

## Section 1 – Identification of the Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Resin in a suitable solvent.  
Trade Name: **BARRIER II**  
Product Use: Water- repellent impregnating sealer for terracotta, stone, concrete.  
Creation Date: **August, 2013**  
This version issued: **September, 2016** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

## Section 2 – Hazards Identification

### GHS Pictogram

GHS02: Flame  
GHS05: Corrosion  
GHS07: Exclamation mark  
GHS08: Health hazard



### GHS Signal word: DANGER

#### HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Flammable liquids.  
Serious eye irritation.  
Aspiration toxicity.  
Acute toxicity - Inhalation  
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure).

#### HAZARD STATEMENT:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H320: Causes eye irritation.  
H331: Toxic if inhaled.  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H350: May cause cancer.  
H340: May cause genetic defects.  
AUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.  
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.  
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.  
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

#### RESPONSE

P312: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

#### STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

#### DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

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### Emergency Overview

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**Physical Description & Colour:** Colourless to very pale yellow liquid.

**Odour:** Mild petrol-like odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes eye irritation. Toxic if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**SUSMP Classification:** S5 (CAUTION)

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### Potential Health Effects

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#### Inhalation:

**Short Term Exposure:** High vapour pressures may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

**Long Term Exposure:** Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### Skin Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

**Long Term Exposure:** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### Eye Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

#### Ingestion:

**Short Term Exposure:** Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

#### Carcinogen Status:

**SWA:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

**IARC:** Isopropanol is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

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### Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

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Ingredients	CAS No	Conc., %	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	40-50	not set	not set
Isopropanol	67-63-0	30-40	983	1230
Liquid hydrocarbon	8052-41-3	0-4	790	not set
Non hazardous methylpolysiloxane resin	secret	10-15	not set	not set

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

The SWA 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.

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## Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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### 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 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

**Inhalation:** First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Skin Contact:** Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

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## Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

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**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials. Water spray may be used to cool packages involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

**Fire Fighting:** If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

**Flash point:** 12°C (Pensky Martin closed cup) ASTM D 93

**Upper Flammability Limit:** No data.

**Lower Flammability Limit:** No data.

**Autoignition temperature:** >200°C

**Flammability Class:** Highly flammable.

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## Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

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**Accidental release:** This product is sold in small packages, and the accidental release from one of these is not usually a cause for concern. For minor spills, clean up, rinsing to sewer and put empty container in garbage. Although no special protective clothing is normally necessary because of occasional minor contact with this product, it is good practice to wear impermeable gloves when handling chemical products. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses and call emergency services.

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## Section 7 – Handling and Storage

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**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed.

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The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

**Storage:** This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area, and make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination and possible evaporation. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 2500kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group II, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

## Section 8 – Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Isopropanol	983	1230
Liquid hydrocarbon	790	not set

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

**Ventilation:** This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

**Eye Protection:** Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

**Skin Protection:** You should avoid contact even with mild skin irritants. Therefore you should wear suitable impervious elbow-length gloves and facial protection when handling this product. See below for suitable material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: Viton, nitrile, butyl rubber, PE/EVAL, Responder.

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations should be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

## Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Colourless to very pale yellow liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Mild petrol-like odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	82-217°C at 100kPa
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	Below -20°C
<b>Volatiles:</b>	>85%
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	No data. Components 0.1 to 0.5 kPa at 20°C
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.81
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Approx 50%
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coeff Oil/water Distribution:</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	>200°C

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## Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

**Conditions to Avoid:** This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Handle and open containers carefully. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed.

**Incompatibilities:** strong oxidising agents.

**Fire Decomposition:** Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Silicon compounds. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

**Polymerisation:** This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

## Section 11 – Toxicological Information

**Toxicity:** A summary of white spirit type hydrocarbons can be found at <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc187.htm>

Ingestion of white spirit has been reported to produce gastrointestinal irritation with pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. Lesions of the mucous membranes in the oesophagus and the gastrointestinal tract followed the oral exposure. Owing to its low viscosity and low surface tension, white spirit poses a risk of aspiration into the lungs following oral exposure. A few ml of solvent aspirated into the lungs are able to produce serious bronchopneumonia and 10-30ml may be fatal.

Prolonged dermal exposure to white spirit, e.g., resulting from wearing clothes that have been soaked or moistened by white spirit for hours, may produce irritation and dermatitis.

Single cases of acute toxicity to the kidney, liver and bone marrow have been reported following exposure to white spirit at high levels. However, owing to lack of details and the sporadic nature of the reportings, the relevance of these findings is unclear.

Inhalation of aliphatic hydrocarbon vapours seems to show little toxicity but are CNS depressants and have a disinhibiting euphoric effect.

## Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Hazard Statements
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	H350: May cause cancer. H340: May cause genetic defects. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Isopropanol	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Liquid hydrocarbon	H350: May cause cancer. H340: May cause genetic defects. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## Section 12 – Ecological Information

This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems. Expected to not be an environmental hazard.

## Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

## Section 14 – Transport Information

**ADG Code:** 1866, RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

**Hazchem Code:** •3YE

**Special Provisions:** None allocated

**Limited quantities:** ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

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**Dangerous Goods Class:** Class 3: Flammable liquids.

**Packaging Group:** II

**Packaging Method:** P001, IBC02

Class 3 Flammable Liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 2.1 (Flammable Gases where flammable liquids and flammable gases are both in bulk), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances, except Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases except where the Flammable Liquids and Flammable Gases are in bulk), 2.2 (Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gases), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances, where Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 8 (Corrosive Substances), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods), Foodstuffs or foodstuff empties.

### Section 15 – Regulatory Information

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

The following ingredients: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, Liquid hydrocarbon, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

### Section 16 – Other Information

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

**Emergency Contact: Phone 13 11 26 (Australia wide)**

**Acronyms:**

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 <sup>th</sup> edition)
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>R-Phrase</b>	Risk Phrase
<b>SUSMP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

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

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals" (February 2016).

**End of Safety Data Sheet**

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

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