



## Ardex CA 20 P

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 5156-73

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Product name                  | Ardex CA 20 P |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Relevant identified uses | Adhesive. |
|--------------------------|-----------|

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

|                         |   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Registered company name | Ardex (Ardex Australia)                       | Ardex (Ardex NZ)                                 |
| Address                 | 20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia | 32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand |
| Telephone               | 1800 224 070                                  | +64 3373 6928                                    |
| Fax                     | 1300 780 102                                  | +64 3384 9779                                    |
| Website                 | Not Available                                 | Not Available                                    |
| Email                   | Not Available                                 | Not Available                                    |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                                 |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available                   | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm) | +64 3373 6900 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available                   | Not Available |

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 1   | 1   |
| Toxicity     | 1   | 1   |
| Body Contact | 2   | 2   |
| Reactivity   | 1   | 1   |
| Chronic      | 0   | 0   |

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable   |
| Classification [1] | Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3   |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

#### Label elements

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| GHS label elements | Not Applicable |
| SIGNAL WORD        | NOT APPLICABLE |

Continued...

**Hazard statement(s)**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
|------|--|

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|      |                                   |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
|------|-----------------------------------|

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

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

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 198028-14-7 | 1-<5      | <u>amide wax</u>                           |
| 13822-56-5  | 1-<5      | <u>3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane</u>       |
| 471-34-1    | NotSpec.  | <u>calcium carbonate</u>                   |
|             | balance   | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
|             |           | reacts with water liberates                |
| 67-56-1     |           | <u>methanol</u>                            |

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs 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.</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**

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.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

### 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 |
|-----------------------------|--|

### 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material<br/>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>▶ Trowel up/scrape up.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <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> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</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>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</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>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</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>▶ Contact with water liberates highly flammable gases</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>  |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

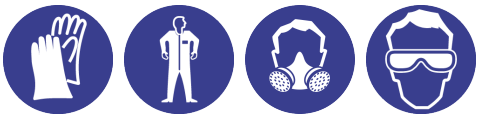
| Source                       | Ingredient        | Material name     | TWA                             | STEL                            | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>            | Not Available                   | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | methanol          | Methyl alcohol    | 262 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 200 ppm | 328 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 250 ppm | Not Available | Sk            |

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                    | Material name                            | TEEL-1               | TEEL-2                | TEEL-3                 |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | Trimethoxysilyl)-1-propanamine, 3-(      | 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 330 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| calcium carbonate             | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 27 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 1300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| calcium carbonate             | Carbonic acid, calcium salt              | 45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 210 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 1300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| methanol                      | Methyl alcohol; (Methanol)               | Not Available        | Not Available         | Not Available          |

| Ingredient                    | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| amide wax                     | Not Available | Not Available |
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium carbonate             | Not Available | Not Available |
| methanol                      | 25,000 ppm    | 6,000 ppm     |

### Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> |
| <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. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</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>   |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>                  | Not Available  |

### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material          | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL             | A   |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE    | A   |
| PE/EVAL/PE        | A   |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC      | A   |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY  | A   |
| SARANEX-23        | A   |
| TEFLON            | A   |
| VITON/NEOPRENE    | A   |
| NEOPRENE          | B   |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C   |
| NATURAL RUBBER    | C   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE  | C   |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL  | C   |
| NITRILE           | C   |
| PVA               | C   |
| PVC               | C   |

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

### Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | Air-line*            | AX-2                 | AX-PAPR-2 ^            |
| up to 20 x ES                      | -                    | AX-3                 | -                      |
| 20+ x ES                           | -                    | Air-line**           | -                      |

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Coloured paste with no odour; does not mix with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Non Slump Paste  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.44           |
| <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 Applicable |
| <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 (g/L)</b>                    | Immiscible   | <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> <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>      | <p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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. Continued or severe exposures may cause damage to optic nerves, which may become severe with permanent visual impairment even blindness resulting.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Methanol is only slowly eliminated from the body and should be regarded as a cumulative poison which cannot be made non-harmful [CC/INFO]</p> |
| <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> | <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</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>  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational 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>  |

|                                      |  |                   |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| <b>Ardex CA 20 P</b>                 | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                    | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                                      | Not Available                                      | Not Available     |
| <b>amide wax</b>                     | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                    | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                                      | Not Available                                      | Not Available     |
| <b>3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                    | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                                      | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11605.1 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> | Not Available     |

|                   |   |                                    |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|
|                   | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>  |                                    |
|                   | Oral (rat) LD50: 3050.19 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>       |                                    |
| calcium carbonate | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                     | <b>IRRITATION</b>                  |
|                   | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>       | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE |
|                   | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>         | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| methanol          | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                     | <b>IRRITATION</b>                  |
|                   | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>    | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate  |
|                   | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr <sup>[2]</sup> | Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate       |
|                   | Oral (rat) LD50: >1187-2769 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>    | Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate |

**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>AMIDE WAX</b>                     | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  |
| <b>3-AMINOPROPYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE</b> | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxysilane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.</p> <p>*Dow Corning MSDS Toray Z-6610 Silane</p>  |
| <b>CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>             | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.</p> |
| <b>METHANOL</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>Carcinogenicity</b>          | ☐ |
| <b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>         | ☐ | <b>Reproductivity</b>           | ☐ |
| <b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>     | ☐ | <b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>   | ☐ |
| <b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b> | ☐ | <b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> | ☐ |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>                      | ☐ | <b>Aspiration Hazard</b>        | ☐ |

**Legend:** ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data required to make classification available  
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

| Ingredient                    | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value       | Source |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| amide wax                     | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | >100mg/L    | 2      |
| amide wax                     | NOEC     | 96                 | Fish                          | >=100mg/L   | 2      |
| amide wax                     | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 29.1mg/L    | 2      |
| amide wax                     | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 43.2mg/L    | 2      |
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <1.000mg/L  | 3      |
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 161.809mg/L | 3      |
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 2.93163mg/L | 3      |
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 331mg/L     | 2      |
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | NOEC     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.3mg/L     | 2      |
| calcium carbonate             | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | >56000mg/L  | 4      |
| calcium carbonate             | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/L     | 2      |
| calcium carbonate             | NOEC     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14mg/L      | 2      |

Continued...

|          |      |    |                               |               |   |
|----------|------|----|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| methanol | BCF  | 24 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.05mg/L      | 4 |
| methanol | EC50 | 24 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.0246708mg/L | 4 |
| methanol | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea                     | >10000mg/L    | 4 |
| methanol | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 16.912mg/L    | 4 |
| methanol | LC50 | 96 | Fish                          | >100mg/L      | 4 |
| methanol | NOEC | 72 | Crustacea                     | 0.1mg/L       | 4 |

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

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

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

**Persistence and degradability**

| Ingredient                    | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| methanol                      | LOW                     | LOW              |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient                    | Bioaccumulation        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | LOW (LogKOW = -1.1604) |
| methanol                      | LOW (BCF = 10)         |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient                    | Mobility         |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane | LOW (KOC = 1936) |
| methanol                      | HIGH (KOC = 1)   |

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

| Product / Packaging disposal |   |
|------------------------------|---|
|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |

**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****AMIDE WAX(198028-14-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable

**3-AMINOPROPYLTRIMETHOXSILANE(13822-56-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**METHANOL(67-56-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--------|
|                    |        |

Continued...

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS              | N (amide wax)   |
| Canada - DSL                  | N (amide wax)   |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (methanol; 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane; amide wax)  |
| China - IECSC                 | N (amide wax)   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (amide wax)   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (amide wax)   |
| Korea - KECI                  | N (amide wax)   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | N (amide wax)   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | N (amide wax)   |
| USA - TSCA                    | N (amide wax)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name              | CAS No  |
|-------------------|---|
| calcium carbonate | 1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3 |

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### 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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