

Wet area Silicone Trans

RLA Polymers Pty Ltd

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 03/03/2021

Print Date: 09/03/2021

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Wet area Silicone Trans
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	610316
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Sealants. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	--

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RLA Polymers Pty Ltd
Address	215 Colchester Road Kilsyth VIC 3137 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9728 1644
Fax	+61 3 9728 6009
Website	www.rlagroup.com.au
Email	sales@rlagroup.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	RLA Polymers Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9728 1644 (RLA Group Technical Manager) business hours
Other emergency telephone numbers	132766 (Security Monitoring Service)


SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
------	---

Wet area Silicone Trans

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
-------------	------------------

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
22984-54-9	1-<10	<u>methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane</u>
96-29-7	<2	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
1760-24-3	<2	<u>N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine</u>
60207-90-1	<0.3	<u>propiconazole</u>
34206-40-1	<0.3	<u>tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. <p>Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x)</p>

Wet area Silicone Trans

	silicon dioxide (SiO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	23 mg/m ³	250 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available	Not Available
propiconazole	Not Available	Not Available
tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
methyl ethyl ketoxime	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm


Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Wet area Silicone Trans

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
propiconazole	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Paste; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
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

Continued...

Wet area Silicone Trans

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	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.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
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. Methyl ethyl ketoxime causes an immediate but transient central nervous system depression, dose-related decreases in red blood cell counts accompanied by a compensatory marked increase in number of immature red cells, suggesting rapid red cell breakdown. Other effects include dose-related increase in spleen, liver and kidney weights. Deposits of iron have been reported in the liver and spleen at repeated high doses. This may increase risk of liver tumours.

Wet area Silicone Trans	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; 2453 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >0.217<2.174 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.83 mg/l4 ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.49<2.44 mg/l4 ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; 1897 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 15 mg SEVERE Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propiconazole	dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Mammal) LC50; 1.26 mg/L4 ^[2] Oral(Rat) LD50; 1517 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (non-irritating) * Skin (non-irritating) *

Continued...

Wet area Silicone Trans

tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2453 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

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO): At medium to high concentrations, MEKO increased the rate of liver tumours in animal testing. This seems to be due to the breakdown of MEKO into a cancer-causing substance, and occurred more often in males. MEKO does not seem to cause mutations. Repeated exposure appeared to cause effects on the nose, spleen, liver, kidney and blood.
N-[3-(TRIMETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. For N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-ethylenediamine (AEAPTMS) and its analogues: Animal testing shows that AEAPTMS is moderately irritating to (and can sensitise) the skin and severely irritating to the eyes. It also causes salivation and laboured breathing. There is no evidence that AEAPTMS causes genetic damage or reproductive or developmental toxicity to date. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
PROPICONAZOLE	No sensitisation in guinea pigs * ADI 0.04 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III NOEL for dogs 50 ppm (1.9 mg/kg b.w. daily) * [* <i>The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council</i>]
TETRAKIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIMINO)SILANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Low molecular weight alkoxy silane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxysilane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.
METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME & N-[3-(TRIMETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE & PROPICONAZOLE & TETRAKIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIMINO)SILANE	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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.
METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & TETRAKIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIMINO)SILANE	alpha,beta-Unsaturated oximes represent two previously unknown classes of prohaptens.Three putative metabolites were proposed as sensitising agents. These included two diastereometric alpha,beta-epoxy oximes and a nitro analogue. When tested in the LLNA,alpha,beta-epoxy oximes. Allergic Contact Dermatitis—Formation, Structural Requirements,and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers. Ann-Therese Karlberg et al: Chem. Res.
METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & N-[3-(TRIMETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Wet area Silicone Trans	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Wet area Silicone Trans

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	EC50	48	Crustacea	201mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.1mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketoxime	BCF	1008	Fish	0.50.6	7
	NOEC(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	EC50	48	Crustacea	81mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	597mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.5mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.6mg/l	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	11mg/l	2
propiconazole	EC50(ECx)	264	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0360.053mg/L	4
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0090.017mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.29mg/l	4
tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane	EC50	48	Crustacea	201mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.1mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	HIGH	HIGH
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	LOW (LogKOW = 7.8316)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.6744)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	LOW (KOC = 590900)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 6856)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
-------------------------------------	---

Continued...

Wet area Silicone Trans

- ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- ▶ 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	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 and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available
propiconazole	Not Available
tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available
propiconazole	Not Available
tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propiconazole is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (propiconazole)
Canada - NDLS	No (methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane; methyl ethyl ketoxime; N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine; propiconazole; tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane)
China - IECSC	No (propiconazole)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (propiconazole; tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane)
Korea - KECL	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

Continued...

Wet area Silicone Trans

National Inventory	Status
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (propiconazole)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane; N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine; tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (propiconazole; tetrakis(methylethylketoximino)silane)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	03/03/2021
Initial Date	18/11/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	30/12/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
4.1.1.1	03/03/2021	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (skin), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Exposure Standard, First Aid (eye), Ingredients, Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Toxicity and Irritation (Other)

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index