



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

**ARENZ**

Version No: 9.12

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **03/31/2020**

Print Date: **03/31/2020**

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

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

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Impregnating Sealer
---------------------------------	---------------------

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	<b>ARENZ</b>	<b>ICP Building Solutions Group (NZ)</b>
<b>Address</b>	2/34 Hannigan Drive St John's, Auckland 1072 New Zealand	30-32 Assembly Dr. Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 9 570 9604/+64 4 568 4140	+61 3 9338 9851
<b>Fax</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.arenz.co.nz/">http://www.arenz.co.nz/</a>	<a href="http://www.icp-construction.com">http://www.icp-construction.com</a>
<b>Email</b>	info@arenz.co.nz	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	<b>Chemtel</b>
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	<b>0800-001607</b>
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	<b>Not Available</b>

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

<b>Classification [1]</b>	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
<b>Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria</b>	6.1B (inhalation), 6.3A, 8.3A, 6.8B, 9.1B, 9.1D

### Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H330</b>	Fatal if inhaled.

### Precautionary statement(s) General

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

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

## 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.
------	--

## 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]propylsilsequioxane</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.

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

Continued...

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

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

Fire Incompatibility	
	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	
	<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>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>, silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

## 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

Minor Spills	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>
Major Spills	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

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
Other information	<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

Continued...

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

<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]propylsilsesquioxane	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]propylsilsesquioxane	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

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

Continued...

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

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
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)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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	Not Available	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Ingestion	<p>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.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Cyclotetrasiloxanes are oestrogen-like substances which may produce reproductive effects and may be carcinogenic at high levels of exposure.</p> <p>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>

Stain Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME) - 180013	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5177.16 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=5110 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye : Not irritating *

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

	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin : Not irritating * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
decamethylcyclpentasiloxane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15248 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8.67 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <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>
alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: SEVERE ** Skin: moderate **
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): irritant *
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): irritant * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 1770 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 36 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1540 mg/kg <sup>[2]</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>TRIEHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCYLSILANE</b>	fNo sensitising (Buehler Test); no evidence of mutagenic effects. **Degussa
<b>DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE</b>	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 decamethylcyclpentasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumours) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only.
<b>ALCOHOLS C12-16 ETHOXYLATED</b>	* 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.
<b>ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED</b>	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]
<b>DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYLSILSESQUIOXANE</b>	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.
<b>OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE</b>	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

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

	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 & OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCOTYLSILANE & 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 & OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE & TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROOCOTYLSILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxy silane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant.
OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE & DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYSILSESQUIOXANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAASILOXANE	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 & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAASILOXANE	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
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.049mg/L	2

triethoxytridecafluoroocotylsilane	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

Continued...

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

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]propylsilsesquioxane	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 dimethyldiethoxysilane 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)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 17960)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	Disposal Instructions
	<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>

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

**Disposal Requirements**

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of.

Continued...



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

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002536	Gas Under Pressure Mixtures (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2017
HSR002593	Industrial and Institutional Cleaning Products (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002645	Polymers (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002614	Metal Industry Products (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002508	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002579	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2017
HSR002685	Water Treatment Chemicals (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002675	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002654	Solvents (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002550	Corrosion Inhibitors (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2017
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2017
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR002625	N.O.S. (Toxic [6.1, 6.7]) Group Standard 2017

## OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

## TRIETHOXYTRIDECAFLUOROCTYLSILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

## DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

## OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILOXANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

## Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

## Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

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

Class of substance	Quantities
6.1A, 6.1B, 6.1C (except for propellant powders of classes 1.1C (UN 0160) and 1.3C (UN 0161))	Any quantity

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Tracking Requirements

Subject to tracking according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017  
 - Refer to the regulation for more information

### 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]propylsilsequioxane; alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated; octyltriethoxysilane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane)
Japan - ENCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane; alcohols C12-16 ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane; octyltriethoxysilane)
Vietnam - NCI	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane)
Russia - ARIPS	No (triethoxytridecafluorooctylsilane; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane; 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>	03/31/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	11/12/2019

#### CONTACT POINT

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

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
8.12.1.1.1	03/31/2020	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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.