	: Typical 42 °C / 108 °F(Abel)
Explosion / Flammability limits in air	: 0.7 - 6.5 %(V)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 296 °C / 565 °F(ASTM E-659) 245 °C / 473 °F(DIN 51794)
Vapour pressure	: Typical 370 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °FTypical 110 Pa at 0 °C / 32 °FTypical 1,800 Pa at 50 °C / 122 °F
Specific gravity	: Data not available.
Density	: Typical 783 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F(ASTM D-4052)
Water solubility	: Insoluble.
Solubility in other solvents	: Aromatics Miscible. Aliphatics Miscible.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	: 3.7 - 6.7
Kinematic viscosity	: Typical 1.08 mm2/s at 25 °C / 77 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	: Data not available.

Electrical conductivity	: Typical 1 pS/m at 20 °C / 68 °F(ASTM D-4308)
Coefficient of expansion	: Typical 0.0008 / °C
Dielectric constant	: Typical 2.1 at 20 °C / 68 °F
Refractive index	: Typical 1.434 at 20 °C / 68 °F(ASTM D-1218)
Reaction with water	: Not applicable.
Saturated Vapour concentration (in air)	: 21 g/m ³ (estimated value(s))
Volatile organic carbon content	: No Data
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	: 0.16 (ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1) 80 (DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1)
Surface tension	: Typical 26.4 mN/m at 20 °C / 68 °F(ASTM D-971)
Molecular weight	: 140 g/mol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Materials to Avoid

Strong oxidising agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment

Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.

Acute Oral Toxicity

Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Dermal Toxicity

Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

Low toxicity: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration. / 4 hours, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Skin Irritation

May cause moderate skin irritation (but insufficient to classify). Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Eye Irritation

Essentially non-irritating to eyes

Respiratory Irritation

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Mutagenicity

Not expected to be mutagenic

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Fish	: Harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates	: Harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100 mg/l
Algae	: Toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 10 mg/l
Microorganisms	: Expected to be harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100 mg/l
Mobility	: Floats on water.
Persistence/degradability	: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation	: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal

Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Container Disposal

Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Local Legislation

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN No.	1300
Shipping Name	Flammable Liquid N.O.S (Contains Hydrocarbon Solvents)
Dangerous Goods Class	3
Pack Group	III
Hazchem Code	3[Y]

