



Aftek MS Timber Flooring Adhesive

RLA Polymers Pty Ltd

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/03/2019

Print Date: 24/05/2019

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Aftek MS Timber Flooring Adhesive
Synonyms	620650
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RLA Polymers Pty Ltd
Address	215 Colchester Road Kilsyth VIC 3137 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9728 1644
Fax	+61 3 9728 6009
Website	www.rlagroup.com.au
Email	sales@rlagroup.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9728 1644 (RLA Group Technical Manager) business hours
Other emergency telephone numbers	132766 (Security Monitoring Service)

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.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
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Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	20-60	modified silane.
1317-65-3	10-50	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
7631-86-9	5-50	<u>silica amorphous</u>
1760-24-3	0.1-1	<u>N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

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	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica gel	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Precipitated silica	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³	1,200 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m ³	100 mg/m ³	630 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	120 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	18 mg/m ³	220 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Trimethoxysilylpropyl ethylenediamine, N-(3-	23 mg/m ³	250 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m ³	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

- ▶ 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

Appearance	Odourless paste; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.61
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>150	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>150	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<20

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

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Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

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.
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Aftek MS Timber Flooring Adhesive	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
silica amorphous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h*[Grace] ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2009 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 15 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1897 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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

CALCIUM CARBONATE	Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
SILICA AMORPHOUS	For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]
N-[3-(TRIMETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE	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. Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. For N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-ethylenediamine (AEAPTMS) and its analogues: Animal testing shows that AEAPTMS is moderately irritating to (and can sensitise) the skin and severely irritating to the eyes. It also causes salivation and laboured breathing. There is no evidence that AEAPTMS causes genetic damage or reproductive or developmental toxicity to date. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a

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	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. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
CALCIUM CARBONATE & N-[3-(TRIMETHOXSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced 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.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Aftek MS Timber Flooring Adhesive	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

calcium carbonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>5600mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2

silica amorphous	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-289.09mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.7600mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
	NOEC	720	Crustacea	34.223mg/L	2

N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	597mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	81mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1.000mg/L	3
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.6mg/L	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.6744)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 6856)

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable
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

CALCIUM CARBONATE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	

SILICA AMORPHOUS(7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

N-[3-(TRIMETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE(1760-24-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - DSL	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - NDSL	No (N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine; modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
China - IECSC	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Japan - ENCS	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Korea - KECI	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Philippines - PICCS	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
USA - TSCA	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Taiwan - TCSI	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Mexico - INSQ	No (N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine; modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Vietnam - NCI	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients

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Russia - ARIPS	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Thailand - TECl	No (modified silane.) Non-disclosed ingredients
Legend:	Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory No = 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

Revision Date	27/03/2019
Initial Date	15/02/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	15/02/2019	Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Ingredients, Storage (storage incompatibility), Toxicity and Irritation (Other)
3.1.1.1	27/03/2019	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Engineering Control, First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled)

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
silica amorphous	7631-86-9, 112945-52-5, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 112926-00-8, 61790-53-2, 60676-86-0, 91053-39-3, 69012-64-2, 844491-94-7

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources 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. 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