

CECTION 2. HAZADDC IDENTIFICATION



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SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION			
SUPPLIER:	Solutions – Sealers for Stone & Tile.		
ADDRESS:	2/27 Central Park Drive, Yandina QLD 4561, Australia.		
Trade Name:	"SILACRYL" SEALER		
TELEPHONE:	1300 4 STONE (78663) FAX: + 61 7 5446 7381		
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	13 1126 in Australia 0800 764 766 in New Zealand	ABN:	25 128 656 082
Substance:	Solvent Based Sealer.	Product Use:	Paint for impregnation and coating of tiles and mineral based pavers.
Creation Date:	Oct 2017	Revision Date:	Oct 2022
Product Code:			

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION			
Classification of the substance or mixture			
Poisons Schedule	S5 (LIQUID HYDROCARBONS)		
Dangerous Goods	UN 1263 PAINTS		
GHS Classification	Flammable liquids (Category 3)		
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2		
	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Category 2A		
	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single exposure), Category 3		
	Aspiration Hazard, Category 1		
	Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)		
	Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 4)		
	Chronic Aquatic Toxicity, Category 2		
	(
GHS Signal Word	DANGER		
GHS Signal Word GHS Hazard Statement(s)	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.		
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GHS Hazard Statement(s)	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects		
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ilating/lighting/equipment. st static discharge. iist/vapours/spray.
nist/ vapours/ spray.
nist/ vapours/ spray.
5.
lated area.
clothing/ eye protection/ face
y call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
y of soap and water
ed clothing and wash before reuse.
to fresh air and keep at rest in a position
r several minutes. Remove contact
e rinsing
ysician if you feel unwell
medical advice/attention
medical advice/attention
wash before reuse
ter spray/fog for extinction
. ,, ,
ice. Keep container tightly closed
ice. Keep cool
·
n approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS		
Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	64742-95-6	30 - 60% w/w
With components:		
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	10 - 30% w/w
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	<10% w/w
1,2,3 Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	<10% w/w
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	<10% w/w
Cumene	98-82-8	<10% w/w
Xylene isomers	1330-20-7	30 - 60% w/w
Acrylic polymer	Proprietary	10 - 30% w/w
Note – contains < 0.1% benzene		

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), 4th edition United Nations 2011.





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SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASU	JRES
Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).
First Aid Facilities Required	
	Eye wash station. Showering facility. Normal washroom facilities.
Inhalation	Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air. Avoid becoming a casualty. If irritation develops seek medical attention.
Skin contact	After contact with skin or hair, wash immediately with plenty of soap-suds. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If irritation develops seek medical attention.
Eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give plenty of water to drink. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration into the lungs.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES		
Fire and Explosion Hazards	Flammable liquid. Product may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture during use. Hazardous combustion products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour 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 use water in a jet.	
Fire Fighting	Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dyke for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents for surrounding fire. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Hazchem code 3Y.	
Flash Point	Ca 30 °C.	

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE INEASURES			
Emergency Procedures	HAZCHEM code : ●3Y		
	3 = use foam extinguisher to fight fires.		
	Y = Yes – risk of violent reaction, recommend breathing apparatus, contain.		
	Shut off engine and electrical equipment off.		
	No smoking or naked lights within 50 metres.		
	Move people from immediate area; keep upwind.		
	Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police.		
	> Tell them location, material quantity, UN number and emergency contact. Indicate		
	condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed.		
	➤ Warn other traffic.		
Occupational Release	Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal		
	risks. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Remove		
	all sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Take precautionary measure against static		





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discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and earthing all equipment. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading and entering waterway using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. For small spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

For larger spills (> 1 drum), transfer by means such as a vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or disposal. Do not flush residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE		
Handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.	
Storage	Avoid all sources of ignition – (heat, sparks, static electricity, open flame). Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a cool, dry place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible substances i.e. strong oxidizing agents, acids or bases. Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.	

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CO	NTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION
Exposure Limits	From National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Worksafe Australia - Xylene: 350mg/m³ (80ppm) TWA (8hr), 655mg/m³ (150ppm) STEL
Engineering Controls	Ensure that adequate ventilation is provided. Maintain air concentrations below recommended exposure standards. Avoid generating and inhaling mists and vapours. Keep containers closed when not in use.
Personal Protective Equipment	This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia. Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;
Eye Protection	The use of safety goggles.is recommended to handle. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.
Skin Protection	Wear normal work clothes, boots and impervious gloves (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier), especially to handle concentrate in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.





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Protective Material Types	Use solvent resistant gloves, nitrile for longer term protection or PVC and neoprene for incidental splashes.
Respirator	
	If work practices do not maintain airborne level below the exposure standard, use appropriate respiratory protection equipment. When using respirators, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point > 65°C). Respirators should comply with AS1716 or an equivalent approved by a state/territory authority.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
Physical State	liquid	Colour	colourless
Odour	Strong aromatic odour	Specific Gravity	Ca 0.95
Boiling Point	IBP: Ca 136 °C, FBP: Ca 182 °C	Freezing Point	Approximately -45 °C
Vapour Pressure	Typical: 0.2 kPa @ 0°C, 1 kPa @ 20°C, 4.5kPa @ 50°C	Vapour Density	3.7 (air = 1)
Flash Point	Approximately 30 °C	Flammable Limits	Ca 1.0 - 7.1 %
Water Solubility	0.175 kg/m ³	рН	neutral
Volatile Organic Compounds		Coefficient of Water/Oil	
(VOC)	Ca 70% v/v	Distribution	Log Pow 3.12 – 3.2
Viscosity	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Per Cent Volatile	Ca 70% v/v
Odour Threshold	0.27 ppm	Evaporation Rate	0.76 (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY		
Reactivity	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Avoid contact with heat, flames, sparks.	
Incompatibilities	Strong oxidizing agents or acids.	
Hazardous Decomposition	Thermal decomposition products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other possibly toxic	
	gases and vapours on burning.	

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are: In high concentrations, may cause central nervous system depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continuous inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. LC50 Inhalation - rat - 4 h - 5000 ppm. May include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Skin contact Brief contact not expected to be irritating. LD50 Dermal - rabbit - > 1,700 mg/kg. May include burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or blisters.





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Eye contact	Mildly irritating to the eyes, which can result in redness and lachrymation. May include burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or blurred vision.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Tends to break into a foam if the patient vomits. Aspiration into the lungs may lead to chemical pneumonitis. Expected to be of low toxicity.
Chronic exposure	Blurred vision, Incoordination., Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Dizziness, Weakness, anemia, Prolonged or repeated exposure to skin causes defatting and dermatitis. Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence.
Toxicology Information	Not toxic, based on ingredients. Oral LD50 (calculated) : >2000 mg/kg
Carcinogen Status	
NOHSC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Xylene).
Respiratory sensitisation	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
STOT-repeated exposure	Acute Toxicity Category 4: Harmful if inhaled. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death. 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.
Aspiration Hazard	Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL	INFORMATION	
Eco-toxicity	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.	
Product (as sold)	Acute Aquatic Toxicity - 2 /Chronic Aquatic Toxicity - 2	
	Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Calculated) LC50: 1 - 10 mg/L.	
Persistence and	Biodegradable, based on ingredients. Stated to be readily biodegradable, and oxidize rapidly by	
degradability	photochemical reactions in air; integrated environmental half-life expected to be < 1 day.	
Bio accumulative potential	No bioaccumulation is expected.	
NA a lailite e in a a il	Due to its physico-chemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition	
Mobility in soil	to the aquatic compartment.	
Other adverse effects	Not available	
	DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local	
Environmental Protection	authorities if this occurs. Ingredient Xylene isomers, CAS 1330-20-7 expected to be non toxic in	
	sewage treatment.	





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SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT	INFORMATION		
ADG CODE – ROAD & RAIL			
UN Number	1263	ADG Classification	Class 3 FLAMMABLE
Shipping Name	PAINT	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	•3Y	Packing Group	III
Environmental hazards	none allocated	Special Provisions	none allocated
Segregation	none allocated		

IATA - AIR			
UN Number	1263	Classification	Class 3 FLAMMABLE
Shipping Name	PAINT	Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	•3Y	Packing Group	III
Environmental hazards	none allocated	Special Provisions	none allocated

IMDG - SEA			
UN Number	1263	Classification	Class 3 FLAMMABLE
Shipping Name	PAINT	Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	•3Y	Packing Group	III
Environmental hazards	Marine pollutant: no	Special Provisions	none allocated
EMS	none allocated		

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION	
GHS Classification	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and
	labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
SUSMP	S5 (HYDROCARBONS)
ADG Code	ADG Class 3 (PAINT)
AICS	All ingredients present on AICS.





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Issue Date	4 th October 2017
Version Number	V 2.0 GHS CLASSIFICATION.
Abbreviations and	ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
acronyms	AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
•	CAS Number: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
	GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
	HAZCHEM: An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency
	services.
	HSIS: Hazardous Substances Information System
	IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.
	NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
	NTP: National Toxicology Program (USA).
	SDS: Safety Data Sheet
	STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit.
	SUSMP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
	TWA: Time Weighted Average.
	UN Number: United Nations Number.
Literature references	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia)
	GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Safe Work Australia)
	Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations.
	Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
	"Australian Exposure Standards". Safework Australia
	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail
	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
	Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers
	HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.
	HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.
Disclaimer	This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review the MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or furthinformation is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.