



Silikon 200

RLA Polymers 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

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Product name | Silikon 200 |
| 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 | Paste used to seal gaps/ joints. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | RLA Polymers Pty Ltd |
| Address | 215 Colchester Road, Kilsyth VIC 3137 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 3 9728 1644, 1800 242 931 |
| Fax | +61 3 9728 6009 |
| Website | www.rlapolymers.com.au |
| Email | sales@rlapolymers.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | RLA Polymers Pty Ltd | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9728 1644 | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1800 242 931 | +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 |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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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 |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 4253-34-3 | 3-10 | <u>methyltriacetoxysilane</u> |
| 67-56-1 | 0.1-0.3 | <u>methanol</u> |
| 556-67-2 | 0.1-0.3 | <u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u> |
| 64-19-7 | NotSpec | <u>acetic acid glacial</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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, 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"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

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 | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes. <p>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"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. |
|---------------------|--|

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|---------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

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"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ 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. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | methanol | Methyl alcohol | 200 ppm / 262 mg/m3 | 328 mg/m3 / 250 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | acetic acid glacial | Acetic acid | 10 ppm / 25 mg/m3 | 37 mg/m3 / 15 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| methyltriacetoxysilane | 5 mg/m3 | 35 mg/m3 | 250 mg/m3 |
| methanol | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | 30 ppm | 68 ppm | 130 ppm |
| acetic acid glacial | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| methyltriacetoxysilane | Not Available | Not Available |
| methanol | 6,000 ppm | Not Available |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetic acid glacial | 50 ppm | Not Available |


Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
|---|---|

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 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>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. |

Respiratory protection

Type BAX-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 10 x ES | BAX-AUS P3 | - | BAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | BAX-AUS / Class 1 P3 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | BAX-2 P3 | BAX-PAPR-2 P3 ^ |

^ - 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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Paste with acetic acid like odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.03 @25C |
| 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 (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Applicable |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 93 (CC) (Does not sustain combustio) | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Applicable | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| 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 |

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| | |
|---|---------------|
| 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. |
| 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 | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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 | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. |

| Silikon 200 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--|---|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| methytriacetoxysilane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1550 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| methanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 754.3 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 36 mg/l4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1540 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| acetic acid glacial | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1060 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.05mg (open)-SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: 1.405 mg/L4h ^[2] | Skin (human):50mg/24hr - mild |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit):525mg (open)-SEVERE | |
| 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 | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| METHYLTRIACTOXYSILANE | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. Clinical signs of acute methytriacetoxysilane poisoning in animals include decreased body weight and food intake, labored breathing, rales, red stains around the snout and extremities, salivation, excessive tear (sometimes coloured) production, lethargy, irregular gait, hunched posture, red urination, black/brown anogenital staining, paleness, and low body temperature. Autopsy showed multiple abnormalities of the stomach. Methytriacetoxysilane is severely irritating and corrosive to the skin, and corrosive to the eyes of animals; as it is broken down by water to acetic acid, it is likely to irritate the airway. Tests on laboratory cells have not shown methytriacetoxysilane to cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations. |
| 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 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 |

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|---|---|
| | <p>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> |
| ACETIC ACID GLACIAL | <p>For acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).</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.</p> |
| METHYLTRIAACETOXSILANE & ACETIC ACID GLACIAL | <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>Prolonged or repeated exposure to acetic acid may produce irritation and/ or corrosion at the site of contact as well as systemic toxicity. Prolonged inhalation exposure results in muscle imbalance, increase in blood cholinesterase activity, decrease in albumin and decreased growth but no reproductive or foetal toxicity, according to animal testing.</p> |
| METHYLTRIAACETOXSILANE & METHANOL & 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

| Silikon 200 | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| methytriacetoxysilane | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >=3.6mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >=79<=88mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >3.6mg/l | 2 |
| methanol | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 720h | Fish | 0.007mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 290mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14.11-20.623mg/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 |
| acetic acid glacial | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 24h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.08mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 29.23mg/l | 2 |

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| | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 31.3-67.6mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 73.4mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 18.9mg/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 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| methyltriacetoxysilane | HIGH | HIGH |
| methanol | LOW | LOW |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | HIGH | HIGH |
| acetic acid glacial | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| methyltriacetoxysilane | LOW (LogKOW = 0.2467) |
| methanol | LOW (BCF = 10) |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | HIGH (BCF = 12400) |
| acetic acid glacial | LOW (LogKOW = -0.17) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| methyltriacetoxysilane | LOW (KOC = 35.19) |
| methanol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | LOW (KOC = 17960) |
| acetic acid glacial | HIGH (KOC = 1) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ 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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| methyltriacetoxysilane | Not Available |
| methanol | Not Available |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Not Available |
| acetic acid glacial | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|------------------------|---------------|
| methyltriacetoxysilane | Not Available |

Continued...

| Product name | Ship Type |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| methanol | Not Available |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Not Available |
| acetic acid glacial | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

methyltriacetoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

acetic acid glacial 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 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

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 (methyltriacetoxysilane; methanol; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; acetic acid glacial) |
| 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 | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| 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 | 18/10/2022 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|------------------|
| 2.1 | 18/10/2022 | Ingredients |

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.

Silikon 200

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

AII: 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