

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **ACID-PROOF**



PART NUMBER:

GENERAL USE: Stain prevention and acid resistance for stone and masonry surfaces

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Clear to cloudy liquid, characteristic hydrocarbon odor silicon resin solution

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MANUFACTURER'S NAME

Dry-Treat Pty Ltd.

DATE PREPARED: March 1, 2006

SUPERSEDES:

ADDRESS (NUMBER, STREET, P.O. BOX)

220 Pacific Highway

TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION

+61 2 9954 3211 or 866 667 5119

(CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE)

Crows Nest, NSW 2065

COUNTRY

AUS

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME Same

ADDRESS (NUMBER, STREET, P.O. BOX)

TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION

(CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE) COUNTRY

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	% (by weight)	CAS #	EINECS #	Hazard Symbol	RISK PHRASES Full Text Section 16
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	15.0 – 40.0	541-02-6			
VM&P naphtha	10.0 – 20.0	8032-32-4			
Toluene	2.5 – 10.0	108-88-3			
Methylmethoxy siloxane with methyl silsesquioxane	2.0 – 4.0	68037-85-4			
Petroleum distillate, aliphatic	5.0 – 10.0	64742-48-9			
Methyltrimethoxysilane	1.0 – 4.0	1185-55-3			
Aminoethylaminopropyltrimethoxysilane	< 1.0	1760-24-3			
Xylene	< 1.0	1330-20-7			
Hexane	< 1.0	110-54-3			
Remaining ingredients determined to be non-hazardous					

The above components are hazardous as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Clear to yellow liquid. Flammable as defined by DOT and TDG for Air / Ocean transport. Can cause serious or fatal complications if swallowed. Can cause eye and skin irritation upon contact. Hazard Symbols for this product - Xn Risk Phrases - R 36/37/38, 65, 66, 67

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute Effects

INHALATION: Vapor and/or mist may irritate respiratory tract. Overexposure by inhalation may cause drowsiness, dizziness, confusion or loss of coordination. High concentrations are irritating to the respiratory tract; may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and malaise.

SKIN: May cause moderate irritation. Brief contact may cause slight irritation; prolonged contact may cause moderate irritation or dermatitis.

EYES: Direct contact may cause severe irritation. Vapor may cause eye irritation. High vapor concentration or contact may cause irritation and discomfort.

INGESTION: Aspiration of liquid while vomiting may injure lungs seriously. May result in vomiting; aspiration of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided; DO NOT induce vomiting. Minute amounts aspirated into the lungs can produce severe lung injury, chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema or death.

Prolonged/Repeated Exposure Effects

Skin: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reaction. Repeated or prolonged exposure may irritate seriously.

Inhalation: Overexposure by inhalation may injure the following organ(s): Liver. Kidneys.

Oral: Product generates methyl alcohol which may cause blindness and possibly death if swallowed.

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure

No known applicable information.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure No known applicable information. The above listed potential effects of overexposure are based on actual data, results of studies performed upon similar compositions, component data and/or expert review of the product. Please refer to Section 11 for the detailed toxicology information.

CARCINOGENICITY
See Section 11 for details.

NTP? No

IARC MONOGRAPHS? No

OSHA REGULATED? No

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove affected person to fresh air; provide oxygen if breathing is difficult; if affected person is not breathing, administer CPR and seek emergency medical attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing; wash affected area with soap and water; launder contaminated clothing before reuse; if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

EYES: Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with clear running water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open; if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INGESTION: DO NOT induce vomiting; if vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs; seek immediate medical attention. Vomiting may be induced only under the supervision of a physician.

Comments: Treat according to person's condition and specifics of exposure.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

GENERAL HAZARDS: Product is considered combustible. Products of combustion include compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and silicone oxides.

Flash Point: -9.4 F /-23 C (Tag Closed Cup)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Carbon dioxide, water fog, dry chemical, chemical foam. On large fires use dry chemical, foam or water spray. On small fires use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical or water spray. Water can be used to cool fire exposed containers.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES Firefighters must wear full face piece self - contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode. Do not use solid stream of water since stream will scatter and spread fire. Fine water spray can be used to keep fire - exposed containers cool. Self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing should be worn in fighting large fires involving chemicals. Determine the need to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Closed containers can explode due to buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. Do not use direct stream of water on pool fires as product may reignite on water surface. Caution - Material is combustible. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Static electricity will accumulate and may ignite vapors. Prevent a possible fire hazard by bonding and grounding or inert gas purge.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS Smoke, fumes or vapors, oxides of carbon, silicone oxides.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following hazardous decomposition products: Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Metal oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Silicon dioxide. Formaldehyde

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Flammable - Evacuate and ventilate area; remove all sources of sparks, ignition and open flames; confine and absorb into approved absorbent; place material into approved containers for disposal; do not wash to sewer or waterway.

Remove possible ignition sources. Determine whether to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan. Observe all personal protection equipment recommendations described in Sections 5 and 8. For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Clean area as appropriate since spilled materials, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard. Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. Local, state and federal laws and regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which federal, state and local laws and regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this MSDS provide information regarding certain federal and state requirements.

Note: See section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment for Spills

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Use with adequate ventilation. Product evolves flammable methyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control exposure within Section 8 guidelines or use air-supplied or self-contained breathing apparatus. Avoid eye exposure. Avoid skin contact. Do not breathe vapor. Keep container closed. Do not take internally.

Static electricity will accumulate and may ignite vapors. Prevent a possible fire hazard by bonding and grounding or inert gas purge. Keep container closed and away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep container closed and store away from water or moisture.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS / CAS Number	NIOSH				ACGIH			ST EL m g / m 3
	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m3	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m3	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m3	STEL ppm	

VM&P naphtha 8032-32-4

Silicones 541-02-6

Toluene 108-88-3
minutes

Methylmethoxy siloxane with methyl silsesquioxane 68037-85-4

Petroleum distillate, aliphatic 64742-48-9

Methyltrimethoxysilane 1185-55-3

Aminoethylaminopropyltrimethoxysilane 1760-24-3

Xylene 1330-20-7

Hexane 110-54-3

ACGIH TLV: TWA 300 ppm.

OSHA PEL (final rule): 8-Hour TWA 200 ppm, Ceiling 300 ppm, 10

maximum duration 500 ppm. ACGIH TLV-skin: TWA 50 ppm.

See methyl alcohol comments.

TWA 50 ppm. Also see methyl alcohol comments

See methyl alcohol comments

Methyl alcohol forms on contact with water or humid air. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposures within guidelines of OSHA PEL: TWA 200 ppm and ACGIH TLV-skin: TWA 200 ppm, STEL 250 ppm.

Engineering Controls

Local Ventilation: Recommended.

General Ventilation: Recommended.

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. IH personnel can assist in judging the adequacy of existing engineering controls. Organic vapor respirator for overexposures to vapors. As a minimum in situations where there is a potential for airborne misting or aerosolization use a full-face air purifying respirator equipped with combination organic vapor/dust-mist cartridges. Industrial hygiene personnel can assist with the selection of specific respirators.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Neoprene, butyl or nitrile rubber gloves with cuffs e.g. Silver Shield(R). 4H(R).
EYE PROTECTION: Chemical safety goggles. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: Safety eyewash station nearby. Personal Protective Equipment for Spills
Eyes: Use full face respirator.
Skin: Wash at mealtime and end of shift. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be removed as soon as practical and thoroughly cleaned before reuse. Chemical protective gloves are recommended.
Inhalation/Suitable Respirator: Organic vapor respirator for overexposures to vapors. As a minimum in situations where there is a potential for airborne misting or aerosolization use a full-face air purifying respirator equipped with combination organic vapor/dust-mist cartridges. Industrial hygiene personnel can assist with the selection of specific respirators.
Precautionary Measures: Avoid eye exposure. Avoid skin contact. Do not breathe vapor. Keep container closed. Do not take internally. Use reasonable care.
Comments: Product evolves flammable methyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control exposure within Section 8 guidelines or use air-supplied or self-contained breathing apparatus. When heated to temperatures above 150 degrees C in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde vapors. Formaldehyde is a potential cancer hazard, a known skin and respiratory sensitizer, and an irritant to the eyes, nose, throat, skin, and digestive system. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapor concentrations within the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit for formaldehyde.
Note: These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may require added precautions. For further information regarding aerosol inhalation toxicity, please refer to the guidance document regarding the use of silicone-based materials in aerosol applications that has been developed by the silicone industry (www.SEHSC.com) or contact the Dow Corning customer service group.
WORK / HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Practice safe workplace habits. Minimize body contact with this, as well as all chemicals in general. Wash at mealtime and end of shift. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be removed as soon as practical and thoroughly cleaned before reuse. Chemical protective gloves are recommended.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Clear to yellow liquid, characteristic hydrocarbon odor	VAPOR PRESSURE Not determined		
PH not applicable	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER = 1) 0.92		
BOILING POINT / BOILING RANGE Not determined	SOLUBILITY IN WATER Negligible		
FLASH POINT -9.4° F (-23° C) Tag Closed Cup	VISCOSITY Like that of water		
FLAMMABLE LIMITS Not determined	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) > 1		
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE Not determined	EVAPORATION RATE (WATER = 1) < 1		
SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY			
STABILITY	UNSTABLE: STABLE: XXX	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Extreme temperatures, open flames.	
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong oxidizers, strong acids.			
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Decomposition will not occur if handled and stored properly. In case of a fire, oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, fumes or vapors, and smoke may be produced.			
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR: WILL NOT OCCUR: XXX	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None	
SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION			
Hazardous Components	EINECS # CAS #	LD50 of Ingredient (Specify Species and Route)	(Specify Species) LC50 of Ingredient

Component Toxicology Information

This material contains methyltrimethoxysilane (MTMS). MTMS was evaluated in a combined repeated-dose toxicity study that included screening tests for reproductive and developmental toxicity (OECD 422). Sprague-Dawley rats were treated (oral route, corn oil as carrier) daily at dose levels of 0, 50, 250, and 1000 mg MTMS/kg body weight. Test article effects on organ weight were limited to increased liver weight for both males and females in the top two dose levels. Histomorphological findings included increased hepatocellular hypertrophy (both sexes) and increased periportal vacuolation (females only) in the top two dose levels. Thymus weight was decreased in males in the top two dose groups. The thymus appeared normal histomorphologically. Other test article related histomorphological changes included increased incidence of thyroid follicular cell hyperplasia/hypertrophy and severity in males and females in the top two dose levels. There was also an increased incidence of hyperplasia/hypertrophy, apoptosis, and lymphocytic infiltration in the zona reticularis of the adrenal glands in high-dose females and acanthocytosis in high-dose males and females. Clinical pathology evaluations demonstrated a marked prolongation in prothrombin time for males in the top two dose levels. Marked elevation in blood platelet count was observed in both males and females at the high dose. Serum total protein was elevated in high-dose males and in females from the top two dose levels. Serum total cholesterol was elevated in females from the top two dose levels. There were no test article related effects on any of the reproductive and developmental endpoints. Because this study is considered to be a screening of repeated-dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity, the results do not provide sufficient information needed to interpret potential relevance to human health and are not indicative of a specific toxicity. This type of study is commonly used as a screening study to determine whether further testing should be conducted. Also, this study was conducted via the oral route of exposure, which is not a typical route of exposure for either manufacturing or end use applications of MTMS. A longer-term study by a more relevant route of exposure (inhalation) is being conducted to understand these preliminary findings.

Toxicology studies with laboratory animals and occupational evaluations with humans have found limited evidence of birth defects, low birth weights and delayed growth in offspring resulting from repeated exposures to toluene during pregnancy.

Special Hazard Information on Components

Carcinogens

CAS Number Wt % Component Name

8032-32-4 10.0 - 20.0 VM&P naphtha ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans.

Reproductive Effects

CAS Number Wt % Component Name

108-88-3 2.5 - 10.0 Toluene Evidence of reproductive effects in humans.

RCRA Hazard Class (40 CFR 261)

Sensitizers

CAS Number Wt % Component Name

1760-24-3 1.0 - 5.0 Aminoethylaminopropyltrimethoxysilane Possible skin sensitizer.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate and Distribution

Complete information is not yet available.

Environmental Effects

Complete information is not yet available.

Fate and Effects in Waste Water Treatment Plants

Complete information is not yet available.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations. This product may produce hazardous vapors in a closed disposal container creating a dangerous environment. Refer to "40 CFR Protection of Environment Parts 260 - 299" for complete waste disposal regulations. Consult your local, state, or Federal Environmental Protection Agency before disposing of any chemicals. Do not flush to sanitary sewer or waterway. According to the European Waste Catalogue, waste codes are application specific and should be assigned by the user based on the application for which the product is used.

When a decision is made to discard this material, as received, is it classified as a hazardous waste? Yes

Characteristic Waste: I

Ignitable: D001

TCLP: D018

State or local laws may impose additional regulatory requirements regarding disposal.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Road Shipment Information (49 CFR 172.101)

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.
Hazard Technical Name: ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS/TOLUENE
Hazard Class: 3
UN/NA Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: II
Hazard Label(s): FLAMMABLE LIQUID LABEL

Ocean Shipment (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.
Hazard Technical Name: ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS/TOLUENE
Hazard Class: 3
UN/NA Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: II
Hazard Label(s): FLAMMABLE LIQUID
Marine Pollutant: Not Applicable

Air Shipment (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.
Hazard Technical Name: ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS/TOLUENE
Hazard Class: 3
UN/NA Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: II
Hazard Label(s): FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Note: Transportation information provided is for reference only. Client is urged to consult CFR 49 parts 100 - 177, IMDG, IATA, EU, United Nations TDG, and WHMIS (Canada) TDG information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials and methods of shipping

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Contents of this MSDS comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Status: All chemical substances in this material are included on or exempted from listing on the TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

EPA SARA Title III Chemical Listings

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 355):

None.

Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):

CAS Number Wt % Component Name

108-88-3 4 Toluene

1330-20-7 0.1 Xylene

Section 311/312 Hazard Class (40 CFR 370):

Acute: Yes

Chronic: Yes

Fire: Yes

Pressure: No

Reactive: No

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372):

CAS Number Wt % Component Name

108-88-3 4 Toluene

Supplemental State Compliance Information California

Warning: This product contains the following chemical(s) listed by the State of California under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) as being known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CAS Number Wt % Component Name

108-88-3 10.0 7.5 Toluene Developmental toxin.

Massachusetts

CAS Number Wt% Component Name

_108-88-3 3.0 - 10 Toluene

New Jersey

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
8032-32-4	10.0 - 20.0	VM&P naphtha
108-88-3	3.0 - 10.0	Toluene
68554-67-6	3.0 - 10.0	Dimethyl siloxane with methyl silsesquioxane, hydroxy-terminated
68037-85-4	2.0 - 5.0	Methylmethoxy siloxane with methyl silsesquioxane
1185-55-3	1.0 - 2.0	Methyltrimethoxysilane
1760-24-3	1.0 - 2.0	Aminoethylaminopropyltrimethoxysilane

RISK PHRASES:

R65 Damaging to lungs when swallowed. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Harmful SYMBOL(S) REQUIRED FOR LABEL
Harmful;

SAFETY PHRASES:

S23 Do not breathe vapor.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this label.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Notes & full R-Phrase text

R10 Flammable.
R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R65 Damaging to lungs when swallowed.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

HMIS HAZARD RATINGS

HEALTH	2*	* = Chronic Health Hazard	2 = MODERATE
FLAMMABILITY	2	0 = INSIGNIFICANT	3 = HIGH
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0	1 = SLIGHT	4 = EXTREME
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	B	Safety Glasses, Gloves	

REVISION SUMMARY:

This MSDS has been revised in the following sections: No revisions available

MSDS Prepared by: Dry-Treat Pty Ltd

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be so. Data and calculations are based on information furnished by the manufacturer of the product and manufacturers of the components of the product. Users are advised to confirm in advance of need that information is current, applicable and suited to the circumstances of use. Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Furthermore, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury caused by abnormal use of this material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Any questions regarding this product should be directed to the manufacturer of the product as described in Section 1.