

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

## 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** 

## FOOD GRADE SILICONE MOLD RELEASE

Synonyms FG03301 - PRODUCT NUMBER • SILICONE MOULD RELEASE

# 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses LUBRICANT

## 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name	CRC INDUSTRIES (AUST) PTY LIMITED
Address	9 Gladstone Road, Castle Hill, NSW, 2154, AUSTRALIA
Telephone	(02) 9849 6700
Fax	(02) 9680 4914
Email	info@crcind.com
Website	www.crcindustries.com.au

## 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26 (PIC)

# 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

# 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

## **Physical Hazards**

Aerosols - Flammable: Category 1 Aerosols - Pressurised: Category 1

## **Health Hazards**

Not classified as a Health Hazard

## **Environmental Hazards**

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word

Pictograms

# DANGER



# Hazard statements

H222 H229 Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

## **Prevention statements**

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

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#### **Response statements**

None allocated.

P410 + P412

#### Storage statements

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

#### Disposal statements

None allocated.

## 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

# 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
DIMETHYL ETHER	115-10-6	210-871-0	50 to 60%
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (HFC-152A)	75-37-6	200-866-1	30 to 40%
DIMETHYL SILOXANE	63148-62-9	613-156-5	2 to 5%

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

EyeIf in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to<br/>stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.InhalationIf inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation<br/>risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.SkinIf skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.<br/>Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.IngestionFor advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If<br/>swallowed, do not induce vomiting.First aid facilitiesEye wash facilities should be available.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

## 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## 5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide, foam or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrogen fluoride, fluorides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. May evolve toxic gases (hydrogen fluoride) when strongly heated. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, etc when handling. Aerosol cans may explode when heated to temperatures above 50°C.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

#### 5.4 Hazchem code

- 2Y
- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.



# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

#### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

# 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool (< 50°C), dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure aerosol containers/ cans are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for damaged/ leaking containers. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Dimethyl ether	SWA [AUS]	400	760	500	950

#### **Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear viton (R) or nitrile gloves.
Body	When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.



# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties



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Appearance	CLEAR LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED)
Odour	ETHEREAL ODOUR
Flammability	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	< 10°C
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	0.75
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	27.0 % (Dimethyl Ether)
Lower explosion limit	3.4 % (Dimethyl Ether)
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

# **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation is not expected to occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), alkaline earth metals (e.g. manganese), finely divided metal powders (e.g. aluminium, barium, lithium), heat and ignition sources.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrogen fluoride, fluorides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

# **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. This product may have the potential to cause adverse health effects if intentionally misused (e.g. deliberately inhaling contents).

#### Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
DIMETHYL ETHER				308 g/m³ (rat)
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (HFC-152A)				977 mg/m³/2 hours (mouse)
DIMETHYL SILOXANE		> 17000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/ kg (rabbit)	
Skin Contact may result in irritatio		itation, rash and dermatitis.		
Eye Contact may result in irritatio		itation, lacrimation and rednes	SS.	

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen.

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ReproductiveNot classified as a reproductive toxin.STOT - single<br/>exposureOver exposure may result in respiratory irritation, coughing, nausea, dizziness and headache. High level<br/>exposure may result in dizziness, breathing difficulties and anaesthesia, cardiac arrhythmias, pulmonary<br/>oedema and unconsciousness at very high levels.STOT - repeated<br/>exposureNot classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.AspirationNot classified as causing aspiration.

# **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

As an alternative to chlorofluorocarbons, Difluoroethane has an ozone depletion potential of zero, a lower global warming potential (120) and a shorter atmospheric lifetime (1.4 years).

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal

Legislation

For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required). Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

# **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1950	1950	1950
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.1	2.1	2.1
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

#### Not a Marine Pollutant

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	2Y
GTEPG	2D1
EmS	F-D, S-U

# **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture			
Poison schedule	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).		
Classifications	Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.		
Inventory listings	AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.		

# **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Additional information

ASPHYXIANTS (1): When present in the atmospheres in high concentrations, asphyxiants reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement. Atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger and most simple asphyxiants are odourless. Therefore it is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but to maintain oxygen concentrations. However, some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard due to the potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations or an explosion hazard.

ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (e.g. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured. Refer to AS/NZS 2865 - Safe Working in a Confined Space.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide

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only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

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It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

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#### Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
рН	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

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**Report status** 

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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