Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: **11.29**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **03/31/2020**
Print Date: **03/31/2020**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Waterborne Impregnating Sealer

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat**
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	800 225 1141 |978 623 9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drytreat.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**Chemtel**
Emergency telephone numbers	**800 255 3924**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**813 324 0585**

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond

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

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Continued...

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
104780-78-1	0.5-1.5	methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated
35435-21-3	1-5	triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane
64-19-7	<0.5	acetic acid glacial
67-63-0	<0.1	isopropanol
1017237-78-3	1-5	Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434

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

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ 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	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Continued...

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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Acetic acid: ▸ vapours forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39 C.) ▸ reacts violently with bases such as carbonates and hydroxides (giving off large quantities of heat), oxidisers, organic amines, acetaldehyde, potassium tert-butoxide ▸ reacts (sometimes violently), with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric acid, permanganates, phosphorus isocyanate, phosphorus trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene ▸ attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas ▸ attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings ▸ 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
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetic acid glacial	Acetic acid (aqueous), Ethanoic acid, Glacial acetic acid (pure compound), Methanecarboxylic acid [Note: Can be found in concentrations of 5-8% in vinegar.]	10 ppm / 25 mg/m3	37 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	acetic acid glacial	Acetic acid	10 ppm / 25 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

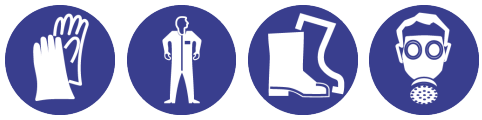
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	acetic acid glacial	Acetic acid	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	URT & eye irr; pulm func
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	isopropanol	Dimethyl carbinol, IPA, Isopropanol, 2-Propanol, sec-Propyl alcohol, Rubbing alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	1225 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	isopropanol	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetic acid glacial	Acetic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	Not Available	Not Available
acetic acid glacial	50 ppm	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

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

- **Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.**
- **The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.**
- **Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used**

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available

Continued...

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.
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. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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. 511ipa
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Perfluoroalkylsulfonyl fluoride-based products have included surfactants, paper and packaging treatments, surface protectants (e.g. for carpet, upholstery, textile) and are found in specialized fire-fighting foams. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration.

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4h*[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Continued...

	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	
acetic acid glacial	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1060 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05mg (open)-SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 11 mg/l/4H[2]	Skin (human):50mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit):525mg (open)-SEVERE
isopropanol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4396 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
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*	

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133	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.
METHYLSILSESQUIOXANES, ETHOXY-TERMINATED	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes.
TRIETHOXY(2,4,4-TRIMETHYLPENTYL)SILANE	Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. * Parchem SDS
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. 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 severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Prolonged or repeated exposure to acetic acid may produce irritation and/ or corrosion at the site of contact as well as systemic toxicity. Prolonged inhalation exposure results in muscle imbalance, increase in blood cholinesterase activity, decrease in albumin and decreased growth but no reproductive or foetal toxicity, according to animal testing.
ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. 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. 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.
FLUOROSURFACTANT FC-4434	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers.
Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133 & FLUOROSURFACTANT FC-4434	For perfluorinated sulfonates: Studies involving C4 fluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFBS), the C8 fluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFOS) and the C8 fluorocarboxylic acid (PFOA) indicate that the chain length is an important factor in toxicity. Animal testing with PFOS and PFOA shows that the developing organism is a primary target, with increased mortality in offspring in the first few days of life; however, this effect was not noted with PFBS. In animals, PFOS and PFOA have been shown to cause cancer.
METHYLSILSESQUIOXANES, ETHOXY-TERMINATED & FLUOROSURFACTANT FC-4434	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL & ISOPROPANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

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

Continued...

Stain Proof Waterborne Premium Impregnating Sealer (Stain Proof Waterborne)- 180133	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>46mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.13mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.13mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.058mg/L	2
acetic acid glacial	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-mg/L	2
isopropanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	9-640mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3
	EC0	24	Crustacea	5-102mg/L	2
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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*				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Toxic to bees.
The initial, and still integral, toxicity test is the adult honey bee acute contact study.
For Perfluorinated Sulfonates (Perfluoroalkylsulfonates - PFAS), Fluoralkil Sulfonates, Fluorinated Surfactants:
Environmental Fate: There is evidence that PFAS chemicals degrade back to perfluoroalkylsulfonic acid (PFASA) or PFASA precursors, which exist in the anionic form in the environment. Further degradation of PFASA is not observed under normal environmental conditions.
For Acetic Acid: Acetic acid and its salts (the acetates) can be grouped together because of their close structural relationships, their natural occurrence in plants and animals, and their fundamental role in cell metabolism.
Atmospheric Fate: Acetic acid is degraded photochemically in the atmosphere to produce hydroxyl radicals (estimated typical half-life of 22 days).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetic acid glacial	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetic acid glacial	LOW (LogKOW = -0.17)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetic acid glacial	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Continued...

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **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. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT): 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

METHYLSILSESQUIOXANES, ETHOXY-TERMINATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

TRIETHOXY(2,4,4-TRIMETHYLPENTYL)SILANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ISOPROPANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

FLUOROSURFACTANT FC-4434 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

Continued...

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Acetic acid	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Canada - NDSL	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; acetic acid glacial; isopropanol; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
China - IECSC	No (Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Japan - ENCS	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Korea - KECI	No (Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
USA - TSCA	No (methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane; methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Vietnam - NCI	No (methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated)
Russia - ARIPS	No (methylsilsesquioxanes, ethoxy-terminated; Fluorosurfactant Fc-4434)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	03/31/2020
Initial Date	06/27/2018

CONTACT POINT

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
10.29.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Physical Properties

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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end of SDS