Permatex Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker PowerBead Can

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5109-39**
Version No: **9.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker PowerBead Can
Synonyms	PX85519
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 Silicone barrier sealant.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech	ITW AAMTech
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive 2013 New Zealand	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+64 9272 1940	1800 177 989
Fax	+64 9272 1949	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.co.nz	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	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 CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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	

Continued...

SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
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.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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	30-70	calcium carbonate
70131-67-8	20-40	dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated
9003-29-6	10-20	2-butene homopolymer - polybutene
64742-47-8.	5-15	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP
2224-33-1	<5	vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane
57-11-4	<2	stearic acid
7727-37-9.	<5	nitrogen
Not Available	NotSpec.	during curing will evolve
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

Continued...

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.

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. ▸ **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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Continued...

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

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	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	White spirits	790 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
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
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Dimethyl(polysiloxane); (Polydimethylsiloxane, silanol terminated; Dimethylsiloxane, poly, hydroxy end-blocked)	190 mg/m3	2100 mg/m3	13000 mg/m3
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
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
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Not Available	Not Available
2-butene homopolymer - polybutene	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	29,500 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
stearic acid	Not Available	Not Available
nitrogen	Not Available	Not Available
during curing will evolve	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Continued...

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
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

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue paste with a mild odour; not miscible with water.

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.44
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)**	<4% (VOC)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable

Continued...

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 acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	Skin application with methyl ethyl ketoxime under an occlusive dressing produced mild irritation with redness, swelling and wheals. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. Low molecular weight silicone fluids may exhibit solvent action and may produce skin irritation.
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. 0.1 ml of methyl ethyl ketoxime can be corrosive to the eye. 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.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Permatex Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker PowerBead Can	Not Available	Not Available
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
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15520 mg/kg[2]	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >8.75 mg/L/7H[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >62080 mg/kg*d[2]	
2-butene homopolymer - polybutene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available

Continued...

	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8H[2]	
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
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
nitrogen	**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 SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
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]
STEARIC ACID	Equivocal tumorigen by RTEC criteria
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck
Permatex Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker PowerBead 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, 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.
ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP & NITROGEN	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊘	**Reproductivity**	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔

Continued...

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*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	LOW (BCF = 159)
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	
HAZCHEM	2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS

Continued...

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
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: 204; 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg 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	2-butene homopolymer - polybutene	X
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	stearic acid	Y

Continued...

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

Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY-TERMINATED(70131-67-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

2-BUTENE HOMOPOLYMER - POLYBUTENE(9003-29-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP(64742-47-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE(2224-33-1) 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	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (methyl ethyl ketoxime; dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; nitrogen; vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane; stearic acid; 2-butene homopolymer - polybutene; isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated)
Japan - ENCS	N (nitrogen)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (nitrogen)
USA - TSCA	Y
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
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
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	63148-60-7, 70131-67-8

Continued...

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	101795-05-5., 1030262-12-4., 64742-47-8., 64742-82-1., 8052-41-3.

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 or available engineering controls must be considered.