

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: M1211: File S:\Sterling.doc

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Section 1 – Statement of Hazardous Nature, Chemical Product and Company Identification

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF NOHSC AND CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE ADG CODE.

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Product Name: STERLING

Use: Penetrating sealer for stone and ceramic surface

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview: Flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Causes irritation to eyes and respiratory tract. Affects central nervous system. May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause irritation to skin.

Health Rating: - Slight

Flammability Rating: - Extreme (Flammable)

Reactivity Rating: - Moderate

Contact Rating: - Moderate

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapours irritates the respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations has a narcotic effect, producing symptoms of dizziness, drowsiness, headache, staggering, unconsciousness and possibly death.

Ingestion: Can cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and death. Gastrointestinal pain, cramps, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea may also result. The single lethal dose for a human adult = about 250 mL.

Skin Contact: May cause irritation with redness and pain. May be absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects.

Eye Contact: Vapours cause eye irritation. Splashes cause severe irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage.

Chronic Exposure: Chronic exposure may cause skin effects.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired liver, kidney, or pulmonary function may be more susceptible to the effects of this agent.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

| CAS No | Ingredient | Percent | Hazardous |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| 67-63-0 | Isopropyl Alcohol | >60% | Yes |
| 108-21-42 | Isopropyl Acetate | < 10 | Yes |

4. First Aid Measures Inhalation:

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Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Give large amounts of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation develops.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures Fire:

Flash point: Isopropanol 12°C (CC)

Autoignition temperature: Isopropanol 399°C

Flammable limits in air % by volume: Isopropanol LEL: 2.0; UEL: 12.7

Odour Threshold: Isopropanol 37 to 610 ppm

Listed fire data is for Pure Isopropyl Alcohol.

Explosion: Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above.

Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire or explosion. Vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Sensitive to static discharge.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool, dilute spills to nonflammable mixtures, protect personnel attempting to stop leak and disperse vapours.

Special Information: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and AS 1715/ 1716-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as sawdust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures

7. Handling and Storage

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection Airborne Exposure Limits:

NOHSC exposure standards: Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol): TWA 400 ppm (983 mg/m³), STEL 500 ppm (1230 mg/m³). Isopropyl acetate: TWA 250 ppm (1040 mg/m³); STEL 310 ppm (1290 mg/m³)

Ventilation System: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is

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generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area

Personal Respirators (AS 1715/ 1716 Approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full facepiece respirator with organic vapour cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Neoprene and nitrile rubber are recommended materials.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Clear, colourless liquid.

Odour: Rubbing alcohol.

Solubility: Miscible in water.

Specific Gravity: 0.79 @ 20°C/4°C

pH: No information found.

% Volatiles by volume @ 21°C: 100

Boiling Point: Isopropanol 82°C

Melting Point: Isopropanol - 89°C

Autoignition temperature: Isopropanol 425°C

Flash Pt: Isopropanol 13°C

Vapour Density (Air=1): Isopropanol 2.1

Vapour Pressure (mm Hg): Isopropanol 44 @ 25°C

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): Isopropanol 2.83

10. Stability and Reactivity Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Heat and sunlight can contribute to instability.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: Heat, flame, strong oxidizers, acetaldehyde, acids, chlorine, ethylene oxide, hydrogen-palladium combination, hydrogen peroxide-sulfuric acid combination, potassium tert-butoxide, hypochlorous acid, isocyanates, phosgene, aluminium, oleum and perchloric acid.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Isopropanol: Oral rat LD50: 5045 mg/kg; skin rabbit LD50: 12.8 g/kg; inhalation rat LC50: 16,000 ppm/8-hour; investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector. Not an NTP carcinogen, IARC category 3.

Isopropyl acetate: LD50 (oral, rat) 6750 mg/kg. LC50 (Inhalation, rat/ 8hr) 50.6 mg/L. LD (dermal, rabbit) 17000 mg/kg. Skin irritation (rabbit) slight. Eye irritation (rabbit) slight. Sensitisation (guinea pig): none.

12. Ecological Information Environmental Fate:

When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released to water, this

