SiegelCoat 2K Topcoat

Section 1 – Identification of the Material and Supplier

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Chemical Nature:
Trade Name: SiegelCoat 2K Topcoat
Product Use: Sealant
Creation Date: March 2026
This version was issued: March 2026 and is valid for 5 years from this date
Poisons Information Centre: Call 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Non-Hazardous Chemical. Non-Dangerous Goods. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Not Applicable

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	**Not Applicable**

2.3 Hazard Statement(s)

Not Applicable

2.4 Precautionary Statements

General:

P-Code	Precautionary Statements
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P280	Keep out of reach of children.
P501	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Prevention:
Not Applicable

Response:
Not Applicable

Storage:
Not Applicable

Disposal:
Not Applicable

Section 3 – Composition & Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

3.2 Mixtures

CAS No.	%[weight]	Name
Not Applicable	to 100	All substances - non-hazardous
Legend:	*1. Classification drawn from HCIS; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ➢ Wash out immediately with water. ➢ If irritation continues, 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. ➢ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	➢ Immediately give a glass of water. ➢ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	➢ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ➢ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ➢ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ➢ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ➢ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ➢ **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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard	➢ Combustible. ➢ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ➢ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ➢ On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes. ➢ May emit acrid smoke. ➢ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions
See section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	➢ Remove all ignition sources. ➢ 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.
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. ➢ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ➢ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ➢ Increase ventilation. ➢ Stop leak if safe to do so. ➢ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ➢ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ➢ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ➢ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ➢ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ➢ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

7.1 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. ➢ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ➢ 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. ➢ 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.
Other information	➢ Store in original containers. ➢ Keep containers securely sealed. ➢ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ➢ 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	➢ Metal can or drum ➢ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ➢ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known

Section 8 – Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters
Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data:
Not Available

Emergency Limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
SIEGELCOAT 2K	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
SIEGELCOAT 2K	Not Available	Not Available

8.2 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)
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.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. 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	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ➢ Overalls. ➢ Barrier cream. ➢ Eyewash unit.

9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Milky white liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.02
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	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 Available
Flash point (°C)	>100	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not AvailableBuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible	**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	Miscible	**pH as a solution (Not Available%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity:
See section 7

10.2 Chemical stability:
Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:
See section 7

10.4 Conditions to avoid:
See section 7

10.5 Incompatible materials:
See section 7

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:
See section 5

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
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.

SIEGELCOAT 2K	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	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*	

Acute Toxicity	✖	**Carcinogenicity**	✖
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

12.1 Toxicity

SIEGELCOAT 2K	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 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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*				

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ➢ Reduction ➢ Reuse ➢ Recycling ➢ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ➢ **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. ➢ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ➢ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ➢ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ➢ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill

Section 14 – Transport Information

14.1 Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

14.2 Land transport (ADG)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.3 Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.4 Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
All other substances - non-hazardous	Not Available

14.7 Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship type
All other substances - non-hazardous	Not Available

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	yES
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico – INSQ	yES
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

16.1 Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources.

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.

16.2 Definitions and abbreviations

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*
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*
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*

Safety Data Sheet

SiegelCoat 2K

Topcoat

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 REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.
IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY, SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS
OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.
This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document “Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice” (December 2011)

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