

# DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2008  
NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-5357  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/4 Page 1 of 8

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

### OTHER NAMES

adhesive, sealant

### PRODUCT USE

Construction adhesive and sealant.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd  
Address:  
20 Powers Road  
Seven Hills  
NSW, 2147  
AUS  
Telephone: 1800 224 070  
Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

Company: Ardex NZ Pty Ltd  
Address:  
32 Lane Street  
Woolston  
Christchurch,  
NZL  
Telephone: +64 3384 3029  
Fax: +64 3384 9779

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

Not hazardous

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
trimethoxyvinylsilane	2768-02-7	<1
fillers		N/S
softeners		N/S
auxiliary agents		N/S

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

### SWALLOWED

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

continued...

# DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Dec-2008

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-5357

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/4 Page 2 of 8

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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## 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

» Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.
- 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

- 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).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### 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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# DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Dec-2008

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-5357

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/4 Page 3 of 8

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### 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 storing and handling recommendations.

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# DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Dec-2008

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-5357

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/4 Page 4 of 8

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- trimethoxyvinylsilane:

CAS:2768- 02- 7

### MATERIAL DATA

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

TRIMETHOXYVINYLSILANE:

» 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

#### 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

- » Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

#### OTHER

- » No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.

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# DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Dec-2008

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-5357

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/4 Page 5 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

» Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

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

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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» 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

Coloured paste with a slight typical odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not Available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not Available  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available  
State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available  
Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.05- 1.50  
pH (as supplied): 7 approx.  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Not Available  
Flash Point (°C): >65  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

» Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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# DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Dec-2008

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-5357

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/4 Page 6 of 8

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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

## 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 (e.g 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 material 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 material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

##### 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

» 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.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

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

##### 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

» 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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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

continued...

# DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2008  
NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-5357  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/4 Page 7 of 8

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

TRIMETHOXYVINYL SILANE:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

- » 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.
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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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HAZCHEM: None

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients  
Dunlop Tile - All Plus (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

trimethoxyvinylsilane (CAS: 2768-02-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at  
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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

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# DUNLOP TILE - ALL PLUS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Dec-2008

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-5357

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/4 Page 8 of 8

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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](http://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 controls must be considered.

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