



Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

Distributed by: GH International Sealants ULC

Version No: 1.3
Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: **10/02/2024**
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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Enhancer and Sealer
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Distributed by: GH International Sealants ULC	ICP Construction Inc.
Address	2540 Rena Road Mississauga, ON L4T 3C9 Canada	150 Dascomb Road Andover, MA 01810 United States
Telephone	+1-905-677-5522	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

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	Flammable Liquids Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H320	Causes eye irritation.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67923-07-3	10-30	<u>dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated</u>
541-02-6	30-60	<u>decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</u>

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	<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 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

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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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers. ▶ These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite. ▶ An outer skin of silica may also form. ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂)</p>

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Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

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	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Silicone fluids, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard. ▶ It may be necessary to rope off area and place warning signs around perimeter. ▶ Clean up area from spill, with suitable absorbant, as soon as practically possible.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	
Storage incompatibility	<p>Traces of benzene, a carcinogen, may form when silicones are heated in air above 230 degrees C. Concentrated acids and bases cause degradation of polymer. Boiling water may soften and weaken material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilyldiyne, methoxy terminated	Not Available	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

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Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>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.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 (°C)	Not Available
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)	77	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	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	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<100
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silicone fluids are stable under normal storage conditions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. At temperatures > 150 C, silicones can slowly react with the oxygen in air.
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
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Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

	occupational setting. Vapours of silicones are generally fairly well tolerated, however very high concentrations can cause death within minutes due to respiratory failure. At high temperatures, the fumes and oxidation products can be irritating and toxic and can cause depression leading to death in very high doses.
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. Silicone fluids do not have a high acute toxicity. They may have a laxative effect and produce central nervous system depression.
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. Low molecular weight silicone fluids may exhibit solvent action and may produce skin irritation. 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. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	Eye exposure to silicone fluids causes temporary irritation of the conjunctiva. Injection into the specific structures of the eye, however, causes corneal scarring, permanent eye damage, allergic reactions and cataract, and may lead to blindness. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Cyclotetrasiloxanes are oestrogen-like substances which may produce reproductive effects and may be carcinogenic at high levels of exposure.
Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)	TOXICITY
	Not Available
	IRRITATION
	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated	TOXICITY
	Not Available
	IRRITATION
	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	TOXICITY
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15248 mg/kg ^[2]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 8.67 mg/L4h ^[2]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]
	IRRITATION
	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	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

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, AMINOETHYLSILYLIDYNE, METHOXY 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. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE	Liver changes, spleen changes recorded. Carcinogenicity: Animal testing showed no carcinogenic effects. Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effect. Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, or on development, based on animal experiments Routes of exposure: Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of exposure: Ingestion Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor) Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumours) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if this effect occurs through a pathway that is relevant to humans 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. 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. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
Acute Toxicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗
Mutagenicity	✗
Carcinogenicity	✗
Reproductivity	✗
STOT - Single Exposure	✗
STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Aspiration Hazard	✗

Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not till the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.016mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.012mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>=0.003mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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*

For Siloxanes:

Environmental Fate: Siloxanes are used in cosmetics, wax, polishes, and to a minor extent in several other applications.

Atmospheric Fate: In the presence of nitrate ions, short chain siloxanes are broken down by sunlight to the level of silicate within days. The main source atmospheric siloxane release to the air is via evaporation.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	LOW (Log KOC = 145200)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
	<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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (TDG): 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

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available

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Stain-Proof Color Enhancing Sealer (Dry-Treat Intensifia)

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

decamethylcyclopentasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Inherently Toxic to the Environment
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated)
Japan - ENCS	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dimethylsiloxane, aminoethylsilylidyne, methoxy terminated)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/02/2024
Initial Date	10/02/2024

CONTACT POINT

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.3	10/02/2024	Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Transport Information

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

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