

Permatex 77BR Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 3.35oz Tube

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **5057-99**Version No: **10.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 05/09/2014
Print Date: 26/09/2014
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 77BR Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 3.35oz Tube	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	PX81724 Permatex 77BR Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 3.35oz Tube, PX81725 Permatex 77BR Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 13oz. Cartridge	
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

Use according to manufacturer's directions. Elastomeric rubber.

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 - 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	

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Label elements

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
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

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

501 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

Mixtures		
CAS No	%[weight]	Name
471-34-1	30-70	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
70131-67-8	20-40	dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated
64742-47-8	5-15	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP
2224-33-1	<5	vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane
57-11-4	<2	stearic acid
	NotSpec.	During cure
96-29-7	0.5-2	methyl ethyl ketoxime
	NotSpec.	is evolved

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SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

<u> </u>	
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. 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 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- 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. Will burn if ignitedCombustion products include:, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), aldehydes, silicon dioxide (SiO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materiaMay emit poisonous fumesMay emit corrosive fumes.

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.

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Major Spills

Slippery when spilt.

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Cofo handling	Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Safe handling	Use in a well-ventilated area.
	Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
	▶ Store in original containers.
Other information	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	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

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Permatex 77BR Ultra Blue Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 3.35oz Tube	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
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
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available

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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

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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.

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:

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Material	CPI
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	Blue coloured 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

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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)	VOC <4% (by wt)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.67 @ 27 C	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	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

Ingestion

Skin Contact

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical

significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache,

dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Smoothing the sealant with saliva wet finger may introduce sealant into the mouth.

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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 When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Continued...

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Chronic

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

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.

Permatex 77BR Ultra Blue	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Multipurpose RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 3.35oz Tube	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
calcium carbonate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >535 mg/l **	
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy- terminated	Oral (rat) LD50: >40000 mg/kg **	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
hydrotreated HFP	Not Available	Not Available
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Skin (human): 75 mg/3d-l-mild
stearic acid	Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 23 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
	Intravenous (rat) LD50: 21.5 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
	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 **	
methyl ethyl ketoxime	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

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Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CA	ALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcino	ogenic properties. No eviden	ce of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.	
DIMETHYLSI	LOXANE, HYDROXY- TERMINATED	irritant effects, sensitiz Some studies indicate reproductive effects ha and the environment. Only few siloxanes are not possible to make b linear and cyclic siloxa siloxanes D4 (octamet and D5 (decamethylcy	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		
	AFFINS PETROLEUM LYDROTREATED HFP	No significant acute to	xicological data identified in li	iterature search.	
	STEARIC ACID	Equivocal tumorigen by	y RTEC criteria		
METHY	/L ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyt	e mutagen *Huls Canada ** I	Merck	
CALCIUM CARBONATE, STEARIC ACID CALCIUM CARBONATE, STEARIC ACID Key criteria non-atopic hours of a compresence of the lack of		ceases. This may be d syndrome (RADS) whice Key criteria for the diag non-atopic individual, we hours of a documented presence of moderate	tue to a non-allergenic condition can occur following exposing gnosis of RADS include the awith abrupt onset of persistent dexposure to the irritant. A resto severe bronchial hyperreamphocytic inflammation, witho	even years after exposure to the material ion known as reactive airways dysfunction ure to high levels of highly irritating compound. It is seen to the symptoms within minutes to eversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the ctivity on methacholine challenge testing and ut eosinophilia, have also been included in the	
VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE, METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME Unincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-medilymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reaction urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.		ontact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or zema involves a cell-mediated (T Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact			
Acute Toxicity	0		Carcinogenicity	✓	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓		Reproductivity	0	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓		STOT - Single Exposure	~	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	•		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

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

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Not Available Not Available Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant



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

Inland waterways transport (ADNR / River Rhine): 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	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Υ
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

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)"

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isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP(64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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)"
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)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

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.

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