



LOCTITE 598 #388-3909

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Dec-2008

NA317TC

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Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LOCTITE 598 #388-3909

SYNONYMS

388-3915

PRODUCT USE

Silicone sealant.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components

Address:

Units 30 & 31

Warehouse World

761 Great South Road

Penrose Auckland

Company: RS Components

Address:

25 Pavesi Street

Smithfield

NSW2164

AUS

Telephone: 1300 656 636

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Emergency Tel: 03 9573 3112

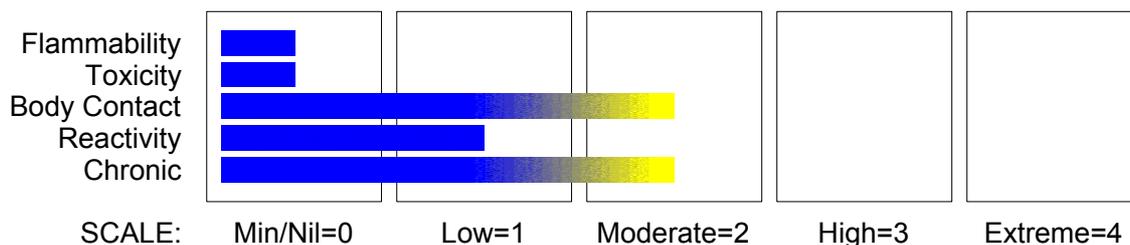
Fax: 1300 656 696

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	<5
silicon compounds		1-5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

-
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- Remove patient to fresh air and seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM: None

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact 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 MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Keep dry.
- NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



X



+



X



X



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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

-
- +: *May be stored together*
O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*
X: *Must not be stored together*

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- methyl ethyl ketoxime:

CAS:96- 29- 7

MATERIAL DATA

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■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

CAUTION: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 3 Suspected of having carcinogenic potential.

CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA)

OEL-TWA: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m³ ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals

Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg. C.

MEKO produces haemolytic anaemia in animals regardless of the route of exposure. Higher doses produce transient central nervous system depression. In the absence of chronic data and because minimal effects were seen at 25 mg/kg in a 13-week oral study in rats, a workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) of 10 ppm has been proposed by the AIHA. One industrial hygiene study indicated that MEKO exposures during use of alkyd paints are less than 1 ppm, although they may reach 2 ppm when using a roller. With brush application and some ventilation, the average level was 0.3-0.4 ppm: with spraying it was 0.3 to 0.8 ppm.

Mice and rats show destruction to nasal tissues at 15 ppm ; these effects are thought to be irreversible at 75 ppm.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- 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 lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. 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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

■ Respiratory protection is required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half- Face Respirator	
Full- Face Respirator	10 x ES	A- P- - AUS
	-	-
A- P- - PAPR- AUS		-
50 x ES	-	-
A- P- - AUS		-
	A- P- - PAPR- AUS	100 x ES
-		A- P- - 2
	-	

^ - Full-face.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.

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.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Black paste with mild odour; polymerises in presence of water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.05 @20C

Solubility in water (g/L): Reacts

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol): <5
Evaporation Rate: Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available	Flash Point (°C): >93
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available	State: Non Slump Paste	Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

No data for this material.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ 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.

EYE

■ 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.

SKIN

■ Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ 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.

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2702 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l *

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg *

Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg **

Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h **

■ 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.

Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen

*Huls Canada

** Merck

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

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METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

Fish LC50 (48 h): *Oryzias latipes* (Medeka) 560 mg/l

Fish LC50 (96 h): fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*) 10-840 mg/l

EC50 (0.1 h): *Vibrio* (Photobacterium) phosphoreum 950 ppm

Biodegradable

Toxicity invertebrate: tox bac 0.63g/l, protozoa 2.5g/l

Effects on algae and plankton: tox to algae at 1g/l

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish LC50 (96 h): >560 mg/l
Daphnia EC50 (48 h): 750 mg/l
Easily biodegradable.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Loctite 598 #388-3909		No data		
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	No data	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS: 96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Loctite 598 #388-3909 (CW: 18-3322)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

- "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:
- Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 36 mg/m³
- If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m ³	Mixture Conc: (%)
Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	10.00	36.0000	5.0

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

- Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

- At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m³): 36 mg/m³

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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This is the end of the MSDS.