Permatex The Right Stuff Gasket Maker 5 oz. Cartridge

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **5062-21**
Version No: **9.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex The Right Stuff Gasket Maker 5 oz. Cartridge
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	PX29208 Permatex The Right Stuff Gasket Maker 5 oz. Cartridge, PX33694 Permatex The Right Stuff Gasket Maker 10.1 oz. Cartridge, PX99070 Permatex The Right Stuff Gasketing System
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Silicone adhesive sealant.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Continued...

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
471-34-1	25-50	calcium carbonate
70131-67-8	20-40	dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated
63148-62-9	5-20	polydimethylsiloxane
2224-33-1	<5	vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane
57-11-4	<3	stearic acid
	NotSpec.	in contact with moisture and during curing
	NotSpec.	will give off
96-29-7	0.5-2	methyl ethyl ketoxime
in contact with moisture and during curing will give off		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Continued...

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ 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	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ 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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ Water spray or fog. ▸ Alcohol stable foam. ▸ Dry chemical powder. ▸ Carbon dioxide.

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. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). |Over heated material (i.e. above 150 C.) decomposes and releases highly|irritating formaldehyde gas

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ 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.

Continued...

Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

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	stearic acid	Stearates (a) (d)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Permatex The Right Stuff Gasket Maker 5 oz. Cartridge	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
stearic acid	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	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	▸ 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

Continued...

Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ 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:
Permatex The Right Stuff Gasket Maker 5 oz. Cartridge 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	Black paste with a mild odour; not miscible with water. Polymerises in contact with moisture.

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.34
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7-8	**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	<1 BuAc=1	**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)	<0.67 @21C	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1)	<3	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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 occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Animal studies with silicone fluids indicate that acute toxicity is very low; large doses are required to produce death. Some silicone fluids have a laxative action and may also produce central nervous system depression. Silicone fluids have been used for their defoaming and flatulence-reducing action in the gastrointestinal effect without any reported ill-effects.
Skin Contact	The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either: ▸ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or ▸ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Permatex The Right Stuff Gasket Maker 5 oz. Cartridge	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Continued...

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >535 mg/l **	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >40000 mg/kg **	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg*	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m3*	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg*	
	Not Available	Not Available
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
stearic acid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Skin (human): 75 mg/3d-I-mild
	Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 23 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
	Intravenous (rat) LD50: 21.5 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg *	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l *	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h **	
	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg **	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2702 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY-TERMINATED	* [Mobay Chemical Corp] **[GE]
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	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]*
STEARIC ACID	Equivocal tumorigen by RTEC criteria
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck

Continued...

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 criteria for diagnosis of RADS.
DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY-TERMINATED, POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	For siloxanes: Effects which based on the reviewed literature do not seem to be problematic are acute toxicity, irritant effects, sensitization and genotoxicity. Some studies indicate that some of the siloxanes may have endocrine disrupting properties, and reproductive effects have caused concern about the possible effects of the siloxanes on humans and the environment. Only few siloxanes are described in the literature with regard to health effects, and it is therefore not possible to make broad conclusions and comparisons of the toxicity related to short-chained linear and cyclic siloxanes based on the present evaluation. Data are primarily found on the cyclic siloxanes D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane) and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) and the short-linear HMDS (hexamethyldisiloxane).
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.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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

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	stearic acid	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

calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Exposure Standards","Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Anticaking agent","FisherTransport Information","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","International Numbering System for Food Additives","Australia Active Constituents Excluded from the requirements of APVMA Approval","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Acros Transport Information"
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated(70131-67-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"
polydimethylsiloxane(63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV)

Continued...

	Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane(2224-33-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","OECD Existing Chemicals Database"
stearic acid(57-11-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","Australia Exposure Standards","FisherTransport Information","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
methyl ethyl ketoxime(96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Acros Transport Information","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

SECTION 16 OTHER 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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references

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.