Permatex The Right Stuff 1 Minute Gasket Grey

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **4792-00**
Version No: **3.1.1.1**
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

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Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.Local.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex The Right Stuff 1 Minute Gasket Grey
Synonyms	PX25238
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions.

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. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Risk Phrases [1]	**R44**	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
	R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
	R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
	R48/22	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
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, STOT - RE Category 2	

Continued...

Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

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
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Label elements

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	Xn

SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S15	Keep away from heat.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S281	After contact with skin, wash immediately with detergent and plenty of water.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Continued...

S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S52	Not recommended for interior use on large surface areas.
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*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Inhalation may produce health damage*.
	Possible respiratory sensitizer*.
	R48/20?
	Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
70131-67-8	40-50	dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated
471-34-1	20-30	calcium carbonate
12178-41-5	20-30	garnet natural
2224-33-1	<7	vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane
68611-44-9	<5	silica amorphous, fumed
57-11-4	<2	stearic acid
96-29-7	0.5-2	methyl ethyl ketoxime
Not Available	NotSpec.	Dulux 307-Line Professional Full Gloss Enamel
Dulux 307-Line Professional Full Gloss Enamel		

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	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▸ **DO NOT** use solvents. ▸ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▸ Remove to fresh air. ▸ 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. ▸ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry.

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. **LARGE FIRE:** Cool cylinder. **DO NOT** direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur. **SMALL FIRE:** ▸ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2 **LARGE FIRE:** ▸ Water spray or fog.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. ▸ **DO NOT** exert excessive pressure on valve; **DO NOT** attempt to operate damaged valve. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ 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	▸ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can Class 2.2 - Non-flammable gases shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with: Class 1 - Explosives; Class 4.2 - Spontaneously combustible substances; Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Aerosol dispenser. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Continued...

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (a)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	garnet natural	Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	garnet natural	Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)(g)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	stearic acid	Stearates (a) (d)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	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
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
garnet natural	Particulate material (PNOS)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2000 mg/m3
silica amorphous, fumed	Silica, amorphous fumed	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
stearic acid	Octadecanoic acid, n-; (Stearic acid)	0.13 mg/m3	1.4 mg/m3	8.5 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
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
garnet natural	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	500 mg/m3
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	3,000 mg/m3
stearic acid	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
Dulux 307-Line Professional Full Gloss Enamel	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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. 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. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

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	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ **NOTE:** Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and **ALL** lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	**NOTE:** ▸ 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. ▸ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eyewash unit.
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:
Permatex The Right Stuff 1 Minute Gasket Grey Not Available

Material	CPI

* 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), 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	Grey thixotropic paste with a mild odour; not miscible with water.

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.45
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 Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93 (TCC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	<1 BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	VOC <3%(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	▸ 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	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. 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.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	Spray mist may produce discomfort 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 moderate 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	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods.

Permatex The Right Stuff 1 Minute Gasket Grey	**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]	

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calcium carbonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kge[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
garnet natural	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg*[2]	[Wacker]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg][2]	
stearic acid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (human): 75 mg/3d-I-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
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]
CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
GARNET NATURAL	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED	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.
STEARIC ACID	Equivocal tumorigen by RTEC criteria
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck
Permatex The Right Stuff 1 Minute Gasket Grey & VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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.
CALCIUM CARBONATE & STEARIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the

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	criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

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
stearic acid	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
stearic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 8.23)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 6)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
stearic acid	LOW (KOC = 11670)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ **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. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2YE

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Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2.2 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 Limited quantity: See SP 277

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.2 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 2L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A98A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 2.2 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-D , S-U Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities: See SP277

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	stearic acid	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketoxime	Y

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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	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
garnet natural(12178-41-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane(2224-33-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
silica amorphous, fumed(68611-44-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
stearic acid(57-11-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
methyl ethyl ketoxime(96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (garnet natural)
Canada - DSL	N (garnet natural)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; garnet natural)
Japan - ENCS	N (garnet natural)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (garnet natural)
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
calcium carbonate	1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3
garnet natural	12178-41-5, 12252-51-6, 1302-57-4, 1302-62-1, 1302-68-7, 14567-72-7, 15078-96-3
silica amorphous, fumed	112945-52-5, 60842-32-2, 68611-44-9

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 or available engineering controls must be considered.

end of SDS