



# Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013, 180013-CAN, 181013-CAN

Distributed by: GH International Sealants ULC

Version No: 17.35

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification

### Product Identifier

Product name	Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013, 180013-CAN, 181013-CAN
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Impregnating Sealer
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Distributed by: GH International Sealants ULC	ICP Construction Inc.
Address	2540 Rena Road Mississauga, ON L4T 3C9 Canada	150 Dascomb Road Andover, MA 01810 United States
Telephone	+1-905-677-5522	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	sds@icpgroup.com	sds@icpgroup.com

### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

## SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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### Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
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<b>H402</b>	Harmful to aquatic life.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	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	alkyl silane
541-02-6	30-60	<u>decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</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	0.1-1	<u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u>

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

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<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>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<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.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**

## Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013, 180013-CAN, 181013-CAN

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

### 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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### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<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> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</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>▶ An outer skin of silica may also form.</li> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>

## 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>	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</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> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</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>	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Continued...

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Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	30 ppm	68 ppm	130 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	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 C12-14 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. 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.
<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> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</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. 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.</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 apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Type AX-P 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

Continued...

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<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>	94	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<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 (Not Available%)</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> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</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>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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>	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).
<b>Chronic</b>	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.

<b>Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013, 180013-CAN, 181013-CAN</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>octyltriethoxysilane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6730 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

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	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >22 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=5110 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</b>	<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/14h <sup>[1]</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>
<b>alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): irritant *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.6 mg/14h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <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>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 754.3 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 36 mg/14h <sup>[1]</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>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 decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumours) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if this effect occurs through a pathway that is relevant to humans</p>
<b>ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED</b>	<p>* BASF Canada ** [Henkel CCINFO 1450373] 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. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. 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. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
<b>DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYLSILSESQUIOXANE</b>	<p>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. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility.</p>
<b>OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE</b>	<p>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</p>

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	exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans.
<b>Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013, 180013-CAN, 181013-CAN &amp; OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE &amp; DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE</b>	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. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
<b>Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013, 180013-CAN, 181013-CAN &amp; OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE</b>	Low molecular weight alkoxy silane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxy silane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.
<b>OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE &amp; DIMETHYLSILOXANE/[(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINO]PROPYLSILSESQUIOXANE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE &amp; OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRA SILOXANE</b>	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. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE &amp; ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED &amp; OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRA SILOXANE</b>	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.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	<b>✘</b>	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<b>✘</b>
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	<b>✔</b>	<b>Reproductivity</b>	<b>✔</b>
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	<b>✔</b>	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	<b>✔</b>
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	<b>✘</b>	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	<b>✘</b>
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	<b>✘</b>	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	<b>✘</b>

**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, 181013, 180013-CAN, 181013-CAN	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
octyltriethoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.055mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.049mg/l	2
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1080h	Fish	>=0.017mg/l	2
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.035mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.13mg/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
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.204-3.483mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.204>3.483mg/l	4

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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

## Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013, 180013-CAN, 181013-CAN

Harmful 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.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

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. Alkoxysilanes are used as coupling agents and are designed to hydrolyse in water.

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

### Persistence and degradability

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

### Bioaccumulative potential

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

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
octyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 187100)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 145200)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 17960)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>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.</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>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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**Land transport (TDG): 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

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

Product name	Group
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
octyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane	Not Available



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Product name	Ship Type
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

#### octyltriethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

#### decamethylcyclopentasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Inherently Toxic to the Environment

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

#### dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Inherently Toxic to the Environment

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (octyltriethoxysilane; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane)
Japan - ENCS	No (dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (octyltriethoxysilane; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dimethylsiloxane/[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propylsilsequioxane)
<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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/11/2022
Initial Date	10/29/2019

### CONTACT POINT

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

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
16.35	04/11/2022	Chronic Health, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Ingredients, Storage (storage incompatibility)

### 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

### Definitions and abbreviations

Continued...

**Stain-Proof Waterborne Dense Stone Sealer (META-CREME)- 180013, 181013, 180013-CAN,  
181013-CAN**

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  
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  
AIIIC: 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

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