



Bostik Bondflex 100 Clear #341-0961 (AUS)

RS Components

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5477-13

Version No: 2.1.9.8

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

Issue Date: 16/07/2021

Print Date: 19/07/2021

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Bostik Bondflex 100 Clear #341-0961 (AUS)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 341-0961
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	Sealant.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components
Address	25 Pavesi Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	+1 300 656 636
Fax	+1 300 656 696
Website	www.au.rs-online.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings


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

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

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

Label elements

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Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
17865-07-5	1-<3	<u>propyltriacetoxysilane</u>
4253-34-3	1-<2.5	<u>methyltriacetoxysilane</u>
541-02-6	0.1-<1	<u>decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</u>
556-67-2	0.1-<1	<u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u>
540-97-6	0.1-<1	<u>dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane</u>
64359-81-5	0.01-<0.05	<u>4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone</u>
Not Available		hydrolysis may yield
64-17-5	trace	<u>ethanol</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ 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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyltriacetoxysilane	5 mg/m3	35 mg/m3	250 mg/m3
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	30 ppm	68 ppm	130 ppm
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	150 mg/m3	1,700 mg/m3	9,900 mg/m3
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propyltriacetoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
methyltriacetoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
propyltriacetoxysilane	C	> 1 to ≤ 10 parts per million (ppm)
methyltriacetoxysilane	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	E	≤ 0.1 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.

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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. 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> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to</p>
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	<p>ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table><tr><th>Type of Contaminant:</th><th>Air Speed:</th></tr><tr><td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td></tr><tr><td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td><td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td></tr></table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table><tr><th>Lower end of the range</th><th>Upper end of the range</th></tr><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></table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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Personal protection																					
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]																				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																				
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Elbow length PVC gloves																				
Body protection	See Other protection below																				
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Overalls.▶ P.V.C apron.▶ Barrier cream.▶ Skin cleansing cream.▶ Eye wash unit.																				

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	ABK-2 P3	ABK-PAPR-2 P3 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	ABK-3 P3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Continued...

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless paste with acetic acid odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.03-1.05
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>200
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	300	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<3

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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.
Skin Contact	<p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</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, 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.</p>
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in

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the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, on the basis that similar materials tested in appropriate animal studies provide some suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Bostik Bondflex 100 Clear #341-0961 (AUS)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (None) LD50: 8579.40 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
propyltriacetoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methyltriacetoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1550 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 8.67 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 754.3 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 36 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1540 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.758 mg/L4h ^[2]	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 39 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >7692 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open)-mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

PROPYLTRIACETOXSILANE

For alkoxyasilanes:
Low molecular weight alkoxyasilanes (including alkyl orthosilicates) are a known concern for lung toxicity, due to inhalation of vapours or aerosols causing irreversible lung damage at low doses.
Alkoxyasilane groups that rapidly hydrolyse when in contact with water, result in metabolites that may only cause mild skin irritation. Although there appears to be signs of irritation under different test conditions, based on the available information, the alkoxyasilanes cannot be readily classified as a skin irritant.
The trimethoxyasilane group of chemicals have previously been associated with occupational eye irritation in exposed workers who experienced severe inflammation of the cornea. Based on the collective information, these substances are likely to be severe irritants to the eyes.
Methoxyasilanes are generally reported to possess higher reactivity and toxicity compared to ethoxyasilanes; some methoxyasilanes appear to be carcinogenic. In the US, alkoxyasilanes with alkoxy groups greater than C2 are classified as moderate concern. Based on available information on methoxyasilanes, the possibility that this family causes skin sensitisation cannot be ruled out. Amine-functional methoxyasilanes have previously been implicated as a cause of occupational contact dermatitis, often as a result of repeated skin exposure with workers involved in the manufacture or use of the resins containing the chemical during fibreglass production.

METHYLTRIACETOXSILANE

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).

The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

The acute toxicity of methyltriacetoxysilane is described by LD50s in the rat (oral) of 1602 (neat) and 2850 (in corn oil vehicle) mg/kg bw. The clinical signs included decreased body weight and food consumption, labored breathing, rales, red stains around the snout and extremities, salivation, lacrimation, lethargy, irregular gait, hunched posture, red urination, black/brown anogenital staining, paleness, chromodacryorrhea and hypothermia. Necropsy findings, mainly involving the stomach were stomach adhesions, thickened walls and abnormal stomach contents. Although acute toxicity data for the inhalation or dermal routes of exposure are not available for methyltriacetoxysilane, these exposures will likely result in local site of contact effects from acetic acid. Methyltriacetoxysilane is severely irritating and corrosive to the skin, and corrosive to the eyes of animals and is likely to be a respiratory irritant based on production of acetic acid following hydrolysis.

In a 7-day oral range-finding study (gavage) rats were treated with undiluted ethyltriacetoxysilane (dose levels of 0, 17 (males), 23 (females), 100, 500 and 1000 mg/kg/d). Ethyltriacetoxysilane rapidly hydrolyzes (in seconds) to acetic acid and a trisilanol (3:1). The silanol generated is insignificant in both quantity and toxicity relative to the production of acetic acid and its associated toxicity. Animals from the 17 (males), 23 (females) and 100 mg/kg/day dose groups survived to day 7. Animals from the 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day dose groups were sacrificed after the third dose as a consequence of two deaths (one from each group), marked body weight loss, and severity of lesions (ulceration and erosion of stomach and esophagus) observed in necropsied animals. The stomach lesions observed resembled irritation from acetic acid production. This 7-day range-finder study indicated that a maximum dose level of less than 17 (males) and 23 (females) mg/kg/day would be required for a longer duration repeated dose study in order to avoid death or obvious suffering due to the corrosivity of the hydrolysis product, acetic acid. NOAELs following repeated exposure to acetic acid and its salts range from 210 mg/kg bw/day (2-4 month acetic acid drinking water study; systemic toxicity) to 3600 mg/kg bw/day (acetic acid, sodium salt, 4 week dietary study; no effects reported). Signs of irritation/corrosion at the site of contact as well as systemic toxicity have been reported.

In vitro, methyltriacetoxysilane was negative in bacterial gene mutations assay and did not induce structural and numerical chromosome aberrations in CHO cells.

NOAELs following repeated exposure to acetic acid and its salts range from 210 mg/kg bw/day (2-4 month acetic acid drinking water study; systemic toxicity) to 3600 mg/kg bw/day (acetic acid, sodium salt, 4 week dietary study; no effects reported). Signs of irritation/corrosion at the site of contact as well as systemic toxicity have been reported. Prolonged inhalation exposure to acetic acid results in muscle imbalance, increase in blood cholinesterase activity, decreases in albumins and decreased growth at concentrations greater than 0.01 mg/m3/day.

Groups of 20 mice/sex were given 0.025% sodium acetate in drinking water (about 60 mg/kg bw/day) for 1 week before breeding, during a 9-day breeding period and (females only) throughout pregnancy, lactation and until the offspring were weaned at 3 weeks of age. No effects on fertility were observed. The male offspring were given the same solution until they were 5-7 weeks old and were then examined in a 24-hour activity test. Examination of the litters revealed no overt deformities and normal pup weights at day 1 and day 21. The activity of offspring of the treated group was lower than that of controls during the first 12 hours but was similar during the second 12 hours. It is unknown if the decreased activity observed in the sodium acetate treated group was a result of exposure in utero and/or post-weaning, since the pups were exposed during both time periods.). Acetic acid had no effects on implantation or on maternal or fetal survival in rats, mice or rabbits dosed via gavage during gestation days 6-19 at doses up to 1600 mg/kg/day. The number of abnormalities seen in either soft or skeletal tissues of the test groups did not differ from the number occurring in the controls. Sodium acetate had no effect on pregnant mice or offspring when mice were administered 1000 mg/kg bw, by gavage on days 8-12 of gestation.

DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE

Liver changes, spleen changes recorded. Carcinogenicity: Animal testing showed no carcinogenic effects. Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effect. Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, or on development, based on animal experiments Routes of exposure: Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumours) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if this effect occurs through a pathway that is relevant to humans

OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE

Does not cause skin sensitization Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: Effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity) Species: Rabbit Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. STOT-single exposure May cause damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system Routes of exposure: Skin contact Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapor inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown

4,5-DICHLORO-2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE

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

Bostik Bondflex 100 Clear #341-0961 (AUS)

	<p>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>Guinea Pig Assay: causes sensitisation * Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments. * Not mutagenic * *Rohm and Haas MSDS Rozone 2000 Mildewcide</p>
<p>PROPYLTRIACETOXYSILANE & METHYLTRIACETOXYSILANE & DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & 4,5-DICHLORO-2-OCTYL-3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE</p>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p>
<p>PROPYLTRIACETOXYSILANE & DODECAMETHYLCYCLOHEXASILOXANE</p>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
<p>METHYLTRIACETOXYSILANE & ETHANOL</p>	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
<p>DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAASILOXANE</p>	<p>Routes of exposure: Ingestion Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor) Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</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

Bostik Bondflex 100 Clear #341-0961 (AUS)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propyltriacetoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	24.41mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	79-88mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	65mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
methyltriacetoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=3.6mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>=79<=88mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	65mg/l	2
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1080h	Fish	>=0.017mg/l	2
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3.1mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	200mg/l	1
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.003mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.002-0.003mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.001mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.002-0.01mg/L	4
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>79mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
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
methyltriacetoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	HIGH	HIGH
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyltriacetoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2467)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH (BCF = 12400)
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.3286)
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7295)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyltriacetoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 35.19)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 145200)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 17960)
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 1174000)
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	LOW (KOC = 5796)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
propyltriacetoxysilane	Not Available
methyltriacetoxysilane	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Not Available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
propyltriacetoxysilane	Not Available
methyltriacetoxysilane	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Available
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Not Available
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

propyltriacetoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	
methyltriacetoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (propyltriacetoxysilane; 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone)
Canada - NDLS	No (methyltriacetoxysilane; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane; ethanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (propyltriacetoxysilane)

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (propyltriacetoxysilane; dodecamethylcyclhexasiloxane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (propyltriacetoxysilane; 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	16/07/2021
Initial Date	16/07/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1.9.8	16/07/2021	Acute Health (skin), Classification, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard)

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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