



# Rapidstick™ RS-80 Hi Temp RTV Gasket Maker

## Chemtools Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5606-82

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 21/06/2023

Print Date: 21/06/2023

S.GHS.AUS/NZ.EN.E

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Rapidstick™ RS-80 Hi Temp RTV Gasket Maker
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
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	Trade product. Industrial use / Consumer use. Filing / sealing product. Use according to manufacturer's directions. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Chemtools Pty Ltd	Chemtools Pty Ltd
Address	Unit 2, 14 - 16 Lee Holm Road St Marys NSW 2760 Australia	15/62 Factory Road Belfast Christchurch 8051 New Zealand
Telephone	1300 738 250, +61 2 9833 9766	+64 9 940 2745
Fax	+61 2 9623 3670	+61 2 9623 3670
Website	<a href="http://www.chemtools.com.au">www.chemtools.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.chemtools.co.nz">www.chemtools.co.nz</a>
Email	sales@chemtools.com.au	sales@chemtools.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre	National Poisons Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available


## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 3, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

## Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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## Hazard statement(s)

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.**


## NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Aerosols Category 3, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.4A, 6.5B (contact)

## 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)**

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**Supplementary Phrases**

Not Applicable

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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	1-7	<u>methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane</u>
2224-33-1	1-5	<u>vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane</u>
124-38-9	1-5	<u>carbon dioxide</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

**SECTION 4 First aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
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Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</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:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

#### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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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> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p><b>GENERAL</b></p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot.</b></li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p><b>SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:</b></p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion.</li> <li>▶ Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter.</li> <li>▶ Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p><b>FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS:</b></p>
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	----- The need for proximity, entry and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.
<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> <li>▸ Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

## 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>▸ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.</b></li> <li>▸ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▸ Stop leak only if safe to so do.</li> <li>▸ Remove leaking cylinders to safe place. Release pressure under safe controlled conditions by opening valve.</li> <li>▸ Do not exert excessive pressure on the valve; do not attempt to operate a damaged valve</li> <li>▸ Orientate cylinder so that the leak is gas, not liquid, to minimise rate of leakage</li> <li>▸ Keep area clear of personnel until gas has dispersed.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.</li> <li>▸ Consider evacuation.</li> <li>▸ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▸ No smoking or naked lights within area.</li> <li>▸ Stop leak only if safe to so do.</li> <li>▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected.</b></li> <li>▸ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.</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> <li>▸ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▸ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▸ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> <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>



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide in coal mines	12500 ppm / 22500 mg/m3	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m3	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m3	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Rapidstick™ RS-80 Hi Temp RTV Gasket Maker	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
carbon dioxide	40,000 ppm	Not Available

#### Occupational Exposure Banding


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

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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
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	<p>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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>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="384 555 1489 689"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 741 1203 920"> <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:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 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
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<p><b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b></p>																	
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<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>																
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>																
<p><b>Body protection</b></p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>																
<p><b>Other protection</b></p>	<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 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(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)

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Black, red, grey coloured liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour. Coloured		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.06-1.15
<b>Odour</b>	Characteristic	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</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 Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<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>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<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>	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
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	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</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> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</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>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</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 are generally two types of oximes: ketoximes, derived from ketones and aldoximes, derived from aldehydes. Several ketoximes have elicited cancer-causing effects on chronic exposure.</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>

Rapidstick™ RS-80 Hi Temp RTV Gasket Maker	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: 2453 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2009 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
carbon dioxide	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

<b>VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE &amp; VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Allergic Contact Dermatitis—Formation, Structural Requirements, and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers. Ann-Therese Karlberg et al: Chem. Res. Toxicol. 2008, 21, pp 53–69  <a href="http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Documents/OEL/06.%20Dotson/References/Karlberg_2008.pdf">http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Documents/OEL/06.%20Dotson/References/Karlberg_2008.pdf</a></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>

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

Rapidstick™ RS-80 Hi Temp RTV Gasket Maker	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
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	201mg/l	2

vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	201mg/l	2

carbon dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	35mg/l	1

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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
carbon dioxide	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	LOW (LogKOW = 7.8316)
carbon dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	LOW (KOC = 590900)
carbon dioxide	HIGH (KOC = 1.498)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## 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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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

## Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

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

### Land transport (ADG)

<b>UN number or ID number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.2
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

### Land transport (UN)

<b>UN number or ID number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.2
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	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>	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>	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

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

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	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

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

Product name	Group
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002530	Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002535	Gases under Pressure Mixtures Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002503	Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002606	Lubricants Lubricant Additives Coolants and Anti freeze Agents Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002624	N.O.S. Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002644	Polymers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2020
HSR002653	Solvents Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2020
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002544	Construction Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002558	Dental Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002565	Embalming Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002571	Fertilisers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2021
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002585	Fuel Additives Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicines Limited Pack Size Finished Dose Group Standard 2020
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard 2020
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard 2020
HSR100592	Agricultural Compounds Special Circumstances Group Standard 2020
HSR100756	Active Ingredients for Use in the Manufacture of Agricultural Compounds Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### **methytri(methylethylketoxime)silane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

#### **vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

#### **carbon dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -  
Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -  
Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### **Hazardous Substance Location**

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

### **Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane; vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane; carbon dioxide)
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; vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

### SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	21/06/2023
<b>Initial Date</b>	21/06/2023

### 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.