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Supersedes: January 2017

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier: Sure Seal® Grout, Tile & Stone Sealer – Slow Drying

Synonyms: None. Recommended Use: Oil and water repellent for masonry surfaces.

MANUFACTURER / SUPPLIER:

Sure Seal Sealants Australia Pty Ltd

Factory 2 / 24 Longstaff Road, Bayswater, Vic. 3153 Australia Phone No.: (03) 9561 8899 Fax: (03) 9561 8944 Email: info@suresealsealants.com.au Website: www.suresealsealants.com.au

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER:

FOR EMERGENCY INVOLVING A SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR ACCIDENT, CONTACT: TEL: (03) 9561 8899 (Business Hours)

Poisons Information (available all hours):

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION GHS

Hazard Classification:

(According to Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011) Flammable liquids - Category 3

Aspiration hazard - Category 1 Eye irritation - Category 2A

Hazard Pictogram:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements: Prevention:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 + P104 Read label and Safety Data Sheet before use.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.



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P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lighting/pumping/transfer equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P264 Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

P370+P378 In case of fire use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO2 to extinguish.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair) Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and rinse skin with water/shower.

Storage:

P403+P235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local and national regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification:

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Defatting to the skin.

Poison Schedule (SUSMP Australia): S5 Signal Word: CAUTION

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	60 - < 100	
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	1 - < 10	
*Non-hazardous ingredients	-	Balance	

* (Ingredients present at non-hazardous concentrations, according to criteria of SWAC (Australia).

47. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Precautions:

Protection of first-aiders No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth if victim is semi-conscious or unconscious. Rinse mouth with water. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. To prevent aspiration of swallowed product, lay victim on side. Seek immediate medical attention. Do not leave victim unattended.



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Eye contact:

If contact with the eye(s) occurs, immediately flush the eye with copious amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

Skin contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area immediately and thoroughly with soap and water. In case of inflammation (redness, irritation,) seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Inhalation:

Move the person away from the contaminated area and into fresh air. Keep at rest. If irritation occurs or persists, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If victim has stopped breathing begin artificial respiration, or if heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities:

Eye wash fountain and normal washroom facilities.

Medical conditions possibly aggravated by exposure:

Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease.

Advice to Doctor:

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote available.

Further information:

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. First aider needs to protect themself. Place affected clothing in a sealed bag for subsequent decontamination.

Poisons Information:

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:

Suitable extinguishing media:

Water fog or fine spray, foam, dry chemical, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Full water jet.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Forms explosive air-vapour mixture. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits, and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. On combustion or on thermal decomposition (pyrolysis) releases oxides of Carbon ($CO + CO_2$).

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters:

Fire fighters to wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in confined spaces, oxygen deficient atmospheres or if exposed to products of combustion or decomposition. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Stay upwind. Evacuate the personnel away from the fumes. If possible to do so safely, shut off fuel to fire. In case of fire close by, cool down the containers/equipment



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exposed to heat with a water spray. Product will burn under fire conditions. Do not use a water jet since it may cause the fire to spread. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. (The product is hazardous for the environment).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and inhalation of product mist/vapours/spray.

Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lighting/pumping/transfer equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.

Personal protective equipment:

- impermeable protective gloves.
- eye/face protection (safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles).
- suitable protective clothing.
- For further information, refer to section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection.

Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent the escape of liquid.

Environmental Precautions:

Do NOT discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spilled material by bunding.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Soak up with suitable inert non-combustible absorbent material absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder). Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container for subsequent disposal. Dispose of all contaminated materials in accordance with current regulations.

Reference to other sections:

Section 7 Handling and Storage Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection Section 13 Disposal Considerations.

Emergency information (Transport):

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide (IERG) (SAA/SNZ HB76) Guide No: 14 LIQUIDS - HIGHLY FLAMMABLE

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and inhalation of product mist/vapours/spray.

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practice. Refer to Section 8 "Exposure Controls / Personal Protection".

Environmental Precautions:

Do NOT discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spilled material by bunding.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion:

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lighting/pumping/transfer equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.



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Conditions for Safe Storage:

Environmental Precautions: Take all necessary measures to avoid accidental discharge of products into drains and waterways due to the rupture of containers or transfer systems.

Storage conditions

This product should be stored in a cool (preferably below 30 °C), dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, out of direct sunlight, and away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area.

Advice on storage compatibility

See Section 10 Stability and Reactivity.

Further information:

Comply with relevant Commonwealth, State or Territory regulations for storage and transport requirements. **Australia:** For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards:

No exposure standards have been established for this material by the Safe Work Australia Council (SWAC). However, exposure standards for components are stated below:-

n-BUTYL ACETATE [CAS 123-86-4]

[TWA] 150 ppm; 713 mg/m³ [STEL] 200 ppm 950 mg/m³

Further information:

TWA - the Time-Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

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.

According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

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. 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.

Further information:

Ototoxicity: This product contains an ototoxic substance (n-Heptane). Safe Work Australia guidelines advise that hearing loss is more likely to occur if a worker is exposed to both noise and ototoxic substances than if exposure is just to noise or ototoxic substances alone. Exposure standards for chemicals and noise have not yet been altered to take account of increased risk to hearing. Until revised standards are established, it is recommended that the daily noise exposure of workers exposed to ototoxic substances be reduced to 80 dB(A) or below. They should also undergo audiometric testing and be given information on ototoxic substances.

Surveillance procedures:

The recommended limits SHOULD NOT be exceeded. The user is responsible for monitoring the working environment in accordance with local laws and regulations.

Biological Limit Values: None allocated. Engineering Controls



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Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure sufficient ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below exposure limits and as low as practicable. Where natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof local exhaust ventilation may be required.

Eye/Face Protection:

Safety glasses with side shields or splash proof chemical goggles, and/or a full-face shield as appropriate. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform to Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337.1 Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.

Hand Protection:

Impermeable protective gloves must be chosen according to the function of the work station: other chemicals which may be handled, physical protection necessary (resistance to cutting, puncture, heat), dexterity required. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. The selection of gloves must take into account the extent and duration of use at the workstation. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then use a respirator with an approved filter if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. If entering spaces where the airborne concentration of a contaminant is unknown then the use of a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with positive pressure air supply complying with AS/NZS 1715 /

1716, or any other acceptable International Standard is recommended. Final choice of appropriate respiratory protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices.

Skin and Body Protection:

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the hazardous chemical at the work place. Consideration must be given to both durability as well as permeation resistance. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material.

Selection Criteria:

Protective equipment must be chosen according to current AS/NZS standards and in cooperation with the supplier of protective equipment. Personal protective equipment must be defined after risk assessment for the workstation. Selection of appropriate personal protective equipment should be based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protective equipment relative to the task(s) to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the potential hazards and/or risks that may occur during use.

Collective emergency equipment:

Personal protective equipment available close by in case of emergency. Emergency equipment, first-aid box with instructions readily available, safety shower and eye fountain for collective emergency.

Workplace Hygiene Measures:

Personal hygiene is an important work practice exposure control measure and the following general measures should be taken when working with or handling this material:

- Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing.
- Use clean, well-maintained personal protection equipment.
- Keep personal protective equipment in a clean place, away from the work area.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Before reuse, thoroughly clean personal protection equipment.
- Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Shower or bathe at the end of working.
- When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.



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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear, colourless liquid.
Odour:	Characteristic.
Odour threshold:	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point:	No data available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: 153 - 180°C
Flash Point:	ca. 40°C (solvent)
Evaporation rate:	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Upper/lower flammability:	No data available.
Vapour Pressure:	No data available.
Vapour density:	No data available.
Relative density:	No data available.
Specific Gravity:	ca. 0.75
Solubility in Water:	Negligible.
Solubility in Organic Solvents:	No data available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available.
Decomposition temperature:	No data available.
Viscosity:	No data available.
Oxidizing Properties:	No data available.
Volatiles:	> 90%

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions To Avoid:
Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.
Incompatible Materials:
Strong acids, strong bases, and strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:
On combustion or on thermal decomposition (pyrolysis) releases (Carbon oxides (CO + CO₂)).
Hazardous Reactions:
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects:

Ingested:

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

Eye:

Causes serious eye irritation with effects including tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Skin:

Irritating to skin with effects including redness and itching.

Inhaled:

Inhalation of high vapour concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Inhalation of vapours in high concentration can cause narcotic effects. Overexposure can produce severe central nervous system depression, coma and respiratory failure.

Chronic Health Effects:

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.



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Acute toxicity: - Oral LD₅₀, Rat: No data available. - Dermal LD₅₀, Rabbit: No data available. No data available. - Inhalation LC₅₀: Skin corrosion/irritation: Irritating to skin (by calculation according to components). Serious eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation (by calculation according to components). Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria. Not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria. Germ cell mutagenicity: Carcinogenicity: Not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria. **Reproductive toxicity:** Not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure: Not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure: Not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria.

Aspiration hazard: Aspiration hazard - Category 1 according to GHS criteria (by calculation according to components). May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (by calculation according to components).

Persistence / Degradability:

Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy - Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential:

No data available.

Mobility in soil: No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

No data available.

Other adverse effects: No data available.

No data available. Environmental Protection: Avoid contaminating soil, waterways, drains or sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Destruction/Disposal:

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking. Prohibition: Discharging waste into rivers and drains is forbidden.

Destruction/Disposal: Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this SDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Dispose of in accordance with relevant national and local regulations, EPA requirements and safety regulations at an authorised site.

Contaminated packaging

Destruction/Disposal: Recycle following cleaning or dispose of at an authorised site. **Further Information:** In accordance with ADG7 Code (Chapter 5.1.3.1), other than for Class 7, a packaging which previously contained dangerous goods must be identified, marked and labelled as required for those dangerous goods unless freed from dangerous goods.

NOTE: The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of local regulations regarding disposal.



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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number:	1263
UN proper shipping name:	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Subsidiary risk:	-
Packing Group:	III
Hazchem Code:	3YE

Road and Rail Transport: (Australia)

This material is classified as Class 3 (Flammable liquids) Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Dangerous Goods of Class 3 (Flammable liquids) are incompatible for land transport purposes with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives

- Division 2.1, Flammable Gases, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.
- Division 2.3, Toxic Gases
- Division 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 5.1, Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 6, Toxic or Infectious substances, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane

- Class 7, Radioactive material

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

Marine transport (IMDG)	
UN number:	1263
UN proper shipping name:	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Transport hazard class(es):	3
Packing group:	III
Hazard label:	3
Marine pollutant:	Yes
Limited quantity:	5 L
Excepted quantity:	E1
EmS:	F-E, S-E
Air transport (IATA)	
UN number:	1263
UN proper shipping name:	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Transport hazard class(es):	3
Packing group:	III
Hazard label:	3
Limited quantity Passenger:	10 L
Passenger LQ:	Y344
Excepted quantity:	E1
IATA-packing instructions - Passeng	er: 355
IATA-max. quantity - Passenger:	60 L
IATA-packing instructions - Cargo:	366
ATA-max. quantity - Cargo:	220 L

Environmental hazards ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: Yes

Special precautions for user

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.



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NOTE: The above regulatory prescriptions are those valid on the date of publication of this SDS. Given the possible evolution of transport regulations for hazardous materials, it would be advisable to check their validity with your sales office.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule (SUSMP Australia): S5

Inventory	Status
Australia (AICS)	Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory.

E = All ingredients are on the inventory or exempt from listing.

P = One or more ingredients fall under the polymer exemption or are on the no longer polymer list. All other ingredients are on the inventory or exempt from listing.

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing.

NOTE:

The regulatory information given above only indicates the principal regulations specifically applicable to the product described in the Safety Data Sheet. The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of additional provisions which complete these regulations. Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reasons For Revision:

1) Review against current SWA/GHS criteria and latest information from manufacturer/supplier.

The customer is advised to consult the product Technical Data Sheets for further information including advice on suitable equipment. SDSs are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet:

- ca. approximately
- ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists [US]
- AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances [Aust]
- CAS Chemical Abstracts Service [US]
- CSCL Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances [JPN]
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency [Int]
- EU European Union [EU]
- GHS United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals[Int]
- HSNO Hazardous Substances and New Organisms [NZ]
- IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer [Int]
- IATA International Aviation Transport Authority [Int]
- IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods [Int]
- METI Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry [JPN]
- NTP National Toxicology Program
- NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [US]
- NOHSC National Occupational Health & Safety Commission [Aust]
- NZ EPA New Zealand Environmental Protection Agency [NZ]
- NZIoC New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals [NZ]
- OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration [US]
- PICCS Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances [PPN]
- SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons [Aust]
- STEL Short Term Exposure Limit [Int]
- SWA Safe Work Australia
- TWA Time Weighted Average [Int]



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WES - Workplace Exposure Standard [NZ]
 [Aust/NZ] = Australia/New Zealand
 [JPN]=Japan
 [Int] = International
 [PPN]=Philippines
 [US] = United States of America

Principal References:

Information supplied by manufacturer, reference sources including the public domain.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sure Seal Sealants Australia Pty. Ltd. does not make of give any warranty or guarantee whatsoever (other than any implied by stature which may not be excluded) with respect to the information, and by using the information the user undertakes not to hold Sure Seal Sealants Australia Pty. Ltd. liable or responsible in any way whatsoever in relation or consequential to such use. Although care has been taken in compiling the information, Sure Seal Sealants Australia Pty. Ltd. hereby expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever in respect of any negligent misstatement forming part of the information.

Disclaimer:

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST VIEW THE SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.