

ALSPEC Wet Area Aluminium Specialities Pty Ltd

Version No: 2.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 11/01/2023
Print Date: 02/02/2023
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Product name | ALSPEC Wet Area |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| 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 | Sealants, Sealing connection joints between bath tubs, kitchen etc, Anti-mold sealant, Silicone Sealant for construction. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Aluminium Specialities Pty Ltd |
| Address | 3, Alspec Place, Eastern Creek NSW 2768 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 298349500 |
| Fax | 02 98349533 |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | Info@alspec.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Aluminium Specialities Pty Ltd | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 298349500 | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +61 3 9573 3188 |

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.

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

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Warning |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
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| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| 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. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|----------------|---|---|
| 22984-54-9 | 1-5 | <u>methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane</u> |
| 2224-33-1 | 0-1 | <u>vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane</u> |
| 919-30-2 | 0-1 | <u>3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane</u> |
| 96-29-7 | <1 | <u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u> |
| 60207-90-1 | 0-1 | <u>propiconazole</u> |
| 556-67-2 | 0-1 | <u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u> |
| Legend: | 1. Classification by vendor; 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"> ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ 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. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
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| 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

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| 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 in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces:</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</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. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. |

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. |
| 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. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing 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

Not Available

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | 1.9 mg/m ³ | 21 mg/m ³ | 350 mg/m ³ |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | 30 ppm | 56 ppm | 250 ppm |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | 30 ppm | 68 ppm | 130 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane | Not Available | Not Available |
| vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane | Not Available | Not Available |

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| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Not Available | Not Available |
| propiconazole | Not Available | Not Available |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Not Available | 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 |
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | D | > 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm |
| propiconazole | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | 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.

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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. |

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10 | 1000 | AK-AUS / Class1 P2 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | AK-2 P2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | AK-3 P2 |
| 100+ | | | Airline** |

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

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

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Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Milk white paste with oxime like odour; reacts with water. This product reacts with water , moisture or humid air to evolve following compounds:Methylethylketoxim | | |
| Physical state | Non Slump Paste | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.02 @23C |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 75 (CC) ((Does not sustain combustio) | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Combustible. | 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 | Reacts | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | 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. The major toxic effects of MEKO, regardless of the route of administration, are anaemia with breakdown of red blood cells, rapid breathing and reversible reduction in spontaneous activity, motor coordination and muscle tone. At extremely high concentrations it may cause unconsciousness and failure of breathing. |
| 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. |
| Skin Contact | The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin application with methyl ethyl ketoxime under an occlusive dressing produced mild irritation with redness, swelling and wheals. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. 0.1 ml of methyl ethyl ketoxime can be corrosive to the eye. |
| Chronic | Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. |

| ALSPEC Wet Area | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: 2453 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2009 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |

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| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >7.35 mg/14h ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 0.1 mg - mild Skin (rabbit): 5.0 mg/24h-SEVERE |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/14h ^[1] | |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| propiconazole | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (non-irritating) * |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/L4h ^[2] | Skin (non-irritating) * |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 550 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 754.3 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 36 mg/14h ^[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] |
| 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 | |

| | |
|---|--|
| VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| 3-AMINOPROPYLTRIEHOXSILANE | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>Low molecular weight alkoxy silane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxy silane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <p>Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient.</p> <p>There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage.</p> <p>3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES) is severely irritating to the skin and eyes. Animal testing showed that prolonged exposure by inhalation may lead to a mild inflammation of the throat and changes in the cell pattern on the airway. It does not seem to cause genetic damage or adverse effects to reproduction and development.</p> |
| METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME | Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO): At medium to high concentrations, MEKO increased the rate of liver tumours in animal testing. This seems to be due to the breakdown of MEKO into a cancer-causing substance, and occurred more often in males. MEKO does not seem to cause mutations. Repeated exposure appeared to cause effects on the nose, spleen, liver, kidney and blood. |
| PROPICONAZOLE | No sensitisation in guinea pigs * ADI 0.04 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III NOEL for dogs 50 ppm (1.9 mg/kg b.w. daily) * [* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council] |
| OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASIOXANE | 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 |

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| | <p>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: 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. 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.</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> |
| METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & 3-AMINOPROPYLTRIOXYSILANE & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME & PROPICONAZOLE | <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.</p> |
| METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE | <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.</p> <p>Ann-Therese Karlberg et al: Chem. Res.</p> |
| METHYLTRI(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASIOXANE | <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

| ALSPEC Wet Area | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ALSPEC Wet Area | 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 |
| 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 |
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | BCF | 672h | Fish | <0.53 | 7 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >=1mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 603mg/l | 2 |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | BCF | 1008h | Fish | 0.5-0.6 | 7 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~1.02mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~6.09mg/l | 2 |

Continued...

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| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | ~201mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 2 |
| propiconazole | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Fish | 0.0001mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.0008mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 5.3mg/l | Not Available |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.29mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 3.354-4.902mg/L | 4 |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001-0.029mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >0.0063mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.022mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >0.015mg/l | 2 |

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 |
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | HIGH | HIGH |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW | LOW |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane | LOW (LogKOW = 7.8316) |
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | LOW (BCF = 5.4) |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW (BCF = 5.8) |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | HIGH (BCF = 12400) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane | LOW (KOC = 590900) |
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | LOW (KOC = 12150) |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW (KOC = 130.8) |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | LOW (KOC = 17960) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ 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. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

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

Continued...

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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 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane | Not Available |
| vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane | Not Available |
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Not Available |
| propiconazole | Not Available |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane | Not Available |
| vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane | Not Available |
| 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Not Available |
| propiconazole | Not Available |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

methyl ethyl ketoxime 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)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

propiconazole 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 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | No (propiconazole) |
| Canada - NDSL | No (methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane; vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane; 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane; methyl ethyl ketoxime; propiconazole; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | No (propiconazole) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (methyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane; vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (propiconazole) |

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| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|---|
| Legend: | 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

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 11/01/2023 |
| Initial Date | 11/01/2023 |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources 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