

Ardex ST Silicone

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-May-2013
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 16-4547
Version No:2.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Ardex ST Silicone

PRODUCT USE

Neutral cure silicone for natural stone.

SUPPLIER

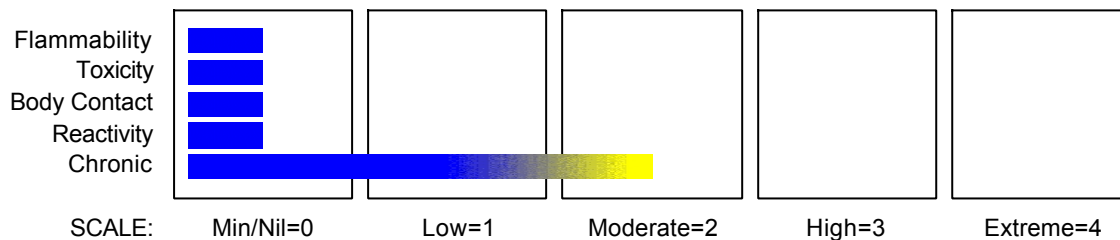
Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd
Address:
20 Powers Road
Seven Hills
NSW, 2147
Australia
Telephone: 1800 224 070
Emergency Tel: 1800 224 070 (Mon- Fri, 9am- 5pm)
Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
- Possible respiratory sensitiser*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
vinyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	2224-33-1	<5
trimethoxyvinylsilane	2768-02-7	<2.5
silsesquioxanes, 3- aminopropyl Me, ethoxy terminated	128446-60-6	<2.5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with water.
 - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: *May be stored together*

O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*

X: *Must not be stored together*

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- vinyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane:
- trimethoxyvinylsilane:
- silsesquioxanes, 3- aminopropyl Me, ethoxy terminated:

CAS:2224- 33- 1

CAS:2768- 02- 7

CAS:128446- 60- 6

MATERIAL DATA

ARDEX ST SILICONE:

Not available

VINYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE:

For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)

CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

OEL-TWA: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m³ ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg. C.

MEKO produces haemolytic anaemia in animals regardless of the route of exposure. Higher doses produce transient central nervous system depression. In the absence of chronic data and because minimal effects were seen at 25 mg/kg in a 13-week oral study in rats, a workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) of 10 ppm has been proposed by the AIHA. One industrial hygiene study indicated that MEKO exposures during use of alkyd paints are less than 1 ppm, although they may reach 2 ppm when using a roller. With brush application and some ventilation, the average level was 0.3-0.4 ppm: with spraying it was 0.3 to 0.8 ppm.

Mice and rats show destruction to nasal tissues at 15 ppm ; these effects are thought to be irreversible at 75 ppm.

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

For methanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 4.2-5960 ppm (detection), 53.0-8940 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for methanol, measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to substantially reduce the significant risk of headache, blurred vision and other ocular and systemic effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=2 (METHANOL).

SILSESQUIOXANES, 3-AMINOPROPYL ME, ETHOXY TERMINATED:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



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EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- The selection of the 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.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
 - frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexteritySelect gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
 - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
 - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
 - Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

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

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Transparent or tinted paste with an intense odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	7
Autoignition Temp (°C)	430 approx.	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.03 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

■ The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

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.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

SILSESQUIOXANES, 3-AMINOPROPYL ME, ETHOXY TERMINATED:

ARDEX ST SILICONE:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

VINYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE:

■ The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly

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sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. 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.

TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50:10920 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50:3423 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50:7100 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50:3540 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50:17 mg/l/4 hours [OSI]

Inhalation (Rat) LC50:2773 ppm/4h

■ 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. 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.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

Manufacturers Data:

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit):500 mg/24h Mild

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit):500 mg/24h - Mild

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

VINYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

VINYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE:

For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO):

Environmental fate: This substance may hydrolyse, depending on the pH. At neutral to acidic environmental conditions, hydrolysis may be an important degradation pathway for this substance. Hydrolysis products are methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (CAS RN 78-93-3) and hydroxylamine (CAS RN 7803-49-8). The inherent biodegradation study suggests that this substance undergoes relatively rapid primary biodegradation, but that ultimate degradation is slower.

Aerobic biodegradation models suggest that MEKO biodegrades rapidly.

Although little MEKO is expected to partition to sediment, the modelled biodegradation timeframes (order of weeks), along with the potential for hydrolysis, suggest that the primary degradation half-life in water is

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

likely <90 days.

MEKO meets the persistence criterion in air (half-life in air 2 days), but does not meet the criteria for water, soil or sediment (half-lives in soil and water .182 days and half-life in sediment .365 days), as set out in the Persistence and Bioaccumulation Regulations (Canada 2000).

MEKO has a low potential to bioaccumulate in biota. Experiments show bioconcentration factors (BCF) of 0.5-5.8 for carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and Japanese medaka (*Oryzias latipes*) demonstrating that MEKO is not bioaccumulative.

Furthermore, the hydrolysis products methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) and hydroxylamine also have low potential to bioaccumulate.

Based on the available empirical and kinetic-based modelled values, MEKO does not meet the bioaccumulation criteria (BAF or BCF .5000) as set out in the Persistence and Bioaccumulation Regulations (Canada 2000).

Ecotoxicity: The toxicity data indicate that MEKO has a moderate potential to be toxic to algae and a low potential for most other aquatic organisms. Furthermore, considering the toxicity of the hydrolysis products (methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) and hydroxylamine), as well as the low rate of hydrolysis (14% in 4 days) under environmental conditions, the risk due to the hydrolysis products of MEKO is not expected to be significantly higher than that of the compound itself.

Fish LC50 (48 h): *Oryzias latipes* (Medaka) 560 mg/l

Fish LC50 (96 h): fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*) 10-840 mg/l

Daphnia EC50 (48 h): 750 mg/l

EC50 (0.1 h): *Vibrio* (*Photobacterium*) *phosphoreum* 950 ppm

Toxicity invertebrate: tox bac 0.63g/l, protozoa 2.5g/l

Effects on algae and plankton: tox to algae at 1g/l.

WGK: Classification in accordance with German Water Resources Act.

Water Pollution Class (WGK): 1 slight water hazard

TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

Marine Pollutant

Yes

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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.

Hydrolysis generally produces biodegradable alcohols. Studies indicate that the rates of hydrolysis of alkoxysilanes are related to their steric bulk, but these effects become less important after hydrolysis of the first alkoxy group.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
vinyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
trimethoxyvinylsilane	Available	Available	Available	Available
	HIGH	No Data	LOW	MED
		Available		
silsesquioxanes, 3-aminopropyl Me, ethoxy terminated	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Available	Available	Available	Available

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

vinyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane (CAS: 2224-33-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

trimethoxyvinylsilane (CAS: 2768-02-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

silsesquioxanes, 3-aminopropyl Me, ethoxy terminated (CAS: 128446-60-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for Ardex ST Silicone (CW: 16-4547)

Section 16 - 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

controls must be considered.

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This is the end of the MSDS.