

## Safety data sheet

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: DT23341, DT23342, DT23343, DT23344, DT23347, DT23348  
Product name: ZA 22 MOULD - BASE

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: For professional/ industrial use only. Addition silicone for mould making.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: Zhermack S.p.a  
Full address: Via Bovazecchino 100  
District and Country: 45021 Badia Polesine (RO)  
Italy  
Tel. +39 0425-597611  
Fax +39 0425-597689

e-mail address of the competent person  
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: msds@zhermack.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: UK Emergency number: 844 892 0111 (24 hours)

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). However, since the product contains hazardous substances in concentrations such as to be declared in section no. 3, it requires a safety data sheet with appropriate information, compliant to EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.  
Hazard classification and indication:

#### 2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms: --

Signal words: --

Hazard statements:

**EUH210** Safety data sheet available on request.

Precautionary statements: --

#### 2.3. Other hazards.

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On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

There is no exposure to breathable free crystalline silica during normal use of this product. For more information see section 11.

### SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

#### 3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

#### 3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
<b>DIMETHYLHYDROGENPOLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE</b>		
CAS. 70900-21-9	5 - 10	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC. -		
INDEX. -		
<b>CRISTOBALITE</b>		
CAS. 14464-46-1	3 - 5	STOT RE 1 H372
EC. 238-455-4		
INDEX. -		
<b>OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASIOXANE</b>		
CAS. 556-67-2	0,4 - 0,6	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Repr. 2 H361, Aquatic Chronic 4 H413
EC. 209-136-7		
INDEX. 014-018-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119529238-36-XXXX		

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

### SECTION 4. First aid measures.

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

**EYES:** Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

**INHALATION:** Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

**INGESTION:** Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

**SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.****5.1. Extinguishing media.****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

**UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.****HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters.****GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

**SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS**

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

**SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

**6.2. Environmental precautions.**

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.**

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder

with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

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

Store only in the original container. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

### 8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

BEL	Belgique	AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2010
CHE	Suisse / Schweiz	Valeurs limites d'exposition aux postes de travail 2012. / Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz
DNK	Danmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
IRL	Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
SWE	Sverige TLV-ACGIH	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18 ACGIH 2014

### CRISTOBALITE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min
		mg/m3	ppm
		mg/m3	ppm

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VLEP	BEL	0,05	RESP.
VEL	CHE	0,15	RESP.
MAK	CHE	0,15	RESP.
TLV	DNK	0,15	RESP.
VLEP	FRA	0,05	RESP.
OEL	IRL	0,1	RESP.
TLV	ITA	0,05	(USA-NIOSH)
MAC	NLD	0,075	RESP.
MAK	SWE	0,05	RESP.
TLV-ACGIH		0,025	

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

### **8.2. Exposure controls.**

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

#### **HAND PROTECTION**

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

#### **SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

#### **EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

#### **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type B filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.**

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.**

Appearance	viscous fluid
Colour	blue
Odour	odourless
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not applicable.
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not available.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	> 130 °C.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases	not applicable
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	1,140 Kg/l
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	4500 mPa*s
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	non-oxidizing

**9.2. Other information.**

Information not available.

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.****10.1. Reactivity.**

Hydrogen is liberated on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds.

**10.2. Chemical stability.**

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.**

Minimum amount of hydrogen can be released. These vapours may form explosive mixtures with the air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid.**

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

**10.5. Incompatible materials.**

Avoid strong oxidants.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.**

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, silica, carbon dioxide, traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds, formaldehyde may be released.

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information.****11.1. Information on toxicological effects.**

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

**OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILOXANE**

LD50 (Oral).> 2000 mg/kg (rat, ECHA dossier)

LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg (similar to OECD 402, rat, ECHA dossier).

LC50 (Inhalation).36 mg/l (OECD 403, GLP, rat, 4 h, ECHA dossier).

**Irritation/Corrosion**

Skin irritation: No data available.

Eye irritation: No data available.

Respiratory or skin Sensitization: No data available.

STOT – Repeated exposure: No data available.

Genotoxicity in vitro: No data available.

Genotoxicity in vivo: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: No data available.

Toxicity to reproduction: Possible toxic for reproduction (OECD 416, glp, rat, ECHA dossier).

Aspiration toxicity: No data available.

**CRISTOBALITE**

LD50 (Oral).> 2000 mg/kg (OECD 401, rat, MSDS supplier)

LC50 (Inhalation).> 2,6 mg/l (OECD 403, rat, MSDS supplier)

**Irritation/Corrosion**

Skin irritation: Not irritating (MSDS supplier).

Eye irritation: Not irritating (MSDS supplier).

Sensitization: Not sensitizing (MSDS supplier).

Mutagenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier).

Carcinogenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier).

Toxicity to reproduction: No data available (MSDS supplier).

**STOT Repeated Exposure:**

In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France).

In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003).

There is a body of evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would not be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

"For the purposes of classification of health hazards (part 3), the route of exposure, information on mechanisms and metabolism studies are useful for determining the relevance of effects in humans. If this information raises doubts as to their relevance in humans, in spite of the indisputable data legitimacy and quality, a lower classification may be justified. When there is scientific evidence that the mechanism or mode of action is not relevant to humans, the substance or mixture should not be classified (annex I, section 1.1.1.5, EC Regulation 1272/2008)".

Monitoring activities conducted at the company related to possible inhalation exposure, in accordance with industrial hygiene standards for paste and

fluid products, showed levels of exposure to free crystalline silica (breathable part) below the limit of quantification of the method, therefore exposure is not expected during the use indicated in section 1.2 for this specific product.

However, the actual levels of free crystalline silica (breathable part) present in the workplace must be obtained through monitoring as required by regulations for the safety and health of workers.

## SECTION 12. Ecological information.

### 12.1. Toxicity.

OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETR  
ASILOXANE

LC50 - for Fish.

> 0,022 mg/l/96h (EPA OTS 797.1400 (Fish Acute Toxicity Test), Oncorhynchus mykiss, freshwater, ECHA dossier).

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic  
Plants.

> 0,022 mg/l/72h (EPA OTS 797.1050, Selenastrum capricornutum, freshwater, ECHA dossier).

Chronic NOEC for Fish.

> 0,022 mg/l

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability.

CRISTOBALITE

NOT rapidly biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Information not available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## SECTION 14. Transport information.

### 14.1. UN number.

Not applicable.

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name.

Not applicable.

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

Not applicable.

### 14.4. Packing group.

Not applicable.

### 14.5. Environmental hazards.

Not applicable.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user.

Not applicable.

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category.

None.

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

Product.

None.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

Information not available.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment.**

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

**SECTION 16. Other information.**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Repr. 2</b>	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
<b>STOT RE 1</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Aquatic Chronic 4</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 4
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H413</b>	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

**DT23341, DT23342, DT23343, DT23344, DT23347, DT23348  
ZA 22 MOULD - BASE****LEGEND:**

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

**GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
  2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
  3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
  5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
  - Handling Chemical Safety
  - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
  - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
  - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
  - ECHA website

**Note for users:**

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

**Changes to previous review:**

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 11 / 12 / 16.