



Silicone Rubber - Part A #409-5692

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 20-Apr-2012
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 6619-93
Version No:1
Page 1 of 7

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Silicone Rubber - Part A #409-5692

PRODUCT USE

Silicone rubber.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW 2164
Australia
Telephone: 02 9681 8500
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel: **03 95733112**
Fax: 02 9681 8600

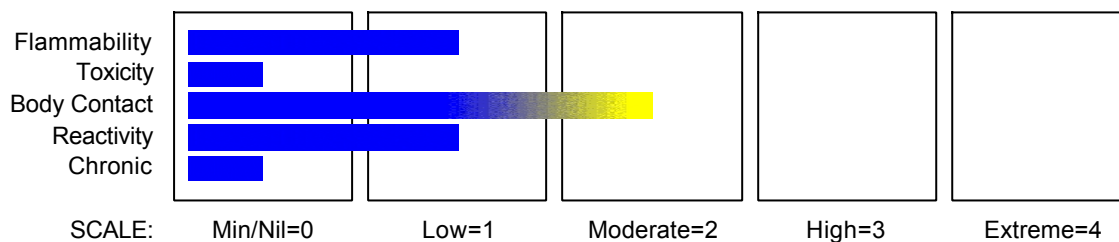
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30- 31 Warehouse World
761 Great South Road
Penrose Auckland 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: 09 579 5885
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112**
Fax: 09 579 9585

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

■ May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

• Avoid contact with skin.

- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dimethylpolysiloxane with functional groups & auxiliaries for addition cross- linking		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.
- These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.
- An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Traces of benzene, a carcinogen, may form when silicones are heated in air above 230 degrees C. Concentrated acids and bases cause degradation of polymer.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Silicone fluids, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard.
- It may be necessary to rope off area and place warning signs around perimeter.
- Clean up area from spill, with suitable absorbant, as soon as practically possible.
- Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

continued...

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

SILICONE RUBBER - PART A #409-5692:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

PERSONAL PROTECTION**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid with no odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	1000 mPa*s @ 23°C
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>242 (PMCC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable

continued...

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Decomposition Temp (°C)	>200	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>450	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	75.6	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0 @ 20C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	4	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. 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.

Silicone fluids do not have a high acute toxicity. They may have a laxative effect and produce central nervous system depression. They have been known to reduce bloating and gas. Aspiration of silicone fluids can produce inflammation of the lungs.

EYE

■ Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

SKIN

■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Vapours of silicones are generally fairly well tolerated, however very high concentrations can cause death within minutes due to respiratory failure. At high temperatures, the fumes and oxidation products can be irritating and toxic and can cause depression leading to death in very high doses.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:

Water/Soil

No Data

Available

Persistence: Air

No Data

Available

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

Silicone Rubber - Part A #409-
5692

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**HAZCHEM:**

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

REGULATIONS

No data for Silicone Rubber - Part A #409-5692 (CW: 6619-93)

Section 16 - 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.

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

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 20-Apr-2012

Print Date: 10-Jul-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.



Silicone Rubber - Part B #409-5692

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Silicone Rubber - Part B #409-5692

PRODUCT USE

Silicone rubber.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW 2164
Australia
Telephone: 02 9681 8500
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel: **03 95733112**
Fax: 02 9681 8600

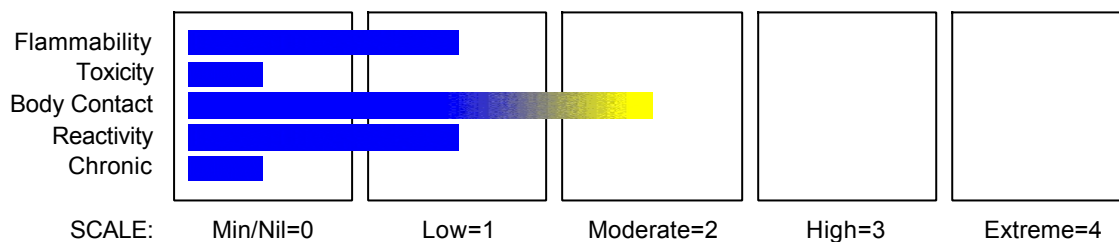
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30- 31 Warehouse World
761 Great South Road
Penrose Auckland 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: 09 579 5885
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112**
Fax: 09 579 9585

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

■ May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

• Avoid contact with skin.

- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dimethylpolysiloxane with functional groups & auxiliaries for addition cross- linking		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.
- These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.
- An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Silicone fluids, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard.
- It may be necessary to rope off area and place warning signs around perimeter.
- Clean up area from spill, with suitable absorbant, as soon as practically possible.
- Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

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HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid with no odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	1000 mPa*s @ 23°C
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>200 (PMCC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Decomposition Temp (°C)	>200	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>450	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0 @ 20C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. 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.

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EYE

■ Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

SKIN

■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

INHALED

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CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:

Water/Soil

No Data

Available

Persistence: Air

No Data

Available

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

Silicone Rubber - Part B #409-
5692

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**HAZCHEM:**

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

REGULATIONS

No data for Silicone Rubber - Part B #409-5692 (CW: 6619-94)

Section 16 - 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.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

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This is the end of the MSDS.