Dunlop Paveseal

Dunlop Drymix Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **7949-35**
Version No: **3.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **03/04/2025**
Revision Date: **04/06/2025**
Print Date: **11/06/2025**
S.GHS.NZL.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Dunlop Paveseal
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Water repellant for concrete paver surfaces. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Dunlop Drymix Ltd**
Address	Unit 7/9 Awa Street Manawatu Wanganui New Zealand
Telephone	0800 379 746
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drymix.co.nz
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Dunlop Drymix Ltd**
Emergency telephone number(s)	0800 379 746
Other emergency telephone number(s)	0800 764 766

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 8.3A, 9.1C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

Page 1 continued...

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	30-35	acrylic polymer
Not Available	10-15	polyurethane hybrid
35435-21-3	8-10	triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane
126-86-3	1-1.5	2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol
7732-18-5	30-32	water
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available***	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	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.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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 mean time, 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. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:** ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Continued...

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).
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.
In such an event consider:
- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. - **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. - Not considered to be a significant fire risk. - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). - May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO_2) silicon dioxide (SiO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- 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. Slippery when spilt.
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.

Continued...

	▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Slippery when spilt.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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. ▸ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ 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 are maintained. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)

Continued...

	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ 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].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Dunlop Paveseal

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

Continued...

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

(defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Milky liquid.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	~1-1.05
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.5-8	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Continued...

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	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.

Dunlop Paveseal	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic polymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/L4h[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5 mg/L4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4600 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5gm - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

TRIETHOXY(2,4,4-TRIMETHYLPENTYL)SILANE	* Parchem SDS Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxysilane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.
2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYL-5-DECYNE-4,7-DIOL	* [Sigma/Aldrich] ** For similar product CAS RN: 68227-33-8 Rats were orally administered this material in the diet for 28 days at concentrations of 0, 750, 1500, 3000, and 6000 ppm. No adverse effects were seen at any of the dose levels. The oral No-Observed-Effect-Level (NOEL) was 6000 ppm. Adult rats were orally administered this material or a component in the diet at the following concentrations 0, 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg/day. The offspring were then treated at the same dose levels as their parents for 91 days. Litter size at birth and mean weanling weights were decreased in the 2000 mg/kg/day group. After 91 day on test, a significant increase in liver weights with accompanying microscopic changes was observed in both sexes in the high-dose group. The oral NOEL was 1000 mg/kg/day for both the reproduction and repeated dose phases of this experiment. This material was administered orally to dogs at dose levels of 0, 200, 400, and 600 mg/kg/day for 91 days. All dogs survived for the duration of this study with few clinical signs. The only adverse effect observed was an increase in liver weights at 400 and 600 mg/kg/day. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
ACRYLIC POLYMER & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✘

Continued...

Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

Legend: ✘ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✔ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Dunlop Paveseal

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

acrylic polymer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.13mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.058mg/L	2

2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	88mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/l	2
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	36mg/l	2

water

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data***

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.61)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	LOW (Log KOC = 21.29)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- **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.

Continued...

	▸ 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 land-fill 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.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.
Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.
Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
acrylic polymer	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
acrylic polymer	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002544	Construction Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

acrylic polymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Continued...

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/06/2025
Initial Date	03/04/2025

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	04/06/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Name
3.2	05/06/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

Continued...

- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

end of SDS