



## Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013

ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.

Version No: 10.15

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 04/02/2020

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Impregnating Sealer
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.
Address	30-32 Assembly Dr. Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia
Telephone	1800 786 617
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sales-australia@icpgroup.com

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1300-954-583
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

#### Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

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## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well -entilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	IF SKIN irritation occurs: get medical advice attention.
P308+P315	IF exposed or concerned; get immediate medical advice /attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
2943-75-1	5-10	<u>octyltriethoxysilane</u>
51851-37-7	1-5	<u>triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane</u>
541-02-6	40-50	<u>decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</u>
68551-12-2	1-5	<u>alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated</u>
68439-50-9	1-5	<u>alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated</u>
68554-54-1	1-5	<u>dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane</u>
556-67-2	<1	<u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- ▶ Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- ▶ Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- ▶ Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- ▶ Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- ▶ Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 meq/L).
- ▶ Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- ▶ Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.</li> <li>▶ These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.</li> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) silicon dioxide (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> </ul>
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Continued...

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	30 ppm	68 ppm	130 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	Not Available	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	Not Available	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available


## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
octyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

## Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

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Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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 cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

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<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Cyclotetrasiloxanes are oestrogen-like substances which may produce reproductive effects and may be carcinogenic at high levels of exposure. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.</p>
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Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>octyltriethoxysilane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5177.16 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >=5110 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye : Not irritating * Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin : Not irritating * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15248 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8.67 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye: SEVERE ** Skin: moderate **
<b>alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye (rabbit): irritant * Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): irritant * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Not Available	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available
<b>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> dermal (rat) LD50: 1770 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 36 mg/l/4Hd <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 1540 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**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

<b>TRIEHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROCTYLSILANE</b>	fNo sensitising (Buehler Test); no evidence of mutagenic effects. **Degussa
<b>DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE</b>	<p>Liver changes, spleen changes recorded. Carcinogenicity: Animal testing showed no carcinogenic effects. Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effect. Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, or on development, based on animal experiments Routes of exposure: Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumours) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only.</p>

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ALCOHOLS C12-16 ETHOXYLATED	* Henkel Canada, ** Betz Dearborn Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers.
ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. * BASF Canada ** [Henkel CCINFO 1450373]
DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYLSILSESQUIOXANE	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes.
OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE	Does not cause skin sensitization Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: Effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity) Species: Rabbit Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. STOT-single exposure May cause damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system Routes of exposure: Skin contact Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapor inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only.
Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013 & OCTYLTRIETHOXYLSILANE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCYLSILANE & DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013 & OCTYLTRIETHOXYLSILANE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCYLSILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxy silane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant.
OCTYLTRIETHOXYLSILANE & DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYLSILSESQUIOXANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Routes of exposure: Ingestion Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor) Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & ALCOHOLS C12-16 ETHOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ALCOHOLS C12-16 ETHOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED	Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes.

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

## Toxicity

Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

octyltriethoxysilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.055mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.049mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/L	2

Continued...

## Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013

	NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.049mg/L	2
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.007mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/L	2
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.016mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.0029mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.012mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.0029mg/L	2
alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.876mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.39mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.13mg/L	2
	EC0	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.035mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.036mg/L	2	
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.0063mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.015mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.022mg/L	2
	BCF	120	Fish	0.00053mg/L	4
NOEC	336	Fish	<=0.0044mg/L	4	

**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*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Alkoxysilanes are highly toxic to algae and moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates. e.g. the daphnid 48 hour LC50 for dimethyldioxyasilane is 1.25 mg/l, and the 15-day algal EC50 for a number of alkoxysilanes is approximately 10 mg/l.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
octyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	HIGH	HIGH
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
octyltriethoxysilane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2394)
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LOW (LogKOW = 7.0301)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH (BCF = 12400)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
octyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 187100)
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	LOW (KOC = 75080000)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 145200)

Continued...



## Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 17960)
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## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## TRIETHOXYTRIDEC AFLUOROCTYLSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

## ALCOHOLS C12-16 ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYLSILSESQUIOXANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

## OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRA SILOXANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Canada - NDSL	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane; alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated; octyltriethoxysilane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane)
Japan - ENCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane; alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

Continued...

## Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME )- 180013

Philippines - PICCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane; octyltriethoxysilane)
Vietnam - NCI	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Russia - ARIPS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsesquioxane; alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	04/02/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	11/09/2019

## CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
9.15.1.1.1	04/02/2020	Ingredients

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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.

## 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 Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 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

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