

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SOLV SEALER PRO

ACTICHEM PTY LTD

Product code: AP169.05

Version No: 2.3

Issue date: 15/07/2025

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	SOLV SEALER PRO
Product code	AP169.05
Pack size	500ml and 5L

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

Relevant identified uses	Penetrating sealer for the protection of granite and fine stone
--------------------------	---

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ACTICHEM PTY LTD
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516
Website	www.actichem.com.au
Email	info@actichem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS Classification	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Flammable Liquid Category 3
	Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&L Inventory.

Label elements

Hazard pictogram	 
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No s m o k i n g .
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	10-<30	<u>naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated</u>
123-86-4	10-<30	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>
Trade secret	<10	<u>fluorinated polymer</u>
Trade secret	<10	<u>proprietary silane</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: 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. If patient feels unwell, seek medical advice / attention.
Ingestion	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
---------------------	---

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture.

Fire incompatibilities	Avoid strong oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, pool chlorine, chlorine bleach etc. or ignition or explosion could occur.
-------------------------------	---

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material
HAZCHEM	3Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Absorb onto wastepaper and allow to dry. Then dispose of in normal refuse.
Major Spills	No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite, or similar absorbent material. Place into labeled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Other information	Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. 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	Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Reacts violently with strong oxidisers. Is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates. Dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, and chloroformates. Avoid strong bases.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	713 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	10,000 ppm	1,700 [LEL] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended. Only use fans which are rated flame proof. Avoid product vapours being sucked into air conditioning system.
Personal protection	 
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles if splashing is likely.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	PVC Apron. Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Water white liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.85
Odour	Mild solvent odour	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature(°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	80	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>24	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit(%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. 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

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Toxicological effects of ingredients

naphtha petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >5000 mg/m3 (8hr)
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Eye damage/irritation	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not expected to be a respiratory or skin sensitiser. (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Carcinogenicity	Not expected to cause cancer (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	STOT (single exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects including death.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure (Based on test data for structurally similar materials). Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis
n-butyl acetate	Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (Based on physicochemical properties of the material). Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 10760 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) 14112 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >21.0 mg/l 4h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not classified based on available data
	Eye damage/irritation	Not classified based on available data
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified based on available data
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified based on available data In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals
	STOT (single exposure)	High concentration may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea.
fluorinated polymer	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified based on available data.
	Aspiration toxicity	Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.
	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) 2.1 mg/L 4h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	No skin irritation (rabbit)
	Eye damage/irritation	No eye irritation (rabbit)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified based on available information
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available information
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available information
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified based on available information
	STOT (single exposure)	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified based on available information.
	Aspiration toxicity	Not classified based on available information.

proprietary silane	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) 5.88 mg/l / 4h Aerosol
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating (rabbit)
	Eye damage/irritation	Not irritating (rabbit)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No data available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
	Carcinogenicity	No evidence that cancer may be caused
	Reproductive toxicity	Animal model trials have produced no evidence of fertility damage.
	STOT (single exposure)	Not classified
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified
	Aspiration toxicity	Not classified

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
n-Butyl acetate	EC50	48	Daphnia	44 mg/l
	EC50	72	Algae	648 mg/l
	LC50	96 (dynamic)	Fish	18 mg/l
proprietary silane	LC50	96	Fish	85 mg/l
	EC50	48	Daphnia	>49.1 mg/l
	NOEC	72	Algae	>36 mg/l
	EC50	17 days	Terrestrial plants	>100 mg/kg

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations.
------------------------------	---

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG) – NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS IN PACK SIZES OF 5L AND LESS.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

N-BUTYL ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

FLUORINATED POLYMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

PROPRIETARY SILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	15/07/2025
Initial Date	08/12/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1	22/04/2021	Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 15, 16 have been updated or corrected
2.2	14/04/2022	Sections 3, 11.
2.3	15/07/2025	Sections 3, 15.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

DISCLAIMER: While the information in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is believed to be true and accurate based on the current level of knowledge available to us, the author makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond the control of ACTICHEM PTY LTD and therefore the users are responsible to verify this data under their own particular conditions of use, applications and regulations to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purpose and they assume all risks of their use, handling, disposal, reliance upon, publication or use of the information contained herein. This information applies only to the product designated above and does not necessarily apply to its use in combination with other materials, products, chemical compounds, structures, or processes.

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 Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

This document is copyright.
Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from ACTICHEM PTY LTD.

End of SDS