

# DUNLOP COLOURED SILICONE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 7-Mar-2006  
NA477ECP

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Version No:3  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

DUNLOP COLOURED SILICONE

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

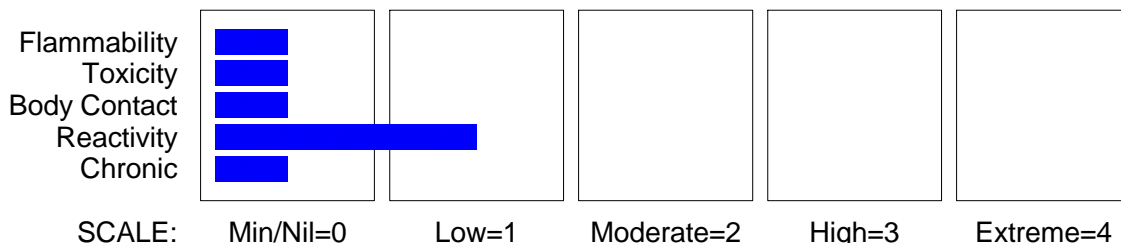
### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

### SUPPLIER

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

### HAZARD RATINGS



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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

Not hazardous  
No hazards determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
ethyltriacetoxysilane	17689-77-9	<5
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	N/S
fillers		N/S
auxillary substances		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.

### 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. Will burn if ignited.

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

- Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
- The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
- Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.

## 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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## 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ethyltriacetoxysilane: CAS:17689- 77- 9
- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148- 62- 9

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

ETHYLTRIACETOXYSILANE:

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

ETHYLTRIACETOXYSILANE:

material reacts with atmospheric moisture producing acetic acid

### 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.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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 P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	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

Transparents or tinted paste with a pungent odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with 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): 460 approx.  
State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available  
Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.0  
pH (as supplied): Not Available  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Not Available  
Flash Point (°C): Not Available  
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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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 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.

#### ETHYLTRIAACETOXYSILANE:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

#### POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>\*

Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg\*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg\*

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - Mild

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies

The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]\*

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data for Dunlop Coloured Silicone.  
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 10000

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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

Dunlop Coloured Silicone (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

ethyltriacetoxysilane (CAS: 17689-77-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

polydimethylsiloxane (CAS: 63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides  
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 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).

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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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Issue Date: 7-Mar-2006

Print Date: 10-Jun-2008