



CCS Stain Block

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

River Sands Pty Ltd
ACN 009 919 215
ABN 41 009 919 215
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Tel: +61 7 3287 6444
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Emergency Advice All Hours:
Australia Wide: 131 126

Product Name: CCS Stain Block
Use: Water and Oil Repellent Sealer

UN Number: 1993
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid N.O.S
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: 2[Y] E
Poison Schedule: None allocated

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients Name	CAS	Proportion
Alkylalkoxysilances and fluoropolymers	composite	20-40%
Dispersion in water		
Ethanol	64-17-5	30-60%
White Spirit	8052-41-3	5-10%
Non hazardous ingredients*		to 100%

*Formulation consists of ingredients determined as non-hazardous or component is below potentially hazardous amounts.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous substance, according to the criteria set by NOSHC.
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk Phrases: **R11** Highly Flammable
R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin
R42/43 May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact
R45 May cause Cancer

Safety Phrases: **S7** Keep container tightly closed
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S23 Do not breathe in vapours
S29 Do not empty into drains
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show product label whenever possible)
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S36/37/39 Wear suitable clothing, gloves eye and face protection



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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If there are signs of drunkenness (intoxication or inebriation) then serious health effects may follow (depending on the amount swallowed or inhaled). Immediate medical attention should be sought and the affected person transferred and accompanied to the care of a doctor or hospital. Treat unconsciousness by placing the person in the coma position
Apply artificial respiration if breathing stops.

Swallowed: See above, if a minor amount has been accidentally swallowed, then, if conscious, give large amounts of water. Do not allow further work until fitness for duties is established. Do not attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

Eye: Flush eye with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes,. Seek medical attention promptly if irritation persists or any loss of vision occurs.

Skin: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with water. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Inhaled: Remove promptly to fresh air. If there are signs of drunkenness (intoxication or inebriation) or respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea or headache occurs, seek immediate medical attention. Treat unconsciousness by placing the person in the coma position. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stops.

Notes to Doctor: Treat as for excess consumption of alcohol. Supportive, hospital or even intensive care may be required. Advice on emergency treatment of alcohol poisoning (Ethyl alcohol, ethanol) is to be found in standard texts on Emergency Medicine.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards: Highly flammable liquid. May form flammable mixtures with air. Burns with a colourless flame. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition and flash back are possible. Run off to sewers and drains may cause explosions. Isolate for at least 800 metres in all directions if tanks or tankers are involved. The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. All vessels must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring solvents. Avoid all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment is necessary in areas where this chemical is being used.

Extinguishing Media: Use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol stable foam.

Fire Fighting Procedures:

Highly flammable liquid

Use water to cool exposed containers. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Spills and leaks may be washed away with copious volumes of water, fog or spray. For major fires or where the atmosphere is either oxygen deficient or contains unacceptable levels of combustion products, fire fighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-mask and protective clothing.

Hazardous Decomposition products:

Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide

Hazchem code: 2[Y] E



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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Containment Procedures: In the event of a spillage eliminate all sources of ignition and take measures to prevent static discharge – no smoking. Stop and contain the spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent material (e.g. soil, sand, vermiculite) for disposal by an approved method. Prevent run-off into drains and waterways. Clear area of all personnel not directly involved in the clean up. All personnel involved in the containment and disposal procedures to wear protective equipment as described in Section 8 to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours. Use water spray to disperse vapour. Wash the cleaned up area with copious volumes of water to remove any traces amounts of product.

Ethanol mixes completely with water. Spills can be converted to non-flammable mixtures by dilution with water. Ventilate area well and ensure the atmosphere is safe before personnel return to the work area. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, advise the local emergency services and waste and environmental authorities.

Disposal: Stop and contain the spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent material (e.g. soil, sand, vermiculite) for disposal by an approved method. Prevent run-off into drains and waterways. Dispose of all waste containers and used drums in accordance with local waste and environmental authority guidelines. Non-returnable containers should be degassed

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling and Storage:

Handling: Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment only must be used in area where this chemical is being used. The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. Containers must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring product.

Storage: Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated and well ventilated areas away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. Observe State Regulations concerning the storage and handling of Dangerous Goods. Store with all precautions required for handling flammable liquids. The requirement of Australian Standard AS 1940 should be observed in addition to AS 1020, AS 1076, AS 2380 and AS 3000.

Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and are dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

Incompatibilities

Not to be stored with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases in bulk (Class 2.1), poisonous gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidizing agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), and radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:

National Occupational Health & Safety Commission NOHSC Worksafe Australia occupational exposure standards

Ethanol TWA - 1000 ppm (1880 mg/m³)

STEL - None Allocated

Carcinogen Category - None Allocated

Notices - None Allocated

Diethyl phthalate: 8hr TWA = 5 mg/m³



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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

Methyl isobutyl ketone: 8hr TWA = 205 mg/m³ (50 ppm), 15 min STEL = 307 mg/m³ (75 ppm)

Exposure Standard (TWA) is the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health nor, cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These Exposure Standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Ventilation:

Local exhaust ventilation and/or mechanical (general) exhaust is recommended where vapours are likely to be generated.

All such equipment must be intrinsically safe.

Special Considerations for Repair And/ Or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment:

Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and are dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Vapour is heavier than air – prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do not enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.

Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Hygiene:

Protective clothing (gloves, coveralls, boots, etc.) should be worn to prevent skin contact. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Eye Protection:

Avoid eye contact by wearing chemical goggles with side shields or face shield (AS/NZS 1336) whenever exposed to vapour or mist or if there is a risk of splashing liquid in the eyes. Safety showers with eye-wash should be provided in all areas where product is handled.

Skin Protection:

Avoid skin contact by the use of approved chemical resistant gloves and aprons – PVC or Neoprene (AS 2161).

Respiratory Protection:

None should be needed under normal circumstances. In high vapour concentrations or in suspected oxygen deficient atmospheres, such as empty vessels or confined spaces, use air supplied hood. In other instances where ethanol concentrations are likely to exceed 500 ppm, an approved organic vapour respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716) must be worn.

Smoking and Other Dusts:

Smoking must be prohibited in all areas where ethanol is used - see safety information on flammability.



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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear liquid
Odour:	Characteristic Alcohol Odour
pH:	N/A
Melting Point:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	No Data
Solubility in Water:	immiscible in water
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1):	0.8 – 0.85 kg/l
Vapour Pressure:	No Data
Viscosity:	≈150 cps

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.

Incompatible materials: Incompatible with oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon.

Hazardous reactions: Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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:

Acute Effects:

Inhalation at levels at or exceeding the Occupational Exposure limits or any deliberate ingestion is known to lead to health effects which may be evident in themselves, or lead to impaired functioning and consequent safety risks in the industrial setting. A blood alcohol level in excess of 0.05g\100ml is regarded as likely to impair functioning for tasks such as operating machinery.

LD50/oral/rat: 7060 mg/kg (literature data for pure Ethanol)
LC50/inhalation/rat: 38 mg/l/10 h (literature data for pure Ethanol)

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs.

Eye contact: May be an eye irritant.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.



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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Inhalation: Material may be an irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Long Term Effects:

Repeated exposures in excess of the occupational exposure limits may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle. Ethanol may cause adverse reproductive effects. Ingestion by pregnant women may cause serious effects in their newborn babies called 'foetal alcohol syndrome'.

Special toxic effects: In work areas where exposures in excess of the occupational exposure limits occur, then the following may apply: Persons with pre-existing liver impairment, skin and respiratory disorders may be at an increased risk. Ethanol may cause adverse reproductive effects. Absorption of some drugs may be affected causing adverse health effects. Ingestion by pregnant women may cause serious effects in their newborn babies called "foetal alcohol syndrome". The National Occupational Health & Safety Commission in Australia (NOHSC) does not classify ethanol as a carcinogen. IARC has evaluated ethanol as a carcinogen on the basis of effects of drinking alcoholic beverages, but there is no known carcinogenic risk from occupational exposures. There is extensive toxicological and epidemiological information on the health effects of ingesting alcoholic drinks containing ethanol. Any occupational exposures will add to overall exposures from ingestion of alcoholic drinks any health effects that result from such exposures.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Toxicity to fish (acute): LC0/Golden Orfe/ > 1000 mg/l/48h

Toxicity to daphnia: EC50/Daphnia magna/ > 1000 mg/l/24 h

Persistence and degradability:

Degree of elimination: 94%

Evaluation: biodegradable

Mobility in soil: No data available

Information on Ecological Effects: Avoid contaminating waterways.

Ecotoxicity: High

Persistence and degradability: Not biodegradable

Mobility: The dried film is not mobile

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to appropriate authority in your State. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Suitable for disposal by approved waste disposal agent.

Dispose of all waste containers and used drums in accordance with local authority guidelines. Non-returnable containers should be de-gassed prior to disposal. Suitable for incineration by approved agent under controlled conditions if permitted by local authorities, otherwise disposal must be in accordance with local waste and environmental authority requirements.

Product must be contained and not disposed to sewerage systems, drains or waterways. Advise flammable nature.

Empty containers must be decontaminated by rinsing with water.



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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: 1993

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid N.O.S

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Hazchem Code: 2[Y] 3

Transport Information: Not to be stored with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases in bulk (Class 2.1), poisonous gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidizing agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), and radioactive substances (Class 7). Not to be loaded with dangerous when wet substances (class 4.3), oxidising agents (class 5), cyanides (class 6), strong acids (class 8), cationic detergents or foodstuffs.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Hazardous substance, according to the criteria set by NOSHC.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk Phrases: **R11** Highly Flammable
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S36/37/39 Wear suitable clothing, gloves eye and face protection

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL REFERENCES:

Material Safety Data Sheet – River Sands Pty Ltd

Issue date: 20th of February, 2008

Issued by: Tess Flores – Technical Manager

Supersedes: All previous Material Safety Data Sheets Issued

The customer is advised to consult the product Technical Data Sheets for further information including advice on suitable equipment.

Information used in the compilation of this MSDS obtained from investigations conducted at outside laboratories.

REASONS FOR UPDATE:

1. Product release

MSDS's are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

Contact Point



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Emergency Advice All Hours:

Australia Wide: 131 126

River Sands Pty Ltd

Tel: +61 7 3287 6444

Fax: +61 7 3287 6445

Contact: Paul Moorfoot – General Manager

Disclaimer

This Material Safety Data Sheet should be used in conjunction with the Technical Data Sheet. It does not replace them. The information given is based on our knowledge of the health and safety data of this product, at the time of publication. It is given in good faith. The attention of the user is drawn to the possible risks incurred by using the product for any purpose other than that for which it was intended. If clarification or further information is needed to enable appropriate risk assessment, the user should contact River Sands Pty Ltd. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions sent to customers. No liability whatsoever can be accepted with regard to the handling, processing or use of the product concerned which, in all cases, shall be in accordance with the appropriate regulations and / or legislation.

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