

# DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

## RS Components

Chemwatch: 5417-17

Version No: 4.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 20/08/2021

Print Date: 09/10/2023

L.GHS.NZL.EN.E

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 705-9030
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	Construction materials and additives.
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components
Address	PO Box 12-127 Penrose, Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+64 27 4747122
Fax	+64 9 579 1700
Website	<a href="http://www.nz.rs-online.com">www.nz.rs-online.com</a>
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.**



#### Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	1		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	2		

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
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, 6.4A, 6.9B, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant)

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	Warning

## DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7727-43-7	1-<10	<a href="#">barium sulfate</a>
12001-26-2	1-<10	<a href="#">mica</a>
51274-00-1	1-<10	<a href="#">C.I. Pigment Yellow 42</a>
1317-61-9	1-<10	<a href="#">C.I. Pigment Black 11</a>
20344-49-4	1-<10	<a href="#">ferric hydroxide</a>
1328-53-6	1-<10	<a href="#">C.I. Pigment Green 7</a>
1309-37-1	1-<10	<a href="#">ferric oxide</a>
1185-55-3	0.1-<1	<a href="#">methyltrimethoxysilane</a>
20018-09-1	0.025-<0.1	<a href="#">diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone</a>
1760-24-3	<0.1	<a href="#">N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine</a>

**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>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <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>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<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> <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.</li> </ul>

Continued...

**DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</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>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited.</p> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>hydrogen iodide</li> <li>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</li> <li>silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>metal oxides</li> </ul> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Decomposes at high temperatures to produce barium oxide. Barium oxide is strongly alkaline and, upon contact with water, is exothermic. When barium oxide reacts with oxygen to give a peroxide, there is a fire and explosion risk.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

**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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>Trowel up/scrape up.</li> <li>Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.</li> <li>Flush spill area with water.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

Continued...

## DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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)	barium sulfate	Barium sulphate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	mica	Mica respirable dust	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	C.I. Pigment Black 11	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	C.I. Pigment Black 11	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ferric hydroxide	Iron oxide dust and fume (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ), as Fe	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(w) - A range of airborne contaminants are associated with gas and arc welding. The type of metal being welded, the electrode employed and the welding process will all influence the composition and amount of fume. Gaseous products such as oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and ozone may also be produced. Exposure assessment of welding fume should be based on measurement of known or expected components in welding fume which would include metal constituents as well as shielding gases and contaminants produced during combustion of surface coatings and cleaning products, where present
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ferric hydroxide	Rouge	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(w) - A range of airborne contaminants are associated with gas and arc welding. The type of metal being welded, the electrode employed and the welding process will all influence the composition and amount of fume. Gaseous products such as oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and ozone may also be produced. Exposure assessment of welding fume should be based on measurement of known or expected components in welding fume which would include metal constituents as well as shielding gases and contaminants produced during combustion of surface coatings and cleaning products, where present

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	C.I. Pigment Green 7	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	C.I. Pigment Green 7	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ferric oxide	Rouge	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(w) - A range of airborne contaminants are associated with gas and arc welding. The type of metal being welded, the electrode employed and the welding process will all influence the composition and amount of fume. Gaseous products such as oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and ozone may also be produced. Exposure assessment of welding fume should be based on measurement of known or expected components in welding fume which would include metal constituents as well as shielding gases and contaminants produced during combustion of surface coatings and cleaning products, where present
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Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
barium sulfate	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
mica	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
C.I. Pigment Black 11	21 mg/m3	230 mg/m3	1,400 mg/m3
ferric hydroxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
ferric hydroxide	15 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
ferric hydroxide	24 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3
ferric oxide	15 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
methyltrimethoxysilane	38 mg/m3	410 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	23 mg/m3	250 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
barium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
mica	1,500 mg/m3	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 11	Not Available	Not Available
ferric hydroxide	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available	Not Available
ferric oxide	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
methyltrimethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	Not Available	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methyltrimethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 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.	

MATERIAL DATA

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.
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	<p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th><th>Air Speed:</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>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)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td><td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th><th>Upper end of the range</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <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>	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.)	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
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment																					
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ 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].</li> </ul>																				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																				
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>																				
Body protection	See Other protection below																				
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist.</li> <li>▶ Eye-wash unit.</li> </ul> <p><b>IN CONFINED SPACES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non-sparking protective boots</li> <li>▶ Static-free clothing.</li> <li>▶ Ensure availability of lifeline.</li> </ul> <p>Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work. Rescue gear: Two sets of SCBA breathing apparatus Rescue Harness, lines etc.</p>																				

## Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Continued...

## DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Coloured paste with no odour.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.52
<b>Odour</b>	No Odour	<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 Available	<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 Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>100 (CC)	<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>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</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>Inhaled</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may 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.
<b>Chronic</b>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available



## DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

barium sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
mica	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 11	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
ferric hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.084<5.212 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
ferric oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
methyltrimethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >9500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >26000 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 12500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open - mild
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: SEVERE * [Buckman]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.96 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin : Mild **
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: non-irritating *
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 15 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.49<2.44 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1897 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not 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

C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 11	No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.
METHYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
DIIDOMETHYL-P-TOLYLSULFONE	Not a sensitizer * Non-mutagenic * ** Microban Products Developmental Toxicity Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. These effects have been shown to be associated with iodine toxicity; similar effects are unlikely in humans. Iodine levels due to use of this product are expected to be much lower than the maximum tolerable upper intake limits in humans for iodine as recommended by the World Health Organization. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.. Reproductive Toxicity In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. These effects have been shown to be associated with iodine toxicity; similar effects are unlikely in humans. Iodine levels due to use of this product are expected to be much lower than the maximum tolerable upper intake limits in humans for iodine as recommended by the World Health Organization. Genetic Toxicology In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative . Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative . Dow Chemicals
N-[3-(TRIMETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the



## DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

	<p>persons tested.</p> <p>Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. They may be genetically determined or acquired, for example, during infections or exposure to irritant substances. Immunologically the low molecular weight substances become complete allergens in the organism either by binding to peptides or proteins (haptens) or after metabolism (prohaptens).</p> <p>Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.</p> <p>Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p>For N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine (AEAPTMS) and its analogues:</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> In rabbits, AEAPTMS is moderately irritating to the skin and severely irritating to the eyes. AEAPTMS showed a skin sensitizing potential in a guinea pig maximisation test.</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> AEAPTMS was tested in rats in a combined repeated dose toxicity test with a reproductive/developmental screening test, following the OECD test guideline 422 (28-39 days). Clinical findings attributed to the test substance included clear perioral soiling in several high dose animals and either increased nasal sounds, labored respiration, or soft vocalizations in approximately half of the high dose females and one high dose male. These signs were not seen in the control animals and infrequently seen in either of the two lower dose groups. Observations recorded at dosing indicated a dose-related resistance to dosing. Evaluating all 30 animals/dose over the entire dosing period, the incidence of resistance was 3, 5, 27 and 62% for the controls, 25, 125 and 500 mg/kg bw/day dose groups, respectively. Similar incidence patterns were noted for salivation just prior to dosing, wetness around the mouth at dosing, and wetness around the mouth 5-30 minutes following dosing. These clinical findings are anticipated based on the amine-functionality of the material and indicative of irritation, rather than systemic effects. There were no test substance-related effects on body weight, organ weights or organ-to-body weight ratios, food consumption, FOB or motor activity parameters, or haematology or serum chemistry parameters, and no macroscopic or microscopic findings were attributed to the test-substance. Based on the results of this study, the NOAEL for the systemic toxicity of this material in the rat via oral dosing for at least 28 consecutive days was considered to be 500 mg/kg bw/day.</p> <p><b>Genetic toxicity:</b> AEAPTMS has been tested in an Ames test, an <i>in vitro</i> Chinese hamster ovary cell HGPRT assay and sister chromatid exchange assay, and an <i>in vivo</i> mouse micronucleus assay. These <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> screening assays have not revealed any evidence of genotoxic potential of AEAPTMS.</p> <p><b>Reproductive and developmental toxicity:</b> Rats exposed to AEAPTMS by gavage to doses of 0, 25, 125, and 500 mg/kg bw/day, as part of an OECD guideline 422 study, no test substance-related effects were observed in any of the reproductive parameters evaluated. Based on the results of this reproductive/developmental screening study, the NOAEL for maternal (systemic toxicity) and developmental toxicity of AEAPTMS in the rat via the oral dosing was 500 mg/kg bw/day (the highest dose tested).</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
BARIUM SULFATE & MICA & C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42 & C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 11 & FERRIC HYDROXIDE & C.I. PIGMENT GREEN 7	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
MICA & C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42 & C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 11 & FERRIC OXIDE & N-[3-(TRIMETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE	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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
METHYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE & N-[3-(TRIMETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]ETHYLENEDIAMINE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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

DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
barium sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.15mg/l	2

Continued...

## DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1.15mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>3.5mg/l	2
mica	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.52mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Black 11	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.52mg/l	2
ferric hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.52mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.51-4.8	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	153.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=1mg/l	2
ferric oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
methyltrimethoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>122mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>110mg/l	2
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>122mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>110mg/l	2
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>122mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>110mg/l	2

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	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Fish	1.6mg/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
methyltrimethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	HIGH	HIGH
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
C.I. Pigment Green 7	LOW (BCF = 74)
methyltrimethoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = -0.6716)
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.0324)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.6744)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyltrimethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 381.3)
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	LOW (KOC = 614.7)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 6856)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li><li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li><li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li><li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li><li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li><li>Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li><li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>
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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. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	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

14.7.1. 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
barium sulfate	Not Available
mica	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 11	Not Available

## DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

Product name	Group
ferric hydroxide	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available
ferric oxide	Not Available
methyltrimethoxysilane	Not Available
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
barium sulfate	Not Available
mica	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 11	Not Available
ferric hydroxide	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available
ferric oxide	Not Available
methyltrimethoxysilane	Not Available
diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available

## 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
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002530	Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002535	Gases under Pressure Mixtures Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002503	Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002606	Lubricants Lubricant Additives Coolants and Anti freeze Agents Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002624	N.O.S. Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002644	Polymers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2020
HSR002653	Solvents Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2020
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002544	Construction Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002558	Dental Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002565	Embalming Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002571	Fertilisers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2021
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002585	Fuel Additives Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicines Limited Pack Size Finished Dose Group Standard 2020
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard 2020
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard 2020

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

barium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
<b>mica is found on the following regulatory lists</b> International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
<b>C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 is found on the following regulatory lists</b> International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
<b>C.I. Pigment Black 11 is found on the following regulatory lists</b> International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
<b>ferric hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists</b> International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
<b>C.I. Pigment Green 7 is found on the following regulatory lists</b> International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
<b>ferric oxide is found on the following regulatory lists</b> International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
<b>methyltrimethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists</b> 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)
<b>diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone is found on the following regulatory lists</b> 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 Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods
<b>N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists</b> 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)

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
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## DOW CORNING 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone #705-9030 (NZ)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (barium sulfate; mica; C.I. Pigment Yellow 42; C.I. Pigment Black 11; C.I. Pigment Green 7; ferric oxide; methyltrimethoxysilane; diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone; N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (mica)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (mica)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (C.I. Pigment Green 7; diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone; N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (C.I. Pigment Yellow 42; diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone)
<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

Revision Date	20/08/2021
Initial Date	24/07/2020

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	03/09/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
4.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

## 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  
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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