

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **08/09/2014**Print Date: **22/09/2015**Initial Date: **Not Available**S.Local.AUS.EN

Chemwatch: **6594-09** Version No: **5.1.1.1**

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier		
Product name Permatex The Right Stuff Grey Gasket Maker PowerBead 7.5oz. Can		
Synonyms	PX85144	
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
uses	Elastomeric rubber.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company	I I W AAM lech	ITW AAMTech
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South 3175 VIC Australia
Telephone	+800 438 996	1800 177 989
Fax	+64 9272 1949	1800 308 556
Website www.aamtech.co.nz		www.aamtech.com.au
Emai	info@aamtech.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

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

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]	R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.	
	R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	
	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		
HS Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogen Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2		

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Legend:

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

Label elements

GHS label elements





SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

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 in accordance with local regulations.

Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	
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SAFETY ADVICE

1 *** = ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *		
\$02	Keep out of reach of children.	
\$15	Keep away from heat.	
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.	
\$26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.	
S281	After contact with skin, wash immediately with detergent and plenty of water.	
\$35	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.		
S39	Wear eye/face protection.		
\$40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.		
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.		
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).		

Other hazards

Possible respiratory and skin sensitizer*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
Inhalation may produce health damage*.
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
68909-20-6	<5	silica amorphous, fumed, hydrophobic
57-11-4	<2	stearic acid
7727-37-9.	0.5-2	nitrogen
Not Available	NotSpec.	will react with moisture during curing to produce
96-29-7	0.5-2	methyl ethyl ketoxime

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.

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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.

- 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

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.

- ▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- ▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.

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

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Aerosol dispenser.
- ► Check that containers are clearly labelled.

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Storage incompatibility

► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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
Australia Exposure Standards	nitrogen	Nitrogen	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Asphyxiant

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
stearic acid	Octadecanoic acid, n-; (Stearic acid)	0.13 mg/m3	1.4 mg/m3	8.5 mg/m3
nitrogen	Nitrogen	7.96E+05 ppm	832000 ppm	869000 ppm
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, hydrophobic	Not Available	Not Available
stearic acid	Not Available	Not Available
nitrogen	Not Available	Not Available
will react with moisture during curing to produce	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.

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Personal protection No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: Eye and face ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. protection ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. Skin protection See Hand protection below ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **▶ OTHERWISE:** For potentially moderate exposures: Hands/feet protection ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. **Body protection** See Other protection below No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Other protection Overalls. ► Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Evewash unit. Not Available Thermal hazards

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	СРІ
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 paste with a mild odour; not miscible with water. Polymerises in contact with moisture		
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 Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

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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)	7.1% (VOC - by wt)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.67 @27C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.0	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. Product is considered stable. 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	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that 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. 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.
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Permatex The Right Stuff Grey Gasket Maker PowerBead 7.5oz.	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Can	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15520 mg/kg ^[2]	Nil reported
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy- terminated	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >8.75 mg/L/7H ^[2]	1 1 1 1
torimiatou	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg*d ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >62080 mg/kg ^[2]	

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
calcium carbonate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kge ^[2]	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
garnet natural	Not Available	Not Available
vinultrio/mothylathylkotovima\allana	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
silica amorphous, fumed, hydrophobic	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kge ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): none
пушторновно		Skin (rabbit): none [Degussa]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
stearic acid	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 75 mg/3d-l-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
nitrogen	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<2 mg/kg>[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h **[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[1]	
Legend: 1 Value obt	ained from Europa ECHA Pagintared Substances As	cute toxicity 2 * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, 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.

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED, HYDROPHOBIC

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

For silica amorphous:

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME

Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck

Permatex The Right Stuff Grey Gasket Maker PowerBead 7.5oz. Can & 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, presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been in criteria for diagnosis of RADS. GARNET NATURAL & NITROGEN No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		tivity on methacholine challenge testing and it eosinophilia, have also been included in the	
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	~	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

- ✓ Data required to make classification available
- 🗶 Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

- ► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Land transport (ADG)

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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 (containing biological products or a medicinal preparation which will be deteriorated by a heat test); Aerosols, non-flammable			
Environmental hazard	No relevant data			
	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable		
ciass(es)	ERG Code	2L		
	Special provisions		A98A145A167A802	
	Cargo Only Packing In	nstructions	204; 203	
	Cargo Only Maximum	Qty / Pack	150 kg	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		204; 203	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		75 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y204; 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	Υ
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketoxime	Υ

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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

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, HYDROPHOBIC(68909-20-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

STEARIC ACID(57-11-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

NITROGEN(7727-37-9.) 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 Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (garnet natural)
Canada - DSL	N (garnet natural)
Canada - NDSL	N (methyl ethyl ketoxime; dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; nitrogen; garnet natural; silica amorphous, fumed, hydrophobic; vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane; stearic acid)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; garnet natural)
Japan - ENCS	N (nitrogen; garnet natural; silica amorphous, fumed, hydrophobic)
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	N (nitrogen)
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

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

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Permatex The Right Stuff Grey Gasket Maker PowerBead 7.5oz. Can

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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.

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