

Dow Corning 902 RCS Part A

Granor Rubber & Engineering

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Chemwatch: 4602-38

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Dow Corning 902 RCS Part A
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Mixed with Part B to form a silicone rubber sealant.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Granor Rubber & Engineering
Address	8 Reid Street Bayswater VIC 3153 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9762 9699
Fax	+61 3 9762 9611
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD **NOT APPLICABLE**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Continued...

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
70131-67-8	30-60	<u>dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated</u>
Not Available	30-60	calcium carbonate treated with stearic acid
63148-62-9	10-30	<u>polydimethylsiloxane</u>
68952-53-4	1-10	<u>dimethylsiloxane/ N-ethyl-N-hydroxyethanamine</u>
50791-87-2	1-10	<u>methylvinyl bis(N-methylacetamido)silane</u>
		Reacts with water/ atmospheric moisture during curing
		and gives off vapour of
79-16-3		<u>N-methylacetamide</u>

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 or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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**

- ▶ Foam.
 - ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
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Dow Corning 902 RCS Part A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. <p>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Uncured material paste is combustible, i.e. will burn if ignited. Not considered a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion leading to rupture of containers and contents spill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers. ▶ These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite. ▶ An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.

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	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. 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 Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Add water to cure (harden) the substance. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</p>

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"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ 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. <p>Rotate all stock to prevent ageing. Use on FIFO (First In-First Out) basis</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Plastic container
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**Storage
incompatibility**

Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Dimethyl(polysiloxane); (Polydimethylsiloxane, silanol terminated; Dimethylsiloxane, poly, hydroxy end-blocked)	190 mg/m3	2100 mg/m3	13000 mg/m3
polydimethylsiloxane	Dimethyl siloxane; (Dimethylpolysiloxane; Syltherm XLT; Syltherm 800; Silicone 360)	1.5 mg/m3	16 mg/m3	990 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate treated with stearic acid	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane/ N-ethyl- N-hydroxyethanamine	Not Available	Not Available
methylvinyl bis(N-methylacetamido)silane	Not Available	Not Available
N-methylacetamide	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA


None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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. 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.	
	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed 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.	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:		

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Dow Corning 902 RCS Part A

	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
	<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> <p>Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.</p>	
Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ▶ 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. 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"> ▶ Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves ▶ Rubber Gloves ▶ PVC gloves ▶ Safety footwear 	
Body protection	See Other protection below	
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. 	
Thermal hazards	Not Available	

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Charcoal coloured liquid with an amine-like odour; does not mix with water. Reacts with water or atmospheric moisture during curing and emits n-methyl acetamide for a short period. Thereafter it is an inert material.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.30
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
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)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>101.1	Taste	Not Available

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Dow Corning 902 RCS Part A

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 (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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	Vapour exposure on curing irritates the respiratory passages and eyes very slightly. Prolonged vapour overexposure may injure liver, kidneys, bone marrow, and reproductive organs depending on the concentration, duration of exposure.
Ingestion	<p>The material is moderately discomforting Small amounts may be highly irritating to sensitive mouth parts and in extreme produce small blisters but no toxic effects are known</p> <p>Smoothing the sealant with saliva wet finger may introduce sealant into the mouth. Safer alternates should replace this poor work practice.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Direct skin contact may cause temporary discomfort with mild redness and dryness similar to windburn. Repeated or prolonged exposures of 24 to 48 hours may irritate.</p>
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Prolonged overexposure to N-methyl acetamide during curing may cause adverse reproductive effects, according to toxicological studies. The cured sealant is chemically, physiologically inert and non-hazardous.

Dow Corning 902 RCS Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15520 mg/kg ^[2]	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >8.75 mg/L/7hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >62080 mg/kg ^[2]	

Continued...

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

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY-TERMINATED	* [Mobay Chemical Corp] **[GE]
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3. Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*
DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY-TERMINATED & POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE & DIMETHYLSILOXANE/ N-ETHYL-N-HYDROXYETHANAMINE	For siloxanes: Effects which based on the reviewed literature do not seem to be problematic are acute toxicity, irritant effects, sensitization and genotoxicity. Some studies indicate that some of the siloxanes may have endocrine disrupting properties, and reproductive effects have caused concern about the possible effects of the siloxanes on humans and the environment. Only few siloxanes are described in the literature with regard to health effects, and it is therefore not possible to make broad conclusions and comparisons of the toxicity related to short-chained linear and cyclic siloxanes based on the present evaluation. Data are primarily found on the cyclic siloxanes D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane) and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) and the short-linear HMDS (hexamethyldisiloxane). These three siloxanes have a relatively low order of acute toxicity by oral, dermal and inhalatory routes and do not require classification for this effect. They are not found to be irritating to skin or eyes and are also not found sensitizing by skin contact. Data on respiratory sensitization have not been identified. Subacute and subchronic toxicity studies show that the liver is the main target organ for D4 which also induces liver cell enzymes. This enzyme induction contributes to the elimination of the substance from the tissues. Primary target organ for D5 exposure by inhalation is the lung. D5 has an enzyme induction profile similar to that of D4. Subacute and subchronic inhalation of HMDS affect in particular the lungs and kidneys in rats. None of the investigated siloxanes show any signs of genotoxic effects <i>in vitro</i> or <i>in vivo</i> . Preliminary results indicate that D5 has a potential carcinogenic effect. D4 is considered to impair fertility in rats by inhalation and is classified as a substance toxic to reproduction in category 3 with the risk phrase R62 ('Possible risk of impaired fertility'). The results of a study to screen for oestrogen activity indicate that D4 has very weak oestrogenic and antioestrogenic activity and is a partial agonist (enhances the effect of the estrogen). It is not uncommon for compounds that are weakly oestrogenic to also have antioestrogenic properties. Comparison of the oestrogenic potency of D4 relative to ethinyloestradiol (steroid hormone) indicates that D4 is 585,000 times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the rat strain Sprague- Dawley and 3.7 million times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the Fisher-344 rat strain. Because of the lack of effects on other endpoints designated to assess oestrogenicity, the oestrogenicity as mode of action for the D4 reproductive effects has been questioned. An indirect mode of action causing a delay of the LH (luteinising hormone) surge necessary for optimal timing of ovulation has been suggested as the mechanism. Based on the reviewed information, the critical effects of the siloxanes are impaired fertility (D4) and potential carcinogenic effects (uterine tumours in females). Furthermore there seem to be some effects on various organs following repeated exposures, the liver (D4), kidney (HMDS) and lung (D5 and HMDS) being the target organs. A possible oestrogenic effect contributing to the reproductive toxicity of D4 is debated. There seems however to be some indication that this toxicity may be caused by another mechanism than oestrogen activity
DIMETHYLSILOXANE/ N-ETHYL-N-HYDROXYETHANAMINE & METHYLVINYL BIS(N-METHYLACETAMIDO)SILANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data required to make classification available
☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Continued...

Dow Corning 902 RCS Part A

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
polydimethylsiloxane	LC50	96	Fish	3.16mg/L	4
N-methylacetamide	LC50	96	Fish	1161.155mg/L	3
N-methylacetamide	EC50	48	Crustacea	>580mg/L	2
N-methylacetamide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	2
N-methylacetamide	EC50	384	Crustacea	261.752mg/L	3
N-methylacetamide	NOEC	96	Fish	1000mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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
N-methylacetamide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
N-methylacetamide	LOW (LogKOW = -1.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
N-methylacetamide	LOW (KOC = 7.856)

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 Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill. ▶ Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert. ▶ Extreme caution should be taken when heating the resin/curing agent mix. ▶ Recycle containers where 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY-TERMINATED(70131-67-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Continued...

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE(63148-62-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIMETHYLSILOXANE/ N-ETHYL-N-HYDROXYETHANAMINE(68952-53-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

METHYLVINYL BIS(N-METHYLACETAMIDO)SILANE(50791-87-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

N-METHYLACETAMIDE(79-16-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; polydimethylsiloxane; dimethylsiloxane/ N-ethyl-N-hydroxyethanamine; methylvinyl bis(N-methylacetamido)silane; N-methylacetamide)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; polydimethylsiloxane; dimethylsiloxane/ N-ethyl-N-hydroxyethanamine)
Japan - ENCS	N (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; polydimethylsiloxane; dimethylsiloxane/ N-ethyl-N-hydroxyethanamine; methylvinyl bis(N-methylacetamido)silane)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	70131-67-8, 63148-60-7

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

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

www.chemwatch.net

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

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

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