SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

GHS IDENTIFIER PRODUCT (MATERIAL) NAME	**SUPERCURE HR-30 (Clear, black or white)**
OTHER NAMES	
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	
RECOMMENDED USE	Curing compound for concrete : Application Rate 5m^2/L
SUPPLIER NAME/ADDRESS	PENETRON AUSTRALIA Suite3/49 Heathcote Road Moorebank NSW 2170
TELEPHONE NO.	+61-(0) 2-9773-4963 Email: info@penetron.com.au
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER	000 Hours: 0800-1700 Monday-Friday

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION OF MIXTURE	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; NON DANGEROUS GOODS. This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
SUSMP SCHEDULE	**UNSCHEDULED**
HAZARD CATEGORY	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Category 2/2A Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single exposure), Category 3 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity, Category 3
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**
PICTOGRAMS	
HAZARD STATEMENTS	H315 Causes skin irritation H319 Causes serious eye irritation H335 May cause respiratory irritation H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	
GENERAL	P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand P102 Keep out of reach of children P103 Read label before use
PREVENTION	P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray P264 Wash thoroughly after handling P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area P273 Avoid release to the environment P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection
RESPONSE	P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

	P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
STORAGE	P402+404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
DISPOSAL	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and national regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

MIXTURE

Chemical identity of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients	Proportion	GHS Hazard Statements
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatics	64742-95-6	>=0.1%Conc<10%	H315; H319 ;H335; H411
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8	>=0.1%Conc<10%	H304
Note: contains less than 0.1% benzene			
Note: contains less than 0.1% Naphthalene			

If the sum of ingredients is less than 100%, the material consists of further ingredients determined not to be hazardous as listed in HCIS.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Ingestion:	Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Eye Contact:	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Skin Contact:	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash off skin with soap and water. Seek medical assistance if irritation persists.
Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Medical attention or special treatment required

ADVICE TO DOCTOR.	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder)
HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS	Combustible fluid, and following evaporation of the water component of the material, the residual material can burn if ignited. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon (CO_X)
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE PRECAUTIONS AND EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS	Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES /ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:	If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS /PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT /METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING	Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols.
CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store below 30°C. Protect from freezing. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from

INCOMPATIBILITIES:	incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

NATIONAL EXPOSURE STANDARDS

Threshold limit value for product not established. However WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS which are present are listed:

Substance	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mgm^3)	STEL (ppm)		Notice
Morpholine	20	71			sk
Aromatic solvents	169-185	100			

Sk: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions. Keep containers closed when not in use. If used in limited ventilation, ensure adequate ventilation to maintain exposure levels are kept below standards, by using a local exhaust.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY BOOTS, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, MASK

Wear overalls, chemical goggles, safety boots, impervious gloves and a mask (as required).
Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.
Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.
If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a suitable mist respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance (colour, physical form, shape).	Various: Light green , white or grey-black mobile fluid
Odour.	Characteristic odour
pH.	8.5-9.0
Vapour pressure.	Similar to water
Vapour density.	Similar to water
Boiling point/range.	100°C
Freezing/melting point (specify which).	0°C
Solubility (specify solvent, e.g. water).	Miscible in water
Viscosity	> 50mPas
Specific gravity or density.	0.9-1.0
Volatiles	70%+/-2%
VOC	<100g/L
Flash point	No data
Flammability (explosive) Limits in air;	unknown
Autoignition temperature.	unknown
Evaporation rate.	Similar to water
Viscosity @25℃	>0.05Pas (50csk) Typical (> 20.5mm^2/s)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Do not freeze and excessive heat
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Upon combustion oxides of carbon (CO_X)
Hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Ingestion:	No data is available on human ingestion of product. May be irritant to mouth.
Eye contact:	Moderately irritating to eyes.
Skin contact:	May be mildly irritating, frequent and prolonged contact may cause dermatitis.
Inhalation:	At ambient temperatures, is a low irritation hazard. If heated or applied in a confined space may cause irritation of nose, throat and lungs.

Acute toxicity: ATE_{MIX} Oral (rat) LD_{50}: >8000 mg/kg	Not expected to be toxic.
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Mildly irritating to skin
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Moderately irritating to eyes (Cat 2/2A)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Not expected to be a sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity:	Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not expected to impair fertility.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:	No data
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	No data
Aspiration hazard:	Not expected to be a hazard.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY — Avoid contaminating waterways. Toxic to aquatic life.

Acute toxicity:

Fish –	Toxic: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100mg/l
Aquatic invertebrate –	Toxic: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100mg/l
Algae –	Toxic: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100mg/l
Microorganisms –	Data not available

Chronic toxicity:

Fish –	Data not available
Aquatic invertebrate –	Data not available
Algae –	Data not available
Microorganisms –	Data not available

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY	Product is mainly biodegradable, with solvents, resins etc oxidizing. Dry film is volatile and will oxidize/dissipate over a few months.
MOBILITY	Once dry the resultant film is not mobile, but will oxidize if exposed to sunlight.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
ENVIRONMENTAL FATE (EXPOSURE)	
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL	Will not accumulate

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS AND CONTAINERS	Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN NUMBER	Not applicable
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Not applicable
CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK	Not applicable
PACKING GROUP	Not applicable
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER	Not applicable
HAZCHEM CODE	Not applicable

MARINE TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS

AIR TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

CLASSIFICATION:	This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Category 2/2A Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single exposure), Category 3 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity, Category 3
HAZARD STATEMENT(S):	H315 Causes skin irritation H319 Causes serious eye irritation H335 May cause respiratory irritation H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP):	Not scheduled
AICS	All ingredients are on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT PERSON/POINT	FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY CONTACT	: Australia : 000
	POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE	: Australia 131126
		: New Zealand 0800 764 766

Date of preparation or last revision of the SDS 4 May 2022

Prepared by SDS Manager

Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS.

ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimates
BEI®	Biological exposure indices (BEI) are values used for guidance to assess biological monitoring results. With respect to chemical exposure, biological monitoring is the measurement of the concentration of a chemical marker in a human biological media that indicates exposure. They are not developed for use as legal standards.

Carcinogen Category Number	1. Established human carcinogen 2. Probably human carcinogen 3. Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential
Code AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EPG	Emergency Procedure Guide (superseded by IERG)
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
HCIS	The Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) is a database of information on chemicals that have been classified in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). HCIS replaces the previous Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS).
HSIS	HSIS is a database of information on substances classified in accordance with Australia's previous hazardous substance classification system, the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)].
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IERG	HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods. A uniform code for transport of dangerous goods at sea.
LEL	lower flammable (explosive) limits in air;
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness.
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEL	No Observable Effect Level
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
PEAK LIMITATION	Peak limitation means a maximum or peak airborne concentration of a particular substance determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time which does not exceed 15 minutes.
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies')
TCL_O	Toxic Concentration Low
TD_{LO}	Toxic Dose Low : lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight (typically stated in milligrams per kilogram) of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity in a particular animal species.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH):The time weighted average used to describe exposure which is harmless to most of the population when exposed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.
TWA	(Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
SAFEWORK	Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia.
STEL	(Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UEL	upper flammable (explosive) limits in air;
UN Number	United Nations Number

VOC	Volatile Organic Content - defined as : 'any chemical compound based on carbon chains or rings with a vapour pressure greater than 0.1mm of mercury (Hg) or 0.0135Kpa at 25ºC. This definition excludes reactive diluents, which are designed to be chemically bound into the cured film. It also includes all constituents >0.5% by volume of formulation, which are organic compounds with a boiling point < 250ºC.'
Literature references.	
Sources for data.	Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - ASCC Australia (on-line) GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Substance Classification & Labelling) REACH (European Chemical Substance Information System) ADG Code Ed 7.7 SUSMP Nº 34

DISCLAIMER:

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since PENETRON AUSTRALIA cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material. If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact PENETRON AUSTRALIA at the contact details on page 1. PENETRON AUSTRALIA's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request. PENETRON AUSTRALIA however makes no warranty whatsoever, expressed, implied or of merchantability regarding the accuracy of such data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof and assumes no responsibility for injury to buyer or third persons or for any damage to property, Buyer assumes all risks.