

Permatex Flowable Silicone Windshield & Glass Sealer

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5058-50

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex Flowable Silicone Windshield & Glass Sealer
Synonyms	PX81730
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Elastomeric rubber.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	1800 177 989	+64 9272 1940
Fax	1800 308 556	+64 9272 1949
Website	www.aamtech.com.au	www.aamtech.co.nz
Email	info@aamtech.com.au	info@aamtech.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	+800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Risk Phrases ^[1]	R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
	R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
GHS Classification ^[1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 2	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

Permatex Flowable Silicone Windshield & Glass Sealer

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger

Xn

SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

Other hazards

	May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
	Ingestion may produce health damage*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
70131-67-8	>60	<u>dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated</u>
63148-62-9	<20	<u>polydimethylsiloxane</u>
112945-52-5	<10	<u>silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free</u>
2224-33-1	<10	<u>vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane</u>
Not Available	NotSpec.	NOTE: During curing or on exposure to moist
Not Available	NotSpec.	air product generates
96-29-7	0.5-2	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.▶ Observe the patient carefully.▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Water spray or fog.▶ Alcohol stable foam.▶ Dry chemical powder.▶ Carbon dioxide.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
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. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Slippery when spilt. ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
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. ▶ Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Dimethyl(polysiloxane); (Polydimethylsiloxane, silanol terminated; Dimethylsiloxane, poly, hydroxy end-blocked)	190 mg/m3	2100 mg/m3	13000 mg/m3
polydimethylsiloxane	Dimethyl siloxane; (Dimethylpolysiloxane; Syltherm XLT; Syltherm 800; Silicone 360)	1.5 mg/m3	16 mg/m3	990 mg/m3


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silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Silica, amorphous fumed	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime)	10 ppm	10 ppm	52 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	3,000 mg/m3
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
NOTE: During curing or on exposure to moist	Not Available	Not Available
air product generates	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3),

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Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear viscous liquid with a mild odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.03
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	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 Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93 (TCC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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)	<3% (VOC- by wt)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.7 @27C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.0	VOC g/L	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. ▶ When heated > 300 C, silicones can slowly depolymerise to volatile siloxanes whether or not air is present.
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 major toxic effects of MEKO, regardless of the route of administration, are anaemia with breakdown of red blood cells, rapid breathing and reversible reduction in spontaneous activity, motor coordination and muscle tone. At extremely high concentrations it may cause unconsciousness and failure of breathing.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Smoothing the sealant with saliva wet finger may introduce sealant into the mouth. Safer alternates should replace this poor work practice.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

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Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Methyl ethyl ketoxime causes an immediate but transient central nervous system depression, dose-related decreases in red blood cell counts accompanied by a compensatory marked increase in number of immature red cells, suggesting rapid red cell breakdown.</p>

Permatex Flowable Silicone Windshield & Glass Sealer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15520 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >8.75 mg/L/7H ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >62080 mg/kg*d ^[2]	
polydimethylsiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >17000 mg/kg ^[2]	
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg* ^[2]	* [Cabot]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2]	
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<2 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h ** ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY-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. * [Mobay Chemical Corp] **[GE]
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	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. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3. Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*
SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED, CRYSTALLINE FREE	For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck
VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

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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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

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 required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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.

Aquatic Fate: It is well accepted that polydimethylsiloxane fluids become permanent residents of sediment but should not have adverse environmental effects.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 6)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

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Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	polydimethylsiloxane	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketoxime	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated(70131-67-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Not Applicable"
polydimethylsiloxane(63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Not Applicable"
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free(112945-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane(2224-33-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Not Applicable"
methyl ethyl ketoxime(96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free; polydimethylsiloxane)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	63148-60-7, 70131-67-8
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	112945-52-5, 67256-35-3

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

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

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or available engineering controls must be considered.

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