

# MITEQ SEALER 104

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Fri 23-Sep-2005

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MITEQ SEALER 104

### SYNONYMS

sealant

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

### PRODUCT USE

A penetrating oil and soil resistant sealer for a wide range of porous substrates including granite, marble and re-constituted stone.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Micon Construction Products P/L

Address:

4/273 Wickham Road

Moorabbin

VIC, 3189

AUS

Telephone: +61 3 9532 5177

Fax: +61 3 9532 5168

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Highly flammable.

Irritating to eyes.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin\*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

detergent.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.  
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.  
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.  
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).  
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	>60
additives, proprietary		30-60
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-10

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- 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.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- 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.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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- 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.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.

- There are no antidotes.

- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.

- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.

- Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - May be violently or explosively reactive.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
  - Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
  - Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
  - If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
  - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the 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.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
  - 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).
- Combustion products include, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

3[Y]E

## Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).  
Breathing apparatus.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### MINOR SPILLS

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

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- 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.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

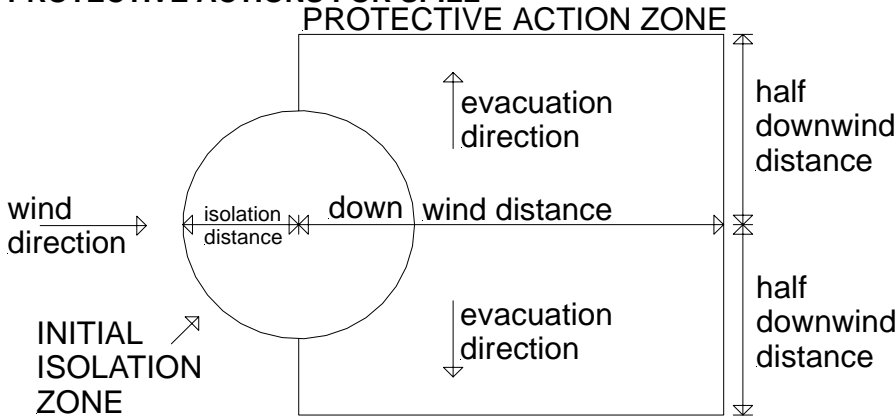
### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Isopropyl alcohol	2,000 [LEL]	
n-Butyl acetate	1,700 [LEL]	

### NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

### FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".  
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne"

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

compressed gas cylinder.

- 5 Guide 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

isopropanol	2000 ppm
n-butyl acetate	3000 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

isopropanol	2000 ppm
n-butyl acetate	200 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

isopropanol	400 ppm
n-butyl acetate	5 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

isopropanol	400 ppm
n-butyl acetate	5 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) $\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T) $\geq 3.0\%$
R50 $\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C) $\geq 5.0\%$
R51 $\geq 2.5\%$	
else $\geq 10\%$	

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.
  - 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.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.  
Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only 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.
  - For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
  - For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
  - Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
    - (i) : Removable head packaging;
    - (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
    - (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
  - Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
  - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.
- Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg. C. in aluminium equipment.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australian Exposure	Isopropyl	400	983	500	1,230		

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Standards	alcohol				
Australian Exposure Standards	n-Butyl acetate	150	713	200	950
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.					

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### ISOPROPANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)  
Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)  
Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- 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 lens 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

#### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.  
Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2
10000	100	-	A-3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Highly flammable liquid; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): >60

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.3 (isopropanol)

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.87

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.5 @ 15 deg C

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): 11.7 (isopropanol)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 12.7 (isopropanol)

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols. These include headache, muscle weakness, giddiness, ataxia, (loss of muscle coordination), confusion, delirium and coma. Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In the absence of effective treatment, respiratory arrest is the most common cause of death in animals acutely poisoned by the higher alcohols. Aspiration of liquid alcohols produces an especially toxic response as they are able to penetrate deeply in the lung where they are absorbed and may produce pulmonary injury. Those possessing lower viscosity elicit a greater response. The result is a high blood level and prompt death at doses otherwise tolerated by ingestion without aspiration. As a general observation, alcohols are more powerful central nervous system depressants than their aliphatic analogues. In sequence of decreasing depressant potential, tertiary alcohols with multiple substituent OH groups are more potent than secondary alcohols, which, in turn, are more potent than primary alcohols. The potential for overall systemic toxicity increases with molecular weight, principally because the water solubility is diminished and lipophilicity is increased.

##### EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

##### SKIN

The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:

- produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or

- produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

### INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Exposure to aliphatic alcohols with more than 3 carbons may produce central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness, delirium, CNS depression, coma, seizure, and neurobehavioural changes. Symptoms are more acute with higher alcohols. Respiratory tract involvement may produce irritation of the mucosa, respiratory insufficiency, respiratory depression secondary to CNS depression, pulmonary oedema, chemical pneumonitis and bronchitis. Cardiovascular involvement may result in arrhythmias and hypotension. Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea and vomiting. Kidney and liver damage may result following massive exposures. The alcohols are potential irritants being, generally, stronger irritants than similar organic structures that lack functional groups (e.g. alkanes) but are much less irritating than the corresponding amines, aldehydes or ketones. Alcohols and glycols (diols) rarely represent serious hazards in the workplace, because their vapour concentrations are usually less than the levels which produce significant irritation which, in turn, produce significant central nervous system effects as well.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

#### ISOPROPANOL:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg\*

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H

\* [PPG]

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - Moderate

Eye (human): 300 mg

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.  
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### ISOPROPANOL:

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.05  
log Pow (Verschueren 1983): -0.5714285  
BOD5: 60%  
BOD20: 78%  
COD: 2.23  
ThOD: 2.4  
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 168  
Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 24  
Half-life Air - High (hours): 72  
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 6.2  
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 168  
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 24  
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 336  
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 48  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 168  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 24  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 672  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 96  
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 1.90E+05  
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 4728  
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 72  
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 6.2

### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 18  
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 44  
log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.82  
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 100-185  
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 44  
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 280  
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 1.78  
COD: 78%

log Kow : 1.79-2.06  
Half-life (hr) air : 144  
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 178-27156  
Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 3.20E-04  
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%  
COD : 78%  
ThOD : 2.207  
BCF : 4-14  
Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)100-185ppm  
Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.78-3700mg/L  
Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib.21-280mg/L  
Degradation Biological: sig  
processes Abiotic: hydrol,RxnOH\*

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 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 licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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Shipping Name:  
PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)  
Dangerous Goods Class: 3  
Subrisk: None  
UN/NA Number: 1263  
Packing Group: II  
Labels Required: flammable liquid  
Additional Shipping Information:  
International Transport Regulations:  
IMO Dangerous Goods class: 1263  
IMO Packing group: None  
IATA Dangerous goods class: 3  
Cargo Instructions: 307  
Cargo Max: 60 L  
Passenger Instructions: 305  
Passenger Max: 5 L  
Special Provisions: A7, None

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

PTW Isopropanol Alcohol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

continued...

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Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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