

## Technical Data Sheet

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**Properties:**

AKEMI® Stone Impregnation is a ready-for-use product based on modified oligomeric alkylalkoxysiloxanes. The product is absorbed by the capillary forces of the stone and can therefore penetrate especially deep. A polysiloxane results from the catalytic reaction. In addition, a reaction with the silicate substance of the stone takes place which results in high efficiency for several years. The product is characterized by the following qualities:

- extreme reduction of water and dirt absorption during periods of moisture
- fast liberation of humidity during dry periods due to high vapour diffusibility
- maintenance of breathing properties because there is no surface layer
- resistance to UV radiation
- the colour of the stone is normally not enhanced (preliminary test)

**Application Area:**

AKEMI® Stone Impregnation is used for a water- and dirt-repellent treatment of absorbent mineral substances s.a. natural and artificial stone (polished ground or rough surfaces of marble, limestone, granite, gneiss, porphyry, cotto, terrazzo, unglazed ceramic tiles etc.) It is also very well suited for bricks, sand-lime bricks, concrete and mineral-based plaster.

**Instructions for Use:**

Disregarding the processing guidelines can lead to irreparable damage!

1. Cleaning:  
The surface must be clean, absolutely dry and free from all layers. Depending on the type of stone and the degree of soiling, the following AKEMI® products are recommended: Stone Cleaner, Acid Cleaner, Concrete Film Remover, Rust Remover, Intensive Cleaner, Algae and Moss Remover POWER or LONGLIFE, Wax Stripper, Oil and Grease Remover Paste and Graffiti-Remover. Please observe the respective Stone Care Recommendations and Technical Data Sheets. In any case, after cleaning rinse well with water. Before the stone is given its protective treatment, it must be completely dry. As a rule, this is the case after 1 - 2 days at the earliest.
2. Preparation of a sample area:  
Before starting work, it is advisable to prepare a sample area in an inconspicuous place of a suitable size in order to examine the efficiency of the impregnation, to evaluate the appearance of the treated object (colour enhancement) and to ascertain the material consumption as exactly as possible.
3. Impregnation procedure:
  - a) Optimum conditions for an impregnation are a soil and ambient temperature of 15 - 25°C and subsequent 24-hour protection from rain. The stone must not be warmed up by an underfloor heating or direct sunlight.
  - b) Crack up to 3 mm are bridged by the impregnation.
  - c) For absorbent surfaces, a wet-on-wet application twice is recommended.

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- d) A suitable application mop, e.g. AKEMI® Impregnation Application Mop or, for smaller areas, AKEMI® Impregnation Application Pad, is recommended for professional, even application of the product. Airless spraying equipment with low pressure (max. 1 bar over pressure) is suitable for the application on facades using the flooding (multiple-coat) method and a jet distance of 5 - 10 cm (condition: tubes and seals must be resistant to solvents). The impregnation is applied until it runs down 40 - 50 cm.
- e) Approx. 20 minutes after application, respectively before drying of the impregnation on the surface, any excess which has not been absorbed by the stone has to be completely removed with suitable cloths or e.g. AKEMI® Finish Mop, so that no residue remains on the surface. Polished surfaces must additionally be polished again until any blooming on the surface is removed.
- f) If the desired effect is not achieved or if the impregnation has been applied unevenly, it is possible to apply the impregnation once again. The water-repellent effect develops after approx. 24 - 48 hours, full protection after 1 week approximately.
- g) Tools can be cleaned with AKEMI® Cleaner A.

**Special Notes:**

- Special protective measure in case of spray application: avoid formation of aerosols and risk to third parties. Do not breathe vapours (protective mask).
- For floor coverings and stairs, especially outdoors, ensure sealing of the reverse side and lateral surfaces of the stone, so that rising moisture cannot penetrate into the stone. In this context we recommend the use of AKEMI® Anti-Stain Coating 2015 to seal the reverse side and the lateral surfaces.
- An impregnation with AKEMI® Stone Impregnation prevents the stone from staining respectively the development of these spots will be delayed considerably. Should they nevertheless appear, the surface can be cleaned much more easily.
- Unsuitable or aggressive cleaning agents as well as pressure washers may attack the impregnation and the stone. We recommend to use a pH-neutral cleaning agent, e.g. AKEMI® Mild Stone Soap or AKEMI® Crystal Clean for the regular cleaning.
- Product which has been inaccurately applied, can possibly be removed with AKEMI® Impregnation Remover.
- Existing joints must be tested in view of their resistance to solvents. In case wetting agents had been used to smoothen joint fillers, they must be removed prior to application of the impregnation.
- AKEMI® Stone Impregnation is not suited for glazed and non-absorbent surfaces or plaster.
- A surplus of the product causes blooming and spotting.
- When using the product, wear suitable protective clothing and protective goggles and gloves made of nitrile rubber.
- Surfaces to be treated must be protected against direct solar radiation.
- Protect surfaces which are not resistant to solvents, e.g. window screens, parts to be varnished or objects in the area of working (cars, gardens).

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- An evaluation of the impregnation according to its water repellent effect is not sufficient because this effect shows on the surface only. The water-repellent effect can be diminished or be invisible due to dust settings.
- For proper waste disposal the container must be completely emptied.

**Technical Data:**

Coverage: approx. 5 - 20 m<sup>2</sup>/liter, depending on the absorptive capacity of the stone  
Colour: colourless  
Density: approx. 0.76 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

**Storage:**

If stored in dry and cool condition (5-25°C/41-77°F) in its closed original container at least 24 months from production.

**Health & Safety:**

Read Safety Data Sheet before handling or using this product.

**Important Notice:**

The above information is based on the latest stage of development and application technology. Due to a multiplicity of different influencing factors, this information – as well as other oral or written technical advises – must be considered as non-binding hints. The user is obliged in each particular case to conduct performance tests, including but not limited to trials of the product, in an inconspicuous area or fabrication of a sample piece.

## Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

**TQ Products Pty Ltd**  
**15 Weedon Road**  
**Forrestdale**  
**WA 6112**  
 ACN 149-668-342

**24hr Emergency Phone: 13 1126**

**Australia Emergency Services: 000**

**Phone:** business hours

**1 300 075 678**

### Substance:

**Trade Name:** **Stone Impregnation**  
**Product Use:** **Industrial use only**  
**Creation Date:** **July 2021**  
**Revision Date:** **July 2021** and valid for five years

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL; DANGEROUS GOOD according to the WHS Regulations and ADG Code.

**Poison Schedule** Not applicable

**Signal Word:** **DANGER**

### Hazard Classification:

Flammable Liquid	Category 3
Eye Effects	Category 2
STOT – SE NE	Category 3
Aspiration	Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 2



### Hazard Statements:

H226	Flammable liquid & vapour
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary Statement: Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
P242	Use non-sparking tools
P243	Take action to prevent static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing mist/ vapour/ spray
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection and face protection
P264	Wash all exposed external body parts thoroughly after handling
P273	Avoid release to the environment

## Precautionary Statement: Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider
P302+P361+P3523	IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P333+P313	IF skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice
P035+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention
P304+P340	IF INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ physician/ first aider
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/ water fog to extinguish
P391	Collect spillage

## Precautionary Statement: Storage

P405	Store locked up
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

## Precautionary Statement: Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal
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## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances	CAS No	Conc. %
2,2,4,6,6-pentamethylheptane	13475-82-6	25 – 50 %
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>10-12</sub> isoalkanes, <2% aromatic	EC 923-037-2	25 – 50 %

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other nonhazardous ingredients are also possible.

## Mixtures

See above for composition of substance

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 131126 from anywhere in Australia and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

### Eye Contact:

Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### Skin Contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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**Inhalation:**

remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**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. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patients head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

**Note to Physician:**

Treat symptomatically.

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

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## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

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**Extinguishing Media:**

Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Fire Incompatibility:**

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

**Fire Fighting:**

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:**

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

**Fire Decomposition:**

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

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## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Refer Section 8

**Environmental precautions**

Refer Section 12

**Minor Spills:**

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.



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**Major Spills:**

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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**Handling:**

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 generation of static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

**Storage:**

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

**Suitable container:**

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic contains may be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type (ii): where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

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## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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Exposure limits	Australia	
	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Tetrachloroethylene	340	1020
Paraffin waxes & hydrocarbon waxes	2	

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

## Engineering Controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

## Eye Protection:



Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

## Skin Protection:



Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. CPE or PE/EVAL/PE or PVA or Viton or Viton/Chlorobutyl or Viton/Nitrile. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber When handling hazardous substances, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Overalls. P.V.C. apron.

## Respirator:



Not normally required. If WES is likely to be exceeded, then a Type A filter of sufficient capacity is recommended

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Colourless Liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Characteristic
<b>Odour threshold:</b>	no data
<b>pH:</b>	no data
<b>Melting Point:</b>	no data
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	180 °C
<b>Flash point:</b>	44 °C
<b>Flammability:</b>	no data
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	> 1 butyl acetate = 1
<b>Lower Explosion Limit:</b>	0.6 %
<b>Upper Explosion Limit:</b>	7.0 %
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	0.1 kPa
<b>Relative Vapour Density:</b>	> 1
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.76 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	immiscible
<b>Coeff Octanol/water distribution</b>	no data
<b>Auto ignition temp:</b>	240 °C
<b>Decomposition temp:</b>	material is stable under normal conditions
<b>SADT:</b>	no data available
<b>Dynamic viscosity:</b>	no data
<b>Kinematic viscosity:</b>	10 s (DIN 53211/4)
<b>Volatiles:</b>	93%



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## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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**Reactivity:**

Product is considered stable under normal conditions

**Chemical stability:**

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid:**

Refer Section 7

**Incompatibilities:**

Refer Section 7

**Polymerisation:**

This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Refer Section 5

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## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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**Inhaled:**

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

**Ingestion:**

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, incoordination and diarrhoea. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

**Skin Contact:**

The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material.

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and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

**Eye Contact:**

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion

**Chronic Health Effects:**

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin..

**Toxicity refer ingredients**

	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
Product			
2,2,4,6,6-pentamethylheptane	LD <sub>50</sub> >5000 mg/Kg	LD <sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/Kg	LC <sub>50</sub> >5.27 mg/L 4h
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>10-12</sub> isoalkanes, <2% aromatic	LD <sub>50</sub> >10000 mg/Kg	LD <sub>50</sub> >3160 mg/Kg	LC <sub>50</sub> >2240 ppm 4h

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Toxicity refer ingredients**

	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Product			
2,2,4,6,6-pentamethylheptane	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr >1.2 mg/L	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr >1.3 mg/L NOEC 504hr 0.011 mg/L	

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2,2,4,6,6-pentamethylheptane	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:**

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

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Dispose of by burial in a landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

### Labels Required



MARINE POLLUTANT **YES**  
HAZCHEM **3Y**

### Land Transport ADG

UN Number	<b>3295</b>
UN Proper Shipping Name	<b>HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.</b>
Class	<b>3</b>
Subrisk	not applicable
Packing Group	<b>III</b>
Environmental Hazard	<b>Environmentally hazardous</b>
Special Provisions	<b>223</b>
Limited Quantity	<b>5L</b>

### Air Transport ICAO-IATA/ DGR

UN Number	<b>3295</b>
UN Proper Shipping Name	<b>HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.</b>
ICAO/ IATA Class	<b>3</b>
ICAO/ IATA Subrisk	not applicable
ERG Code	<b>3L</b>
Packing Group	<b>III</b>
Environmental Hazard	<b>Environmentally hazardous</b>
Special Provisions	<b>A3 A324</b>
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	<b>336</b>
Cargo only Max Qty/ Pack	<b>220 L</b>
Passenger/ Cargo Packing Instruction	<b>355</b>
Passenger/ Cargo Max Qty/ Pack	<b>60 L</b>
Passenger/ Cargo LQ Packing Instruction	<b>Y344</b>
Passenger/ Cargo LQ Qty/ Pack	<b>10 L</b>

### Marine Transport IMDG Code /GGVSee

UN Number	<b>3295</b>
UN Proper Shipping Name	<b>HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.</b>
IMDG Class	<b>3</b>
IMDG Subrisk	not applicable
Packing Group	<b>III</b>
Environmental Hazard	<b>Environmentally hazardous</b>
EMS Number	<b>F-E S-D</b>
Special Provisions	<b>223</b>
Limited Quantities	<b>5 L</b>

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## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations/ legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### International Regulations

Montreal Protocol	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol	Not applicable

#### Inventory Status

Australia	AICS	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECS	Yes
EU	EINECS	Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
Taiwan	CSNN	Yes
US	TSCA	No
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	Yes
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	Yes

## Section 16 - Other Information

### Revision History

July 2021                      origination

**This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

#### Acronyms:

**CAS number**

Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

**Hazchem Code**

Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.

**IARC**

International Agency for Research on Cancer

**NOS**

Not otherwise specified.

**UN Number**

United Nations Number

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