# Technical Data Sheet



**Properties:**

AKEMI® Stain Repellent Nano-Effect is a ready-to-use, weather-resistant and non-yellowing impregnation based on high-quality organic active substances. The product is absorbed by the stone due to the capillary forces, however, without closing the pores, therefore the product is very effective and durable. The product is characterised by the following properties:

- very fast development of protective effect
- distinctive pearl effect
- no or only low colour enhancement
- very good oil- and grease repellent effect
- very good reduction of water- and dirt absorption during periods of moisture
- fast liberation of humidity during dry periods due to high vapour permeability
- evidently low adhesion of paints on treated stone surfaces - anti-graffiti effect
- maintenance of breathing properties because there is no surface layer
- tack-free hardening
- non yellowing
- resistance to UV radiation
- after being hardened the product is harmless to health upon contact with food products – certified by an external German testing institute
- no release of methanol during hardening

**Application Area:**

AKEMI® Stain Repellent Nano-Effect is used for water-, grease- and oil repellent treatment of mineral building material, e.g. natural and artificial stone (polished ground or rough surfaces of marble, lime stone, granite, gneiss, porphyry, sandstone, cotto, terrazzo, quartz, fine stoneware, concrete, cement tiles, unglazed ceramic tiles etc.). The product is especially used in kitchens (coatings, countertops), bathrooms (wash tables, marble tiles), for tables, window sills, tile joints, facades (anti-graffiti).

**Instructions for Use:**

Disregarding the processing guidelines can lead to irreparable damage!

1. Cleaning:
   The surface must be clean, completely dry and free from all layers. In outdoor areas it has to be taken care that the stone does not contain any harmful salts since these reduce the absorptive capacity of the stone. Depending on the type of stone and the degree of soiling, the following AKEMI® products are recommended: Stone Cleaner, Concrete Film Remover, Rust Remover, Wax Stripper, Algae and Moss Remover, Oil and Grease Remover Paste, 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 totally dry. As a rule, this is the case after 1-2 days at the earliest.

2. Preparation of a sample area:
   Before starting we recommend to prepare a sample area of 1-2 m² 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.



AKEMI GmbH · Lechstraße 28 · 90451 Nürnberg · Germany
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3. Impregnation procedure:

a) Shake well before use. The best conditions for impregnating is a temperature of 10-30°C and protection from humidity for approx. 2-3 hours. The stone must not be warmed up by an underfloor heating or direct sunlight.
b) The impregnating effect is sufficient for fissures which are smaller than 0.3 mm.
c) In general, one to two appliances wet-in-wet are sufficient. In case of less absorbent surfaces we recommend to dilute with AKEMI® Nitro-Dilution in the ratio of 1:1.
d) Apply the product with a brush or a mop. Airless spraying equipment with low pressure (max. 1 bar over pressure) is suitable for treating cades 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 a suitable cloth. 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 a few minutes, full protection after 2-3 hours.
g) Sufficient ventilation (approx. 2-3 days) is necessary when using the product in food areas.
h) Tools can be cleaned with AKEMI® Nitro Thinner.

**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).
- 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.
- If stored at temperatures below 15°C the product tends to thicken. By warming to approx. 20°C it becomes fully liquid and homogenous.
- If the treated area is cleaned, a drying time of 1 – 2 days (depending on the temperature) is necessary.
- An impregnation with AKEMI® Stain Repellent Nano-Effect 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.
- Unsuited or aggressive cleaning agents as well as pressure washers may destroy the impregnation and the stone. We recommend to use AKEMI® Mild Stone Soap or AKEMI® Crystal Clean for regular cleaning.
- The product should be re-applied once a year on surfaces which are heavily used (e.g. floors).
- Even on stone surfaces impregnated with AKEMI® Stain Repellent Nano-Effect, it is possible that spots are forming after a long time of exposure to aggressive products (e.g. juice, vinegar, alcohol or cosmetics). Yet, this formation is by far lower as on surfaces not being treated with AKEMI® Stain Repellent Nano-Effect. Spots can be avoided by immediately removing these aggressive products.



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- 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® Stain Repellent Nano-Effect is not suited for glazed and non-absorbent surfaces or plaster.
- A surplus of the product causes blooming and spotting.
- Use AKEMI® Liquid Glove to protect your hands.
- Surfaces to be treated must be protected against direct solar radiation.
- Protect synthetic materials which are not resistant to solvents, e.g. window screens, parts to be varnished or objects in the area of working (cars, gardens).
- On some natural stones like e.g. Nero Assoluto or Nero Impala the stone-imminent structures may be stronger intensified than the residual stone surface if treated with Stain Repellent Nano-Effect. This might be seen as staining, however, the colour intensification is not a product defect but is attributed to the characteristics of the stone.
- When applying the product correctly it is not hazardous to health.
- For proper waste disposal the container must be completely emptied.

**Technical Data:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Coverage: | up to 25 m²/liter – depending on the absorptive capacity of the stone |
| Colour: | transparent colourless |
| Density: | approx. 0.78 g/cm³ |

**Storage:**

2 years if stored in cool place free from frost in its tightly closed original container.

**Health & Safety:**

Read Material 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 trails of the product, in an inconspicuous area or fabrication of a sample piece.



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## 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:** **Stain Repellant Nano Effect**
**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; NON-DANGEROUS GOOD according to the WHS Regulations and ADG Code.

**Poison Schedule** Not applicable

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

**Hazard Classification:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Flammable Liquid | Category 4 |
| Eye Effects | Category 2 |
| STOT – SE NE | Category 3 |
| Aspiration | Category 1 |
| Chronic Aquatic Hazard | Category 4 |

**Hazard Statements:**

| | |
|---|---|
| H227 | Combustible liquid |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking |
| H413 | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life |

**Precautionary Statement: Prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking |
| 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 or doctor/ physician/ first aider |
| P331 | Do NOT induce voliting |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water |

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish |

**Precautionary Statement: Storage**

| | |
|---|---|
| P405 | Store locked up |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated area, Keep container tightly closed |

**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 |

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

| **Substances** | **CAS No** | **Conc.%** |
|---|---|---|
| Hydrocarbons, $C_{11-12}$, isoalkanes, <2% aromatic | EC 919-167-1 | 25 – 50 % |
| Hydrocarbons, $C_{11-13}$, isoalkanes, <2% aromatic | EC 920-901-0 | 12.5 – 25 % |
| Hydrocarbons, $C_{11-14}$, isoalkanes, cycloalkanes, <2% aromatic | EC 927-285-2 | 12.5 – 25 % |
| N-Butyl actetate | 123-86-4 | < 12.5 % |
| Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | 34590-94-8 | 1 – 5 % |
| Naphtha (Petroleum) heavy alkylate | 64741-65-7 | 1 – 5 % |

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:**

Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**Inhalation:**

Remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing,

preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

**Ingestion:**

IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

**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).

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:**

Consider: foam. dry chemical powder. carbon dioxide.

**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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. 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.

**Fire and Explosion Hazards**:

WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

**Fire Decomposition:**

Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

**HAZCHEM** not applicable

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**Major Spills:**

Moderate hazard. 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. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**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 (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 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 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 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

**Storage:**

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

**Suitable container:**

Metal can or drum; Packaging as recommended by the manufacturer; Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

| | Australia | |
|---|---|---|
| **Exposure limits** | **TWA (mg/m$^3$)** | **STEL (mg/m$^3$)** |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-12}$ isoalkanes, <2% aromatic | 5 | |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-13}$ isoalkanes, <2% aromatic | 5 | |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-14}$ isoalkanes, cycloalkanes, <2% aromatic | 5 | |
| n-butyl acetate | 713 | 950 |
| dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | 308 | |

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. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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. PE/EVEL/PE or PVA or Teflon. 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:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Physical Description & colour**: | Colourless Liquid |
| **Odour:** | Characteristic |
| **Odour threshold:** | no data |
| **pH:** | no data |
| **Melting Point:** | no data |
| **Boiling Point:** | 124 °C |
| **Flash point:** | 62 °C |
| **Flammability:** | no data |
| **Evaporation Rate:** | > 1 butyl acetate = 1 |
| **Lower Explosion Limit:** | 3 % |
| **Upper Explosion Limit:** | 10.4 % |
| **Vapour Pressure:** | 1.07 kPa |
| **Relative Vapour Density:** | > 1 |
| **Specific Gravity:** | 0.97 g/cm$^3$ |
| **Water Solubility:** | Immiscible |
| **Coeff Octanol/water distribution** | no data |
| **Auto ignition temp:** | no data |
| **Decomposition temp:** | material is stable under normal conditions |
| **SADT:** | no data available |
| **Dynamic viscosity:** | no data |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Kinematic viscosity:** | 11 sec |
| **Volatiles:** | 97% |

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**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

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Inhaled:**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, 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. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight ($C_2$-$C_{12}$) 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. Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and incoordination lasting up to 24 hours. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and incoordination.

**Ingestion:**

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, incoordination and diarrhoea. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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:**

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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 and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. 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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

**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 | $LD_{50}$ | $LD_{50}$ | $LC_{50}$ >333 mg/L 4h |
| Hydrocarbons, $C_{11-12}$ isoalkanes, <2% aromatic | $LD_{50}$ >25.000 mg/Kg | $LD_{50}$ >5,000 mg/Kg | $LC_{50}$ >3.83 mg/L 4h |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-13}$ isoalkanes, <2% aroamatic | $LD_{50}$ >10,000 mg/Kg | $LD_{50}$ >3160 mg/Kg | $LC_{50}$ >5.01 mg/L4h |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-14}$ isoalkanes, cycloalkanes, <2% aromatic | $LD_{50}$ >5,000 mg/Kg | $LD_{50}$ >2000 mg/Kg | $LC_{50}$ >4.3 mg/L 4h |
| N-butyl acatete | $LD_{50}$ >3,200 mg/Kg | $LD_{50}$ >14,100 mg/Kg | $LC_{50}$ 0.74 mg/L 4h |
| Diproopylene glycol monomethyl ether | $LD_{50}$ >5,000 mg/Kg | $LD_{50}$ 9500 mg/Kg | |
| Naphtha (petroleum) heavy alkylate | $LD_{50}$ >7,000 mg/Kg | $LD_{50}$ >2,100 mg/Kg | $LC_{50}$ >5.04 mg/L 4h |

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Toxicity** *refer ingredients*

| | Fish | Crustacea | Algae |
|---|---|---|---|
| Product | | | |
| Hydrocarbons, $C_{11-12}$ isoalkanes, <2% aromatic | $LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 1 mg/L | | $EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 13 mg/L |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-13}$ isoalkanes, <2% aroamatic | | $EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >100 mg/L | |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-14}$ isoalkanes, cycloalkanes, <2% aromatic | NOEC $_{336hr}$ 1 mg/L | | |
| N-butyl acatete | $LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 18 mg/L<br>NOEC $_{96hr}$ 18 mg/L | $EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 32 mg/L | $EC_{50\ 24hr}$ 246 mg/L |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diproopylene glycol monomethyl ether | $LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >1000 mg/L | $EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 1930 mg/L<br>$NOEC_{\ 528hr}$ ≥0.5 mg/L | $EC_{50\ 24hr}$ >969 mg/L |
| Naphtha (petroleum) heavy alkylate | | | $EC_{50\ 24hr}$ 246 mg/L |

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. 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** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrocarbons, $C_{11-12}$ isoalkanes, <2% aromatic | | | HIGH | |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-13}$ isoalkanes, <2% aroamatic | | | HIGH | |
| Hydrocarbons $C_{11-14}$ isoalkanes, cycloalkanes, <2% aromatic | | | LOW | |
| N-butyl acatete | LOW | LOW | LOW | LOW |
| Diproopylene glycol monomethyl ether | HIGH | HIGH | LOW | 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.
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**

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

**MARINE POLLUTANT** YES

**HAZCHEM** Not applicable

## 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 | No |
| | NDSL | No |
| China | IECS | Yes |
| EU | EINECS | Yes |
| Japan | ENCS | No |
| 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 | No |

## 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 |

*The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.*

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd
http://www.collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS