



# CRC RTV Silicone Neutral Cure \*\*\*OBSOLETE\*\*\*

## CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 6015-12

Version No: 6.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Initial Date: 26/03/2001

Revision Date: 18/11/2025

Print Date: 10/06/2026

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	CRC RTV Silicone Neutral Cure ***OBSOLETE***
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	silicone sealant
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	A multipurpose silicone sealant for glazing and sealing applications. Applied using a hand trowel or spreader  Cured material solid has high heat resistance, is practically non combustible, but is decomposed by near red heat
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#### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)
Address	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 272 2700
Fax	+64 9 274 9696
Website	<a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a>
Email	- No EMAL ID NEEDED for NZ - JACK

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)	+64 800 700 112 (ID#: 6015-12)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 3 9573 3188

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.3A, 8.3A

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word **Danger**

#### Hazard statement(s)

**H315** Causes skin irritation.  
**H318** Causes serious eye damage.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

**P280** Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.  
**P264** Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

**P305+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
**P310** Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.  
**P302+P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.  
**P332+P313** If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

No further product hazard information.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
70131-67-8	>60	<u>dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated</u>
4253-34-3	<10	<u>methyltriacetoxysilane</u>
Not Available	10-30	fillers and plasticisers, non-hazardous
Not Available		NOTE: During curing or on exposure to moist air
Not Available		product generates acetic acid
64-19-7		<u>acetic acid glacial</u>

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel. Wash affected areas with warm water and soap. Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Avoid reaction with strong oxidisers
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#### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full body protective clothing including boots.</p> <p>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Uncured material paste is combustible, i.e. will burn if ignited.</p> <p>Not considered a significant fire risk.</p> <p>Heat may cause expansion leading to rupture of containers and contents spill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.</li> <li>▶ These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.</li> <li>▶ An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.</li> </ul>

### 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>Wipe up and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</p> <p>Place in suitable containers for disposal.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Clear area of personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul> <p>Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</p> <p>Stop leak if safe to do so.</p> <p>Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</p> <p>Scrape up the cured (hardened) substance.</p> <p>Collect and seal in labelled drums for disposal</p>

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

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>Use good occupational work practice.                      Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul> <p>Avoid sources of heat.                      Avoid physical damage to containers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear personal protective equipment when handling</li> </ul> <p><b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></p> <p>Use in a well-ventilated area until atmosphere has been checked.                      Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.</p>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul> <p>Avoid storage with oxidisers</p>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>Aluminium tubes.                      Plastic cartridge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid storage with oxidisers

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection


### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetic acid glacial	Acetic acid	10 ppm / 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	37 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.                      If inhalation risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved acid-vapour respirator.</p>
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Wear chemical protective gloves. e.g. PVC gloves with barrier cream Wear safety footwear.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	Overalls

### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	A

### Respiratory protection

Type AB-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	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

SARANEX-23	A
TEFLON	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	B
NATURAL RUBBER	B
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	B
NITRILE	B
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C

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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

#### Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — <i>In order of recommendation</i>
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 58-735
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® 53-001
AlphaTec® 58-005
BioClean™ Extra BLAS

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Smooth translucent colourless paste with acetic acid-like odour; does not mix with water. Prior to setting, soluble in organic solvents such as mineral turpentine, toluene. Once set, insoluble in all known solvents.		
	Material cures / solidifies by reacting with atmospheric moisture and this process generates irritating acetic acid vapour		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.035-1.045
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	< 8
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable

<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	> 1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>Inhaled</b>	The vapour from the curing material is discomfoting if inhaled
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>The material is regarded as non-toxic if swallowed but may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity</p> <p>Small amounts may be highly irritating to sensitive mouth parts and in extreme cases 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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material is moderately discomfoting to the skin and may cause reddening and swelling and even blisters or burns if exposure is prolonged however</p> <p>Substance may be an allergen.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>The material is moderately discomfoting to the eyes and may cause reddening and swelling and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated</p>

	Irritating to eyes.
<b>Chronic</b>	Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/eye contact with the material and inhalation of vapour from the curing material

	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
<b>CRC RTV Siliicone Neutral Cure ***OBSOLETE***</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>methyltriacetoxysilane</b>	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1550 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>acetic acid glacial</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 1.405 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/30S - Mild Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (Human): 50mg/24H - Mild Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 50mg/24H - Mild Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 525mg - Severe Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**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

<b>DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY-TERMINATED</b>	* [Mobay Chemical Corp] **[GE] Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility.
<b>METHYLTRIACTEOXYSILANE</b>	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. 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. Clinical signs of acute methyltriacetoxysilane 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. Methyltriacetoxysilane 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 methyltriacetoxysilane to cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations.
<b>ACETIC ACID GLACIAL</b>	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours 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). The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
<b>METHYLTRIACTEOXYSILANE &amp; ACETIC ACID GLACIAL</b>	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. 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.

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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
CRC RTV Siliicone Neutral Cure ***OBSOLETE***	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyltriacetoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=3.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	65mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>=79<=88mg/l	2
acetic acid glacial	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	29.23mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	18.9mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	73.4mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.08mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	31.3-67.6mg/l	2

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyltriacetoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
acetic acid glacial	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.11)
methyltriacetoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2467)
acetic acid glacial	LOW (LogKOW = -0.17)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyltriacetoxysilane	LOW (Log KOC = 35.19)
acetic acid glacial	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Bury empty containers at an authorised landfill.
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

## Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

#### 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Not Applicable
methyltriacetoxysilane	Not Applicable
acetic acid glacial	Not Applicable

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated	Not Applicable
methyltriacetoxysilane	Not Applicable
acetic acid glacial	Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

#### methyltriacetoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

**acetic acid glacial is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**Hazardous Substance Location**

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles**

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; methyltriacetoxysilane; acetic acid glacial)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated; methyltriacetoxysilane; acetic acid glacial)
<b>Legend:</b>	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**

<b>Revision Date</b>	18/11/2025
<b>Initial Date</b>	26/03/2001

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
6.1	18/11/2025	Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Transport information - Transport, Name

## Other information

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.

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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- 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
- KECl: 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

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