SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)
Enviro Masonry Water Repellent

Version:1

Issued by: Envirosystems Technologies

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Hazard Identifiers

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

1.1	**Product Name:**	Enviro Masonry Water Repellent
	Manufacturer's Product Code:	N/A
1.2	**Recommended Use:**	Masonry Water Repellent
1.3	**Company:**	Envirosystems Technologies Pty Ltd
	Address:	295 Princes Highway St Peters, NSW 2044.
	Website:	www.envirosystems.com.au
	Telephone:	+61 2 85958699 (business hours)
	Fax:	+61 2 85958660
1.4	**Emergency Telephone:**	Info Safe – 1800 638 556, Poisons Centre – 131126

Other Information: All information in this SDS is to the best of our knowledge at time of publication. Users of this product should fully review this SDS prior to use to ensure best safety practices. Further information and or clarification can be obtained by contacting our technical department on the above telephone number.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Hazard Classification:

Classified as **Hazardous** according to WHS Regulations, Australian GHS criteria and a **Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Class	Category
Flammable Liquid	3
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	3 (narcotic effects)
Aspiration Hazard	1

2.2 Label Elements

Signal word **Danger**

H-code	Hazard Statements
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Prevention**
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Response**
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P301, P310, P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302, P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304, P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P333, P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P342, P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370, P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Storage**
P403, P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Disposal**
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant. In accordance with local regulation

2.3 Other Hazards None known

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances See section below for Mixtures

3.2 Mixtures

CAS No.	Material	Content %
64742-48-9	petroleum distillates HFP	>60
Not Available	alkoxysilicone resin with alkoxy groups	1-10

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice:
Immediately remove contaminated clothing. If in danger of loss of consciousness,

place patient in recovery position and transport accordingly. Apply artificial reparation if necessary. First aid personal should pay attention to the own safety.

Ingestion:

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. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Inhalation:

Supply fresh air. If required, provide artificial respiration. Keep patient warm. Consult doctor if symptoms persist. In case of unconsciousness, place patient stably in side position for transportation to a hospital, or doctor.

Eye Contact:

While holding eyes open, gently flood with plenty of fresh water for 15 minutes. Washing within one minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. Seek medical attention without delay and if pain persists or recurs also seek medical attention. Skilled personnel should only undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury.

Skin Contact:

Flush contacted area thoroughly with soap and plenty of water. Seek medical attention in event of irritation. Remove contaminated clothing including footwear.

4.2	**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**	Any relevant information can be found in other parts of this section and in sections 2 and 11.
4.3	**Advice for doctor**	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1	**Extinguishing media**	Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray for large fires only. Dry chemical powder, foam, BCF (where regulations permit). Alcohols resistant foams are preferred. Protein foams may functions but will be less effective. Unsuitable extinguishing media that may not be used for safety reasons: Do not use direct water stream as it might spread the fire.
5.2	**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**	Oxides of carbon and other possibly toxic fumes from fire. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
5.3	**Advice for firefighters**	Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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_2), phenolics products typical of burning organic material. Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1	**Personal precautions, protective**	Secure the area. Wear personal protection equipment (see section 8). Keep

	equipment and emergency procedures	unprotected persons away. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale gases/vapours/aerosols. If material is released indicate risk of slipping. Do not walk through spilled material. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
6.2	**Environmental precautions**	Do not discharge into sewers or waterways and soil.
6.3	**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**	Small or major spills should be absorbed with dry, inert filler (soil or sand) which then can be shoveled into appropriately labeled drums for disposal. Disposal of this material should be undertaken by a registered chemical disposal company.
6.4	**Reference to other sections**	Relevant information in other sections has to be considered. This applies in particular for information given on personal protective equipment (section 8) and on disposal (section 13).

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1	**Precautions for safe handling**	Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
7.2	**Conditions for safe storage**	**Storage Requirements:** Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a metal can or drum. **Temperature Conditions:** Up to 40º C **Protection from weather:** Store undercover and away from frost and moisture
7.3	**Specific end use(s)**	Masonry Water Repellent
7.4	**Regulations and standards (Australia):**	Classified as Hazardous Liquid which should be stored and handled in accordance with regulations

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limits safe work Australia

Ingredient	STEL	TWA
petroleum distillates HFP		5 mg/m3

Emergency Limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
petroleum distillates HFP	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm

8.2 Exposure controls

General protection and hygiene measures:
Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash hands at the end of work and before eating. Keep working clothes separately. Remove contaminated, soaked clothing immediately. Clean work areas regularly.
Personal protection equipment:
Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716). Where the concentration of vapors approach or exceeds safety standards positive pressure face respiratory will be required.
Eye protection
Chemical goggles. Full face respiratory may be required if exposure causes discomfort.
Hand protection
When handling wear chemical resistant gloves.
Skin protection
Overalls clothing.
Other Information
Use barrier creams to protect skin from contact with the material. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet and after finishing work. Observe the usual precautions when handling chemicals.

8.3	**Further information for system design and engineering measures**	Ventilation is recommended under normal use conditions. State regulations on speed and direction of airflow away from operators must be observed. Keep containers closed when not in use.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1	**Odour:**	Not determined
	Odour Threshold	Not determined
	Colour:	Not determined
	Physical State:	Liquid
	Flash Point:	60 ºC
	Autoignition Temperature:	Not determined
	Boiling Point:	Not determined
	Melting Point:	Not determined
	Specific Gravity:	Not determined
	pH:	Not determined
	Solubility in Water (g/L):	Immiscible
	Flammability:	Flammable.
	Lower Limit:	Not determined
	Higher Limit:	Not determined
	Vapour Pressure:	Not determined
	Vapour Density (Air = 1)	Not determined
	VOC %	47.2
9.2	**Other information**	None available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 -3	**Reactivity; Chemical stability; Possibility of hazardous reactions**	If stored and handled in accordance with standard industrial practices not hazardous reactions are known. Unstable in the present of incompatible material.
10.4	**Conditions to avoid**	Exposure to elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.
10.5	**Incompatible materials**	Keep away from oxidising agents.
10.6	**Hazardous decomposition products**	Oxides of carbon and other possibly toxic fumes from fire. Reacts with water forming carbon dioxide.Danger of receptacles bursting because of vapour overpressure.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity/Effects

petroleum distillates HFP
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg
dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: >19650 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not Available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not Available

Sensitization
Not Available

Aspiration hazard
This material it an aspiration hazard.

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

petroleum distillates HFP
Specific target organ systematic toxicity (single exposure)
Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

Specific target organ systematic toxicity (repeated exposure)
Not Available.

Genetic toxicity
There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

Carcinogenicity
Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

Reproductive toxicity / Teratogenicity
Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were
observed..

Long Term Effects:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	**petroleum distillates HFP:** EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 64mg/L EC50 48 Crustacea >100mg/L EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants =450mg/L
Persistence and degradability	No information available.
Bioaccumulative potential	No information available.
Mobility in soil	No information available.
Additional Information	Do NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Material Recommendation:
Material that cannot be used, reprocessed or recycled should be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations at an approved facility. Depending on the regulations, waste treatment methods may include, e.g., landfill or incineration.

Uncleaned packaging Recommendation:
Completely discharge containers (no tear drops, no powder rest, scraped carefully). Containers may be recycled or re-used. Observe local/state/federal regulations. Uncleaned packaging should be treated with the same precautions as the material.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Classified as a **Dangerous Good** according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

U.N. Number:	1993
DG Class:	3
EPG card:	N/A
Hazchem Code:	3Y
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.
Packing Group:	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)

U.N. Number:	1993
DG Class:	3
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.
Packing Group:	N/A
Marine Pollutant:	No

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)

U.N. Number:	1993
DG Class:	3
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S
Packing Group:	III

Label

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1	**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**	National and local regulations must be observed. For information on labeling please refer to section 2 of this document. **Poisons Schedule Number: 5**
	Australian Inventory:	Listed
	Controlled Schedule	Not listed substances
	Carcinogenic Substances:	

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Safety Data Sheets are updated regularly. Please ensure you have a current copy. SDS can be obtained from our website: www.envirosystems.com.au
The SDS should be used to assist in the Risk Management. Many other factors determine whether the reported Hazards are risks in any given workplace.
Specific Risks may be determined by reference to various Exposure Scenarios, Scale of use, Frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Emergency Telephone: Info Safe – 1800 638 556, Poisons Centre – 13112