

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAKRETE SANITARY GP100 SILICONE

Makrete Pty Ltd

Issue Date:

March 2023

Section 1 MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name	MAKRETE SANITARY GP100 SILICONE
--------------	---------------------------------

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

Relevant Identified uses	Silicone Sealant
--------------------------	------------------

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered Company Name	Makrete Pty Ltd
Address	Suite 2A, 20 Arthur Street, Eltham
Telephone	1300 911 161
Website	www.makrete.com.au
Email	admin@makrete.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone Numbers	13 11 26 Poison Information Centre (Australia)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available


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)	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Skin Sensitiser Category 1
Legend	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 – Annex V!

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
---------------------	---

SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
-------------	----------------

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No Smoking
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
-----------	---

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations
------	--

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Chemical Entity

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
34036-80-1	0 - 10	2-butanone-O,O',O''-(phenylsilylidene)trioxime
2224-33-1	0 - 10	Vinyltris (methylethylketoxime)silane

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product encounters the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Wash out immediately with fresh running waterEnsure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lidsSeek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attentionRemoval of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwearFlush 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Other measures are usually unnecessary
Ingestion	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. <ul style="list-style-type: none">If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspirationObserve the patient carefullyNever give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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 • 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 • DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot • Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location • If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. • • • Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Extinguishing Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foam • Dry chemical powder • BCF (where regulations permit) • Carbon dioxide • Water spray or for – Large fires only
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combustible. • Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. • Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). • May emit acrid smoke. • Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. • Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ○ nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ○ silicon dioxide (SiO₂) • 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

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 • Place spilled material in clean, dry sealed container • Flush spill area with water
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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services
--	--

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils Avoid contact with incompatible materials When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke Keep containers securely sealed when not in use Avoid physical damage to containers Always wash hands with soap and water after handling Work clothes should be laundered separately Launder contaminated clothing before re-use Use good occupational work practice Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained
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 Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	300ml Cartridge
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregate from alcohol, water Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS				
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Kitchen & Bathroom (Tradesman's)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
2-butanone-O,O'-O"-(phenylsilylidene)trioxime	Not Available	Not Available
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

<p>Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p>																				
<p>Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="422 667 1524 996"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="422 1025 1524 1214"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:																				
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)																				
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)																				
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)																				
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)																				
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range																				
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents																				
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity																				
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use																				
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only																				
<p>Personal protection</p>																					
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS1336 or national equivalent] 																				
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																				

Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overalls • P.V.C. apron • Barrier cream • Skin cleansing cream • Eye wash unit
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A 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	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
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 °C)

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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Fine grey powder; Partly mixes with water.		
Physical state	Non-Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol /water	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	7	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)	>90	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible	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 (g/L)	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	<p>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.</p> <p>The principal toxic effects of methyl ethyl ketoxime MEKO in animal studies, regardless of the route of administration, include haemolytic anaemia, increased respiration; and reversible reduction in spontaneous activity, motor coordination and muscle tone. At high vapour concentration the product has a reversible narcotic action. Extremely high concentrations may lead to coma and respiratory failure.</p>
Ingestion	<p>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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p>
Eye	<p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic Toxicity	<p>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.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) administered to rats by gavage at 25, 75 and 225 mg/kg/day, 7 days/week for 13 weeks, produced dose-related decreases in red blood cell counts and haemoglobin and haematocrit values accompanied by a mild to marked reticulocytosis (increased number of young red blood cells).</p> <p>Other effects included a dose-related pattern of spleen, liver and kidney weights. The spleen and liver showed evidence of compensatory red blood cell production suggesting that, in the rat, MEKO induces haemolytic anaemia with complementary erythropoiesis. A no-observed-effect-level was not established but effects at 25 mg/kg were described as minimal.</p> <p>When MEKO was administered to rats at dose levels of 0.5, and 1.0 ml/kg/day, daily for 4 weeks, transient central nervous system depression immediately followed. At 4 weeks dose-related decreases were seen in red blood cell count</p>

	<p>and haemoglobin. Dose-related increases were evident in spleen weight (from 1.7 to 3.2 fold). It was concluded that 0.1 ml/kg produced only minimal effects. When rats were exposed by inhalation to MEKO vapour for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 4 weeks, mild increases in blood mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular haemoglobin, reticulocyte count and red blood cell count were seen at 533 and 714 ppm. Spleen weights were increased and haemosiderosis (deposits of iron) in the spleen were seen at 714 ppm.</p> <p>Haemosiderosis probably resulted from red blood cell haemolysis. Exposures at 60 and 283 ppm produced no observed effects.</p> <p>An increased incidence of liver tumours was observed microscopically in male mice exposed to 375 ppm for 18 months. Both male and female mice exposed at 375 ppm showed enlarged livers but tumours did not occur in females.</p> <p>Repeated exposure to hydroxylamine and derivatives may result in respiratory sensitisation with asthma-like symptoms.</p>
--	--

Kitchen & Bathroom (Tradesman's)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
2-butanone- O,O',O''-(phenylsilylidene)trioxime	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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	

2-butanone- O,O',O''-(phenylsilylidene)trioxime	*Sibond SDS
VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
2-BUTANONE- O,O',O''-(PHENYLSILYLIDENE)TRIOXIME & VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)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. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

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 available to make classification ⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Kitchen & Bathroom (Tradesman's)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-butanone- O,O',O''-(phenylsilylidene)trioxime	LC50	96	Fish	>89.8mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>101mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	13.8mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.34mg/L	2
Vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product/Packaging Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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	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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

2-BUTANONE-O,O',O''-(PHENYLSILYLIDENE)TRIOXIME(34036-80-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System – Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE(2224-33-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Exposure Standards National Inventory	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (2-butanone-O,O',O''-(phenylsilylidene)trioxime; vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (2-butanone-O,O',O''-(phenylsilylidene)trioxime;
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

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since the company cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage review the SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.

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