StileFlex™
Stile Board Joint Sealant

ENGINEERED WITH SMP TECHNOLOGY

Fillet-SMP
One part, non sagging sealant

SDS
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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

Product Identifier

Product name	STILEBOARD SMP
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	620672
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	Paste used to seal gaps/ joints.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	
Address	
Telephone	
Fax	
Website	
Email	

Emergency Telephone Number

Association / Organisation		CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers		+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers		+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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazards Statement(s)
Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention
Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement(s) Response
Not Applicable

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

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
28553-12-0	10-<20	bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate
2768-02-7	1-<5	trimethoxyvinylsilane
26761-40-0	1-<5	diisodecyl phthalate
Not Available		hydrolysis may yield decomposition products as
67-56-1		methanol

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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▪ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▪ 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	▪ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▪ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▪ *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

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting:	▪ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▪ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▪ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▪ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard:	▪ 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). Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) silicon dioxide (SiO2) formaldehyde other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
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:	▪ Clean up all spills immediately. ▪ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▪ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▪ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills:	▪ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▪ 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 course.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling:	Product is moisture sensitive; handle under a dry, inert gas. Nitrogen with less than 5 ppm each of moisture and oxygen is recommended ▪ 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:	▪ Store in original containers. ▪ Keep containers securely sealed. ▪ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▪ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:	▪ Metal can or drum ▪ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▪ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility:	Phthalates: ▪ React with strong acids, strong oxidisers, permanganates and nitrates ▪ Attack some form of plastics ▪ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▪ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents Keep dry ▪ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methanol	Methyl alcohol	200 ppm / 262 mg/m3	328 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
trimethoxyvinylsilane	9.5 ppm	100 ppm	120 ppm
methanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	Not Available	Not Available
trimethoxyvinylsilane	Not Available	Not Available
diisodecyl phthalate	Not Available	Not Available
methanol	6,000 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
trimethoxyvinylsilane	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	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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▪ Safety glasses with side shields. ▪ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▪ 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
Hand and Feet Protection	▪ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▪ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: ▪ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▪ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Body protection below
Other Protection	▪ Overalls. ▪ P.V.C apron. ▪ Barrier cream. ▪ Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

Type AX-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	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
50+ 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)

- 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

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Paste with characteristic odour; does not mix with water. Reaction with atmospheric humidity releases Methanol. Moisture sensitive.

Physical state	Non Slump Paste
Odour	Characteristic
Odour threshold	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>151
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Solubility in water	Reacts
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available

Relative density (Water = 1)	1.6 @20C
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	420
Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Taste	Not Available
Explosive properties	Not Available
Oxidising properties	Not Available
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	0.21
Gas group	Not Available
pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
VOC g/L	3.4

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Skin protection	See Section 7
Chemical stability	▪ 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	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls.
Skin Contact	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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects. Based on experience with animal studies, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Exposure to phthalates over years leads to pain, numbness and spasms in the hands and feet. Many people have developed multiple disorders in the nervous system and the balancing system.

bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	**Toxicity** Not Available	**Irritation** Not Available
	Toxicity Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.4 mg/l4h[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >40000 mg/kg[2]	**Irritation** Not Available
trimethoxyvinylsilane	**Toxicity** Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3423 mg/kg[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2773 ppm4h[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >300<2000 mg/kg[1]	**Irritation** Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild [OSI] Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
diisodecyl phthalate	**Toxicity** dermal (rat) LD50: >2900 mg/kg[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >12.54 mg/l4h[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >15000 mg/kg[2]	**Irritation** Not Available
methanol	**Toxicity** Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg[2]	**Irritation** Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate 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*	

BIS(3,5,5-TRIMETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TRIMETHOXYVINYLSILANE	Manufacturers Data: 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. Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxysilane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
DIISODECYL PHTHALATE	for bis(2-propylheptyl)phthalate A substance thought to be comparable to bis(2-propylheptyl)phthalate is diisodecyl phthalate (syn: DIDP) Acute toxicity: Bis(2-propylheptyl)phthalate is of low acute oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity and is slightly irritating to eyes and skin. The result of the non-adjuvant skin sensitisation test provided for assessment was negative and additional information available in the EU report for DIDP indicates that the material has low sensitising potential. Repeat dose toxicity : Based on repeated dose studies using DIDP, the more complex analogue of the substance, the target organ in subacute and subchronic studies in rats is the liver, the effects observed being increased liver weight and changes in liver peroxisome proliferator enzyme activities. As the NOAELs derived are due to the latter, which is considered to be species-specific and of little relevance to humans, the NOAEL of 15 mg/kg/day from a 90-day dog study was used in the EU risk assessment. However, this study was considered to be of poor reliability. Effects, Chronic Exposure General liver damage reported in rodents and dogs fed DIDP; not a route of industrial exposure Sensitising not a sensitiser in humans or animals; very few reports of human sensitisation usually associated with monomers or oligomers in incompletely cured polymer, not the plasticiser Carcinogen/Tumorigen not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals Reproductive Effect rodent fetotoxicity on prolonged feeding; no known effect in humans or animals Mutagen no known effect on humans or animals
BIS(3,5,5-TRIMETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE & DIISODECYL PHTHALATE	High Molecular Weight Phthalate Esters (HMWPEs) Category The HMWPE group includes chemically similar substances produced from alcohols. These substances have been demonstrated to have few biological effects. They demonstrate minimal acute toxicity, with effect on the liver and kidney at high doses. They also cause reproductive and developmental toxicity, also, liver cancer. The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.
TRIMETHOXYVINYLSILANE & METHANOL	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.

Acute Toxicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗
Mutagenicity	✗

Carcinogenicity	✗
Reproductivity	✗
STOT - Single Exposure	✗
STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
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

	Endpoint	Test Duration	Species	Value	Source
RLA Fillet SMP	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	EC50 EC50 EC50 LC50 EC50(ECx)	72h 48h 96h 96h 48h	Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Fish Crustacea	>100mg/l >74mg/l >1.8mg/l >0.1mg/l >74mg/l	1 1 4 2 1
trimethoxyvinylsilane	EC50 EC50 LC50 NOEC(ECx)	72h 48h 96h 48h	Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea Fish Crustacea	>89mg/l >100mg/l >92.2mg/l 1mg/l	2 2 2 2
diisodecyl phthalate	BCF EC50 EC50 EC50 LC50 EC50(ECx)	1344h 72h 48h 96h 96h 72h	Fish Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Fish Algae or other aquatic plants	<*3.6 0.8mg/l >0.02mg/l >0.8mg/l >0.47mg/l 0.8mg/l	7 Not Available 4 4 Not Available Not Available
methanol	EC50 EC50 LC50 NOEC(ECx)	48h 96h 96h 720h	Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Fish Fish	>10000mg/l 14.11-20.623mg/l 290mg/l 0.007mg/L	2 4 2 4

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: Air	Persistence: Air
bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	HIGH	HIGH
trimethoxyvinylsilane	HIGH	HIGH
diisodecyl phthalate	HIGH	HIGH
methanol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	LOW (BCF = 183.8)
trimethoxyvinylsilane	LOW (LogKOW = -0.3169)
diisodecyl phthalate	HIGH (BCF = 3500)
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in Soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	LOW (KOC = 467200)
trimethoxyvinylsilane	LOW (KOC = 757.6)
diisodecyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 1589000)
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	• 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

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

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

Product Name	Group
bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	Not Available
trimethoxyvinylsilane	Not Available
diisodecyl phthalate	Not Available
methanol	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product Name	Ship Type
bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	Not Available
trimethoxyvinylsilane	Not Available
diisodecyl phthalate	Not Available
methanol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

trimethoxyvinylsilane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

diisodecyl phthalate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

methanol 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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate; trimethoxyvinylsilane; diisodecyl phthalate; methanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (trimethoxyvinylsilane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend:	*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 15 Other information

Revision Date	10/01/2023
Initial Date	10/01/2023

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

End of File