*AIRMAR certifies that the application of Foulfree™ coating on its Transducers results in no loss in transducer performance.

XDPRIME
Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product:	XDPRIME
Product Code:	XDWIPE, Component in Foulfree kit FFKIT
Product Use:	Adhesion promoter primer for transducers (marine industry)
New Zealand Supplier:	Propspeed International Ltd 23 Akatea Road Glendene Auckland 0602 www.propspeed.com Email: info@propspeed.com
Telephone:	+64 9 524 1470
Fax:	+64 9 813 5246
Australian Supplier:	18/5 Daintree Place, West Gosford, NSW 2250, Australia
Telephone:	1800 677 436
Emergency Response Telephone:	New Zealand 0800 243 622 Australian 1800 127 406
(24 hours, 365 days)	Global Access +64 4 917 9888 (ChemCall)
Date of SDS Preparation:	15 September 2021

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Australia:
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

New Zealand:
This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020

EPA Approval No: Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) – HSR002662

Pictograms:

Signal Word: DANGER

GHS Classification and Category	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement
Flammable Liquids Cat. 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin irritation Cat. 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage Cat. 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground,bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Response Code	Response Statement
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303 + P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305 + P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage Code	Storage Statement
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Dispose of according to local regulations

Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient name	CAS No.	Content Weight%
Octamethyltrisiloxane	107-51-7	≥ 83.0 - ≤ 87.0 %
Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate	18765-38-3	≥ 5.0 - ≤ 6.0 %
Tetra n-Butyl titanate	5593-70-4	≥ 4.0 - ≤ 5.0 %

Section 4. First Aid Measures

If in Eyes — Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

If on Skin — Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention.

If Swallowed — Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention if needed.

If Inhaled — Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if needed.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms:

Ingestion: Not applicable.

Inhalation: Not applicable.
Skin: Causes skin irritation.
Eye: Causes serious eye damage.

Notes to Doctor: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Flammable liquid**.** Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Fire burns more vigorously than would be expected. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Hazards from combustion products	Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides. Formaldehyde Metal oxides.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical. Do not use high volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.
HAZCHEM CODE	**3Y**

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations in Section 8.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the clean-up of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately since spontaneous heating may occur. Refer to Section 13 for disposal details.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:

- Read label before use.
- Do not get on skin or clothing.
- Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow or get into the eyes.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground,bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
- Use with local exhaust ventilation.

- Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation.
- Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations.
- This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapours. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Conditions for safe storage:

- Keep in properly labelled containers.
- Keep tightly closed.
- Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.
- Keep out of reach of children.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m^3	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m^3

No ingredients have exposure limits.

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2020 12TH EDITION.

Engineering Controls:

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal Protection Equipment

Eyes	Tight fitting safety goggles or face shield should be used. Avoid wearing contact lenses.
Hands	Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Skin	Wear long-sleeved impervious protective clothing. Wear flame retardant anti- static protective equipment. Wear appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment according to the concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances in the

	workplace.
Respiratory	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Slight
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling Point	>100^{0}C
Melting Point	Not available
Freezing Point	Not available
Flash Point	27^{0}C (cup closed)
Flammability	Flammable
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Relative Vapour Density	Not available
Density (water = 1)	0.82
Specific Gravity	Not available
Water Solubility	Not available
Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Kinetic Viscosity	1.3 mm2/s at 25 °C
Refractive Index	1.386
Particle Characteristics	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	Stable under normal usage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Propyl alcohol. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether. Butanol.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not applicable.
Dermal	Not applicable however Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Inhalation	Not applicable.
Eye	Causes serious eye damage. May cause permanent impairment of vision.
Skin	Causes skin irritation.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Not applicable.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Not applicable.
Other information	In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. This material contains octamethyltrisiloxane (L3). Repeated inhalation exposure in rats to L3 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown.

Ingredient Data:

Inhalation

Octamethyltrisiloxane	LC50(rat – male and female)	= >22.6 mg/L No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Tetra n-Butyl titanate	LC50(rat) – 4hour Dust/mist	11 mg/L

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

This product is not hazardous to the environment.

Octamethyltrisiloxane-

Acute Toxicity to Fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms. No toxicity at the limit of solubility
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 0.0191 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.02 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 0.0094 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar material(s):
EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 90 d, > 0.027 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, > 0.015 mg/l

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L). LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 201 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia sp. (water flea), 48 Hour, > 90 mg/l, EG 84/449

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Scenedesmus subspicatus, 72 Hour, > 161 mg/l, 88/302/EC

Persistence and Degradability:

Octamethyltrisiloxane
Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).
10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Photodegradation
Atmospheric half-life: 8.94 d Method: Estimated.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 83 %
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Bioaccumulative Potential

Octamethyltrisiloxane
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.35 Estimated.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): >= 500 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) OECD Test Guideline 305

Tetra n-Butyl titanate
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.88 Estimated.

Mobility in Soil

Octamethyltrisiloxane
Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 3179 Estimated.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method:
Spent media that has removed toxic chemicals should be examined for specific hazards. Dispose of according to Local Regulations.

Ensure any container holding waste product or contaminated spill media is labelled “Hazardous Waste – Flammable” and that the label also has the Flammable Pictogram, waste type identifier, and the business name, address, and phone number.

Precautions or methods to avoid: Do not allow to enter into waterways.

Section 14 Transport Information

Australia - This product is classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

New Zealand - This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012

Road, Rail, Sea and Air Transport

UN No	1993
Class – Primary	3
Packing Group	III
Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
Marine Pollutant	No
Special Provisions	If the product's individual container is below 5L, it can be transported as a non-DG as long as the product packaging is still labelled as per DG requirements and the driver is given safety information in accordance with Chapter 3.4 of the UNRTDG.

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Australia:
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

New Zealand:
This substance is classified hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020

EPA Approval Code: **Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) – HSR002662**

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and EPA Notices	**Trigger Quantity**
Certified Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	500L(>5L), 1500L (<5L), 250L open
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities	1000L
Emergency Response Plan	10 000L
Secondary Containment	10 000L
Fire Extinguishers	500L = 2x.
Restriction of Use	Only use for the intended purpose.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

Cat	Category
EC_{50}	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD_{50}	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:
Australia:

1. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
2. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
3. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
4. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
5. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
6. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
7. Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

New Zealand:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2020 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared by TCC (NZ) Ltd and serves as the suppliers Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to TCC (NZ) Ltd or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer. While TCC (NZ) have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, TCC (NZ) Ltd accept no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS

The information herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, express or implied is made.

Please contact the New Zealand Manufacturer or Australian supplier, if further information is required.

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