

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**TB1215**

Infosafe No.: LQ03S  
ISSUED Date : 26/09/2022  
ISSUED by: YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

## Section 1 - Identification

**Product Identifier**

TB1215

**Product Code**

ACC-BOND4-MC

**Company Name**

YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

**Address**489-493 Victoria Street Wetherill Park  
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA**Emergency Phone Number**1800 638 556 (Australia)  
+64 96239085 (New Zealand)**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Industrial applications: RTV Silicone

## Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

## Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Toluene	108- 88- 3	0- 0.1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

**Information on Composition**

This product reacts with water or air moisture and gradually generates Methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO). MEKO, a curing reaction by-product, may be absorbed through skin, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. Possible skin sensitiser. Chronic ingestion may cause alkalosis, and kidney damage. May also produce "milk-alkali syndrome" characterized by neurological symptoms such as irritability. Overexposure to reaction by product MEKO's vapours causes drowsiness, and may irritate nose and throat.

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**Inhalation**

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention.

**Skin**

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

**Eye**

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

**First Aid Facilities**

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

**Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically.

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute, delayed and aggravated medical conditions**

MEKO's vapors can cause drowsiness, and may irritate nose and throat.

**Other Information**

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

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**Section 5 - Firefighting Measures**

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**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water mist or water spray.

**Hazards from Combustion Products**

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon oxides, traces of incomplete burned carbon compounds, metal oxides, silicone dioxide, nitrogen oxides and formaldehyde.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

This product will readily burn under fire conditions.

**Decomposition Temperature**

Not available

**Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

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**Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**

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**Emergency Procedures**

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

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**Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

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**Precautions for Safe Handling**

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, foodstuffs, clothing and incompatible materials such as oxidising agents. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

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**Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**

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**Occupational exposure limit values**

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Toluene

TWA: 50 ppm, 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 150 ppm, 474 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NOTES: Sk

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

### Biological Monitoring

Name: Toluene

Determinant: toluene in urine

Value: 0.03mg/l

Sampling time: end of shift.

Name: Toluene

Determinant: toluene in blood

Value: 0.02mg/l

Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek

Name: Toluene

Determinant: o-Cresol in urine

Value: 0.3mg/g creatinine

Sampling time: end of shift.

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

### Control Banding

Not available

### Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits or as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable mist/dust filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

### Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Paste	Appearance	Grey paste
Colour	Grey	Odour	Oxime odour
Melting/Freezing Point	1830°C	Boiling Point	Not applicable

<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available	<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Insoluble
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.55	<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not applicable	<b>Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)</b>	>1
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	<1	<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not applicable	<b>Volatile Component</b>	Not available
<b>Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)</b>	Not available	<b>Flash Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible paste	<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammable Limits - Lower</b>	Not applicable	<b>Flammable Limits - Upper</b>	Not applicable
<b>Explosion Limit - Upper</b>	Not available	<b>Explosion Limit - Lower</b>	Not available
<b>Oxidising Properties</b>	Not available	<b>Particle Size</b>	Not available

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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### Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible Materials

Moisture and strong oxidising agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbons and methylethylketoxime (flammable vapour).

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Other Information

Avoid exposure to air and moisture until ready to use because they cause curing and methylethylketoxime vapors form gradually.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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### Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50 (Oral, Rodent): 2300 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50 (Dermal, Rodent): 2000 mg/kg

#### Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

#### Inhalation

Inhalation of dusts/vapors may irritate the respiratory system.

#### Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

#### Eye

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

#### Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

#### Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

#### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Toluene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

**STOT - Single Exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**STOT - Repeated Exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

**Other Information**

Possible chronic effects based on by-product, MEKO, are:

MEKO is classified as MAK -2: Substances that are considered to be carcinogenic for humans based on based on limited evidence from animal studies.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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**Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data available for this material.

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available

**Mobility**

Not available

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Environmental Protection**

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

**Hazardous to the Ozone Layer**

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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**Disposal Considerations**

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

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**Transport Information**

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

**ADG U.N. Number**

None Allocated

**ADG Proper Shipping Name**

None Allocated

**ADG Transport Hazard Class**

None Allocated

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

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**Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

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**Regulatory Information**

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

**Montreal Protocol**

Not listed

**Stockholm Convention**

Not listed

**Rotterdam Convention**

Not listed

**International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)**

Not available

**Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994**

Not available

**Basel Convention**

Not available

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**Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information**

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**Date of Preparation**

SDS Reviewed: October 2022

Supersedes: June 2016

**Version Number**

3.0

**Literature References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

## END OF SDS

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