



# Theo Forch RTV Silicone Sealer Grey K164 200ml

Forch Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 23-5960

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 15/05/2019

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Theo Forch RTV Silicone Sealer Grey K164 200ml
Synonyms	Theo Forch RTV Silicone Sealer Black K164 200ml; Product No: 6480 4554
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	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Sealant.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Forch Australia Pty Ltd
Address	2 Forward Street Gnagnara WA 6077 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9303 9113
Fax	+61 8 9303 9114
Website	www.forch.com.au
Email	admin@forch.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	+61 8 9303 9113
Emergency telephone numbers	0413 550 330 (Terry Childs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0424 135 792

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	1	2
Reactivity	1	2
Chronic	2	3

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Theo Forch RTV Silicone Sealer Grey K164 200ml

<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Label elements**

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>WARNING</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H280</b>	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>AUH044</b>	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P281</b>	Use personal protective equipment as required.
<b>P272</b>	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P321</b>	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
<b>P363</b>	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
<b>P333+P313</b>	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P410+P403</b>	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
22984-54-9	1-5	<u>methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane</u>
96-29-7	<5	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	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:** Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

**LARGE FIRE:** Cool cylinder.

**DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.**

**SMALL FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

**LARGE FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> <li>▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.</li> <li>▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.</li> </ul>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.</li> <li>▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions</li> <li>▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is incompatible with aldehydes, strong oxidisers, acids</li> <li>▶ reacts with sulfuric acid to form an explosive</li> <li>▶ may decompose explosively when heated; acids increase thermal sensitivity.</li> </ul> <p>Distillation with acid impurities may cause violent explosion.</p> <p>Hydrolysis with aqueous sulfuric acid followed by release of methyl ethyl ketone during distillation, left a residue of hydroxylammonium sulfate which decomposed violently. MEKO contaminated with sulfuric acid may detonate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime)	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH

methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> </ul>

## 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Grey liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.2
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<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 major toxic effects of MEKO, regardless of the route of administration, are anaemia with breakdown of red blood cells, rapid breathing and reversible reduction in spontaneous activity, motor coordination and muscle tone. At extremely high concentrations it may cause unconsciousness and failure of breathing.</p> <p>The vapour is discomforting</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<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> <p>Skin application with methyl ethyl ketoxime under an occlusive dressing produced mild irritation with redness, swelling and wheals.</p>

	<p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>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).</p> <p>0.1 ml of methyl ethyl ketoxime can be corrosive to the eye.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>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. The above are derived from results in animal testing.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Repeated exposure to hydroxylamine and derivatives may result in respiratory sensitisation with asthma-like symptoms.</p>

Theo Forch RTV Silicone Sealer Grey K164 200ml	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~2260 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
methyl ethyl ketoxime	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2-1.8 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h** <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

**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

<b>METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE</b>	<p>alpha,beta-Unsaturated oximes represent two previously unknown classes of prohaptenes. 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. Toxicol.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME</b>	<p>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. Animal testing suggests that MEKO did not cause reproductive or developmental effects below 10mg/kg body weight/day.</p> <p>Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck</p>
<b>METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE &amp; METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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</p>

## Theo Forch RTV Silicone Sealer Grey K164 200ml

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

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Theo Forch RTV Silicone Sealer Grey K164 200ml	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.00074mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>120mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00104mg/L	3
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	2
methyl ethyl ketoxime	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	37.890mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.201mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.557mg/L	3
	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.55mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.1.02mg/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

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	LOW (LogKOW = 7.8316)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	LOW (KOC = 590900)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS




Theo Forch RTV Silicone Sealer Grey K164 200ml

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (ADG)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.2				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344 381</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381	Limited quantity	1000ml
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381				
Limited quantity	1000ml				

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950														
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, non-flammable														
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ERG Code</td> <td>2L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	2L								
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	2L														
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable														
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable														
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>A98 A145 A167 A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A98 A145 A167 A802	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G
Special provisions	A98 A145 A167 A802														
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Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G														

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	2.2	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
IMDG Class	2.2				
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable				

<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

**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****METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE(22984-54-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	

**METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME(96-29-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl ethyl ketoxime; methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	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**

<b>Revision Date</b>	15/05/2019
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<b>Initial Date</b>	20/05/2010
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### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	20/05/2010	Synonyms
3.1.1.1	15/05/2019	Physical Properties

### 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.

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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.