



SDS Service Summary

No.: RSTSSDS25122623301

Date: 13 Jan 2026

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SGS Job No. : SZP25-064692
Product Name : Silicon Glue Part A
Applicant : SHENZHEN JIANGHE NEW MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Composition/Ingredient of product : See section 3 Composition/information on ingredients on the SDS
(as per applicant submission)
Job Receiving Date : 26 Dec 2025
SDS Preparation Period : 26 Dec 2025-13 Jan 2026

Service Requested : Preparation of Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the product with submitted information, with calculation of the classification and labeling requirement according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements.

Summary : As per request, the contents and formats of the SDS are prepared in accordance with OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements.

Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is provided to applicant to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements and communicate the hazard information of chemicals through the supply chain to ensure safe use. It is not a test report or a certificate ensuring the safety of a product.

SGS has consolidated product information based on documents provided by Applicant (i.e. product name, the supplier details, product composition, available physical data, etc.) without independent verification from SGS. The information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness.

Bella Yao

Bella Yao
Project Engineer



SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Qingdao) Co., Ltd

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Silicon Glue Part A
SHENZHEN JIANGHE NEW MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

Version No:1.0
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Silicon Glue Part A
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	SHENZHEN JIANGHE NEW MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Address	UNIT 2114, BUILDING 2, COFCO YUNJING PLAZA HEWAN COMMUNITY, MATIAN SUBDISTRICT, GUANGMING DISTRICT, SHENZHEN
Telephone	15989551716
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	jxchenh@163.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	SHENZHEN JIANGHE NEW MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Emergency telephone number(s)	15989551716
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
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Silicon Glue Part A

P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68083-18-1	66	<u>Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated</u>
63148-62-9	17.99	<u>polydimethylsiloxane</u>
14464-46-1	16	<u>crystalite</u>
12082-47-2	0.01	<u>Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
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Continued...

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	▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
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. carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

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

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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. Minor hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	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. Boiling water may soften and weaken material. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	cristobalite	Cristobalite - respirable	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	cristobalite	Silica: Crystalline: Cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	cristobalite	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs

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.	
	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.	
	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.)	
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	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
	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.	
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment		
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]	

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	▶ 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].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. 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 Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ 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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorless		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	No Odour	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

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Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Applicable	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Silicone fluids are stable under normal storage conditions. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. ▶ At temperatures > 150 C, silicones can slowly react with the oxygen in air. ▶ When heated > 300 C, silicones can slowly depolymerise to volatile siloxanes whether or not air is present. Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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

Continued...

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Ingestion	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.	
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.	
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.	
Silicon Glue Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/1H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Mild
cristobalite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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	

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

Silicon Glue Part A	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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cristobalite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data				

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated	LOW (LogKOW = 9.22)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ▸ 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. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated	Not Applicable
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Applicable
cristobalite	Not Applicable
Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated	Not Applicable
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Applicable
cristobalite	Not Applicable
Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated is found on the following regulatory lists

- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

polydimethylsiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

cristobalite is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
- US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
- US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Carcinogens Listing
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium is found on the following regulatory lists

- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **cristobalite**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (Bis(η ² -ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
Canada - DSL	No (Bis(η ² -ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)

Continued...

Silicon Glue Part A

National Inventory	Status
Canada - NDSL	No (Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated; polydimethylsiloxane; cristobalite; Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
China - IECSC	No (Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated; polydimethylsiloxane)
Japan - ENCS	No (Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
Korea - KECI	No (Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
Philippines - PICCS	No (Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated; polydimethylsiloxane; cristobalite); No (Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
Mexico - INSQ	No (Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated; Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl group-terminated; polydimethylsiloxane; cristobalite; Bis(η2-ethylene)(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')rhodium)
Legend:	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	31/12/2025
Initial Date	31/12/2025

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

Continued...

- 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