

Safety Data Sheet

Omega Concrete Sealer Thinners

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions: Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Handling: Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. **Handling Temperature:** Ambient. **Storage:** Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. **Storage Temperature:** Ambient. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Product Transfer: Keep containers closed when not in use. Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Recommended Materials: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Unsuitable

Materials: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers. **Container Advice:** Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. **Additional Information:** Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity). CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Safety Data Sheet

Omega Concrete Sealer Thinners

KW BEL (2001)

Xylene, Mixed Isomers

Methylhippuric acids in Creatinine in urine

End of shift

1.5 g/g creatinine

ACGIH (2003)

Methylhippuric acids in Creatinine in urine

Sampling time: End of shift

1.5 g/g ACGIH BEL (2009)

Exposure Controls: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Personal

Protective Equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne

concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN14387. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Hand Protection: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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 nonperfumed moisturizer is recommended. Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). Protective Clothing: Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing. Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Where risk of splashing or in spillage clean up, use chemical resistant one-piece overall with integral hood.

Safety Data Sheet

Omega Concrete Sealer Thinners

Monitoring Methods : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/nmammenu.html>. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/index.html> Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances, <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/mdhs/index.htm> Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany. http://www.dguv.de/ifa/en/gestis/analytical_methods/index.jsp L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/risques/chimiques/controle-exposition.html>

Environmental Exposure Controls: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Colourless Liquid. **Odour:** Aromatic Odour threshold: 0.27 ppm **pH:** Not applicable **Boiling point:** Typical 136 - 145 °C / 277 - 293 °F **Melting / freezing point:** > -48 °C / -54 °F **Flash point:** Typical 23 - 27 °C / 73 - 81 °F (Abel) **Explosion / Flammability limits in air:** 1 - 7.1 % (V) **Auto-ignition temperature:** 432 - 530 °C / 810 - 986 °F (ASTM E-659) **Vapour pressure:** Typical 4.5 kPa at 50°C / 122°F Typical 0.8 - 1.2 kPa at 20 °C / 68 °F Typical 0.2 kPa at 0 °C / 32 °F **Specific gravity:** Data not available. **Density :** Typical 870 kg/m³ at 15 °C / 59 °F (ASTM D-1298) **Bulk density:** Data not available. **Water solubility:** 0.175 kg/m³ **Solubility in other solvents:** Data not available. **n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow):** 3.12 - 3.2 **Kinematic viscosity:** < 0.9 mm²/s at 20 °C / 68 °F **Vapour density (air=1):** 3.7 **Electrical conductivity:** Medium conductivity: 200 - 3000 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. **Dielectric constant:** Typical 2.6 **Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1):** 13.5 (DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1) 0.76 (ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1) **Surface tension:** Typical 28.7 mN/m at 20 °C / 68 °F (ASTM D-971) **Molecular weight:** 106 g/mol **Decomposition temperature:** Data not available.

Safety Data Sheet

Omega Concrete Sealer Thinners

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity Fish: Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l Aquatic crustacea: Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l Algae/aquatic plants: Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l Microorganisms: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Chronic Toxicity Fish: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data) Aquatic crustacea: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l Mobility: Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility. Persistence/degradability: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Bioaccumulation: Does not bioaccumulate significantly. Other Adverse Effects: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water. Container Disposal: Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Local Legislation: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG

UN number: 1307 UN proper shipping name: XYLENES Class: 3 Packing group: III Hazchem Code: 3Y

IMDG

Identification number: UN 1307 UN proper shipping name: XYLENES Class / Division: 3 Packing group: III
Marine pollutant: No

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN number: 1307 UN proper shipping name: Xylenes Class / Division: 3 Packing group: III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

