Safety Data Sheet

According to the Regulation (EC) №1907/2006

POLYMERIC SEALANTS

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1. Product identifier	
Mixture name	Silicone Sealant
Trade name	TM Mounter: Silicone sealant (universal, sanitary, neutral, high-temperature. aquarium), Rubber adhesive, Hybrid adhesive.
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Relevant identified uses	Intended for professional and domestic use. Building and sanitary seals. Bonding and sealing elements and materials. Designed for sealing joints and gaps in kitchens, bathrooms, for sealing and bonding non-porous glass-like surfaces. Suitable for use in areas with constant humidity.
Uses advised against	Any other use.
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
Manufacturer	PROKSI-UKRAYINA, LLC
Street address/P.O. Box	Dnipropetrovsk region, Dnipro district, Stari Kodaky village, Aeroport Street, building 37
Country ID/Postcode/Place	Ukraine, 52072
Telephone number	+30689027663
e-mail address of competent person for safety data sheet	proxy@proxy-ukraine.com
Responsible person	Pavlo Borysovych Sashchenko
National contact	
Website	https://proxy-ukraine.com https://mounter.eu
1.4. Emergency telephone number	
112	

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)	2.1.2 Additional information
The mixture is not classified as hazardous.	None.

2.2. Label elements	
Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]	
Product identifier	Not applicable.
Hazard pictograms	Not applicable.
Signal word	Not applicable.
Hazard statements	Not applicable.
Precautionary statements	Not applicable.
Supplemental Hazard information (EU)	Not applicable.

2.3. Other hazards

During curing, the product releases acetic acid vapors with a strong characteristic odor. In sensitive individuals, exposure may cause temporary irritation of mucous membranes or respiratory tract.

The substances in the mixture do not meet the criteria of Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for classification as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

The substances in the mixture are not considered to have endocrine-disrupting properties for humans or the environment.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORM ATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Not applicable.

3.2. Mixtures

Substance name	EC No.	CAS No.	Concentration, range %	Classification	Index No.	Reach reg No.
Polydimethylsiloxane, cross-linked with acetoxy-functional silanes	-	-	>60 - < 80	Not classified	-	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	265-149-8	64742-47-8	> 20 - < 40	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	649-422-00-2	-

4.1. Description of first aid measures	
General notes	No special measures required. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention (if possible, show Sections 2, 4, and 11 of the Safety Data Sheet).
In case of inhalation	Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of complaints.
In case of eye contact	Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
In case of skin contact	Uncured sealant should be removed as soon as possible using a plastic scraper or a durable dry cloth. Then wash the affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Do not use solvents or thinners. Cured sealant can be removed mechanically, taking care not to damage the skin. In case of an allergic reaction or persistent irritation, seek medical attention.
In case of ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed by medical personnel. Seek medical attention immediately. Due to the high viscosity of the product, the risk of aspiration is low but possible due to the presence of hydrotreated light petroleum distillates, which may cause harm if they enter the lungs.
Self-protection of the first aider	Gloves, masks.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	
Acetic acid is released during the curing process. Exposure to low concentrations may cause transient irritation to mucous membranes in sensitive individuals.	
In case of inhalation	Inhalation of vapors or aerosols, particularly during hydrolysis with the release of acetic acid, may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, or discomfort. Once fully cured, the sealant does not emit active substances and poses no health hazard under normal conditions of use.
In case of eye contact	May cause irritation, redness, or discomfort due to the release of acetic acid from acetoxy-functional silanes.
In case of skin contact	May cause irritation or redness of the skin. Repeated contact may lead to dermatitis or skin dryness.
In case of ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal discomfort, nausea, or vomiting. The risk of aspiration into the lungs is minimal due to the high

	hydrotreated light petroleum distillates.
Information to physician and first aider	Symptomatic treatment only based on the route of exposure and symptoms. Monitor for signs of respiratory distress, particularly in cases of ingestion, due to the potential risk of aspiration.
First aid arsenal	Universal medical first aid kit with a set of medicines (according to consultation with the company's medical department). Clean water or saline solution for rinsing eyes and skin. Access to fresh air or oxygen in case of inhalation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Monitor for respiratory distress and provide supportive therapy. In case of prolonged skin or eye irritation, medical evaluation is recommended. No specific antidote is available; treatment should be symptomatic. Provide the safety data sheet, label, or packaging to the attending medical personnel.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	Water, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO_2) extinguishers may be used.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Direct high-pressure water jet, as it may spread the product or flammable distillates. Avoid use if there is a risk of environmental contamination due to spillage.
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	
Hazardous combustion products	In case of fire or thermal decomposition, hazardous substances may be released, including carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), silicon oxides (SiO_2), acetic acid vapors, low-molecular-weight siloxanes, soot, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and trace amounts of formaldehyde.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Avoid inhaling vapors and combustion products. Wear full fire-resistant protective clothing and a self-contained breathing apparatus. Isolate the fire area and evacuate unauthorized persons. Cool containers exposed to heat from a safe distance using water spray.	

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	
	Protective equipment: Wear appropriate protective equipment to

	goggles, protective clothing, gloves, respirator. Emergency Procedures: Notify emergency response services. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Eliminate all sources of ignition if it is safe to do so. Avoid inhalation of vapors and aerosols, and contact with skin and eyes. Ensure adequate ventilation.
6.1.2. For emergency responders	Do not attempt to intervene without appropriate protective equipment. Use chemical-resistant PPE. Suitable material: polyethylene. Unsuitable materials: PVC, latex. In case of fire, see Section 5.
6.2. Environmental precautions	
If a large quantity is released, take appropriate measures to contain the spill and prevent environmental contamination. Inform the relevant emergency authorities.	
6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	
6.3.1. For containment	Stop further spread of the uncured product if it can be done safely.
6.3.2. For cleaning up	For large spills, construct dikes or other barriers to prevent the spread of material. If possible, pump the uncured sealant into a tightly sealed, properly labeled container for subsequent disposal. Remaining product should be collected mechanically (using a spatula or scraper) or absorbed with an inert material (e.g., vermiculite, dry sand, or soil). Place collected material in sealed containers and dispose of in accordance with applicable regulations. Do not use solvents or thinners. After removing the bulk of the material, clean contaminated surfaces with water and a cleaning agent.
6.3.3. Other information	None.
6.4. Reference to other sections	
Information about personal protection - see Section 8. Information about waste disposal - see Section 13.	

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling	
7.1.1 Protective measures:	
General precautions for safe handling	During application, acetic acid vapors may be released. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.

Fire prevention measures	The product is not flammable under normal conditions of use. Avoid exposure to open flames and high temperatures. Do not allow product residues to accumulate on hot surfaces.
Measures to prevent aerosol and dust generation	Prevent the formation of aerosols during application. Use product only in well-ventilated areas.
Environmental precautions	Prevent product or residues from entering drains, soil, or watercourses.
Safe handling conditions	Use only in accordance with the product's instructions. Avoid excessive heating. Handle in well-ventilated areas.
7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene	Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing before eating or drinking. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using the product. Follow standard hygiene practices in the workplace.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
7.2.1 Technical measures and storage conditions	Store in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight, frost, and sources of heat. Keep container tightly closed.
7.2.2 Packaging materials	The product is supplied in disposable plastic cartridges (280ml) and collapsible plastic tubes (50ml). Packaging is made of polyethylene (PE) or polypropylene (PP), which are chemically resistant to silicone sealant components.
7.2.3 Requirements for storage rooms and vessels	No special technical requirements. Storage rooms should be dry and ventilated. Use containers compatible with silicone polymers.
7.2.4 Further information on storage conditions	Protect from humidity and temperature fluctuations. Keep away from artificial heat sources such as radiators, heaters, or direct warm airflow. Keep out of reach of children.
7.2.5 Incompatible materials	Keep away from strong oxidising agents, strong acids or bases.
7.2.6 Need for use of stabilizers or antioxidants	Generally not necessary under recommended storage conditions.
7.3. Specific end use(s)	
Apart from the intended use as described in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are identified.	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

8.1.1 National occupational exposure limit values:

Limit value type (country of origin)	Substance name	CAS-No.	Monitoring procedures	Occupational exposure limit value	
				Long term mg/m³	Short term mg/m³
Austria	Acetic acid	64-19-7	Area Air Sampling	25	50
Belgium				25	38
Denmark				25	50
European Union				25	50
Finland				13	25
France				25	50
Germany (AGS, DFG)				25	50
Hungary				25	50
Italy				25	50
Latvia				25	50
Poland				25	50
Romanis				25	50
Spain				25	50
Sweden				13	25
Germany (DFG)	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	Area Air Sampling	350	700

Biological exposure limits:

Not established.

8.1.2 Information on monitoring procedures

EN 689:2018 + A1:2019 – Workplace exposure – Measurement of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents – Strategy for testing compliance with occupational exposure limit values.

EN 482:2021 – Workplace exposure – Procedures for the determination of the concentration of chemical agents – Basic performance requirements.

8.1.3 DNEL values:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light , №CAS: 64742-47-8

	Workers				Consumers			
Route of exposure	Acute effect local	Acute effects systemic	Chronic effects local	Chronic effects	Acute effect local	Acute effects systemic	Chronic effects local	Chronic effects

Oral	not applicable				not applicable	no hazard identified	not applicable	no hazard identified
Inhalation	no hazard identified				no hazard identified			
Dermal	low hazard (no threshold derived)	no hazard identified	low hazard (no threshold derived)	no hazard identified	low hazard (no threshold derived)	no hazard identified	low hazard (no threshold derived)	no hazard identified
Eyes	no hazard identified	not applicable	no hazard identified	not applicable	no hazard identified	not applicable	no hazard identified	not applicable
Acetic acid, №CAS: 64-19-7								
	Workers				Consumers			
Route of exposure	Acute effect local	Acute effects systemic	Chronic effects local	Chronic effects	Acute effect local	Acute effects systemic	Chronic effects local	Chronic effects
Oral	not applicable				not applicable		not applicable	
Inhalation	25 mg/m³	no hazard identified	25 mg/m³	no hazard identified	25 mg/m³	no hazard identified	25 mg/m³	no hazard identified
Dermal	medium hazard (no threshold derived)	no hazard identified	medium hazard (no threshold derived)	no hazard identified	medium hazard (no threshold derived)	no hazard identified	medium hazard (no threshold derived)	no hazard identified
Eyes	medium hazard (no threshold derived)	not applicable	medium hazard (no threshold derived)	not applicable	medium hazard (no threshold derived)	not applicable	medium hazard (no threshold derived)	not applicable
8.1.4 PNEC values								
8.1.4 Показники PNEC								

Environmental protection target	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, № CAS: 64742-47-8	Acetic acid, № CAS: 64-19-7
Fresh water	no data available: testing technically not feasible	3.058 mg/l
Marine water	no data available: testing technically not feasible	0.306 mg/l
Microorganisms in sewage treatment	no data available: testing technically not feasible	85 mg/l
Freshwater sediments	no data available: testing technically not feasible	11.36 mg/kg dw
Marine sediments	no data available: testing technically not feasible	1.136 mg/kg dw
Air	no hazard identified	No hazard identified
Soil	no data available: testing technically not feasible	0.47 mg/kg dw
Food chain	no data available: testing technically not feasible	No hazard identified

8.2. Exposure controls	
8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	
Technical measures to prevent exposure	Ensure effective ventilation at the workplace. In enclosed or poorly ventilated areas, the use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended. When handling large quantities of the product or working for extended periods in confined spaces, monitor vapor concentrations in the air and comply with occupational exposure limits. Technical measures should be sufficient to minimize worker exposure and ensure safe working conditions based on risk assessment results.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
8.2.2.1 Eye/face protection:	Eye protection is not normally required. Use safety glasses if there is a risk of direct contact.
8.2.2.2 Skin protection	Wear protective gloves resistant to chemicals. Suitable material: polyethylene. Recommended thickness: ≥ 0.02 mm

	Breakthrough time: ≥ 10 minutes (short-term contact, EN ISO 374).
8.2.2.3 Respiratory protection	Not required under normal conditions of use. In case of insufficient ventilation or irritation caused by acetic acid vapors, use a respirator equipped with a type A filter (for organic vapors), compliant with EN 14387. The selection of respiratory protective equipment depends on the airborne concentration and duration of exposure. If occupational exposure limits are exceeded, use filtering half masks or full-face masks with appropriate replaceable filters.
8.2.2.4 Thermal h azards	Not applicable. The product is not used at elevated temperatures and does not pose thermal hazards.
8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls	
Measures to prevent exposure	Do not allow the product or its residues to enter drains, surface water, or soil. Collected residues and contaminated materials must be disposed of in accordance with applicable environmental regulations. Prevent the spread of uncured sealant beyond the designated work area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties	
Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Various, depending on dye.
Odour	Characteristic odour of acetic acid.
Melting point/freezing point	Technically not possible to determine for the mixture. –50°C for polydimethylsiloxanes.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	254°C - 298°C for Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light.
Flammability	The product is not flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit	For Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light: LEL: 0.4.

	UEL: 5.0.
Flash point	120°C (for Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light).
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400°C (for polydimethylsiloxanes). 221°C for Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light.
Decomposition temperature	No decomposition observed up to 250°C (for polysiloxanes). The mixture is not classified as self-reactive or as an organic peroxide.
pH	Not applicable.
Kinematic viscosity (cSt = mm2/c, 25°C)	~ 357895–369565 mm2/c.
Solubility	Not miscible with water or difficult to mix.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) (log Po/w)	Not applicable to mixtures.
Vapour pressure	0.1 hPa at 20°C (typical for polydimethylsiloxanes) 0.001 0.001 kPa (0.01 mmHg) at 20°C (for distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Acetic acid: approx. 2.1 kPa at 20°C.
Density and/or relative density	0.92–0.95 g/cm³.
Relative vapour density	No data available.
Particle characteristics	Not applicable to liquids.
9.2. Other information	
9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes	None.
9.2.2. Other safety characteristics	Physical form: Paste. Application temperature: +5°C to +40°C. Heat resistance (after curing): –50°C to +180°C. Skin formation time: 15–25 minutes. Tack-free time (5 mm joint): 12–24 hours. Full curing time: 24–48 hours. Elongation at break: > 450%.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity	The mixture does not exhibit hazardous reactivity under normal conditions of transport, storage and use.
10.2 Chemical stability	The mixture is stable under normal conditions of transport, storage and use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous reactions are unlikely under normal conditions of storage and use.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposure to moisture, elevated temperatures, open flames, ignition sources, static discharge, and prolonged contact with air. Risk control measures: store in tightly sealed containers in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents, strong acids and bases.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	During thermal decomposition or combustion, the silicone sealant may release: carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2); acetic acid vapors; low-molecular-weight siloxanes; silicon oxides (SiO_2); soot and volatile organic compounds (VOCs); trace amounts of formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	
Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS), cross-linked with acetoxy-functional silanes, has a high molecular weight and low water solubility, which limits its absorption through the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption is typically minimal. In the form of aerosols or vapors (e.g., during hydrolysis with the release of acetic acid), absorption through the respiratory tract is possible, potentially causing irritation of mucous membranes. Dermal absorption is limited due to the hydrophobic nature of PDMS. However, prolonged contact with uncured material containing acetoxy groups may cause local irritation due to the formation of acetic acid. Due to its high molecular weight and chemical inertness, PDMS does not accumulate in body tissues. In the rare case of minimal absorption, it may temporarily distribute to adipose tissues due to its lipophilic nature, though this is unlikely due to low bioavailability. PDMS is chemically inert and undergoes negligible metabolism in the body. Acetoxy-functional groups may hydrolyze in the presence of moisture, forming acetic acid and less reactive silanol groups. Acetic acid is metabolized in the liver to carbon dioxide and water via the Krebs cycle. Any minor amounts of absorbed PDMS or its derivatives are primarily excreted unchanged through feces. Metabolites of acetic acid, if formed, are excreted in urine or via respiration (as CO_2). Oral absorption of hydrotreated light petroleum distillates is limited due to their hydrophobic nature. However, partial absorption in the gastrointestinal tract is possible upon ingestion, potentially causing systemic effects. High absorption occurs through the respiratory tract in the form of vapors or aerosols, with volatile components rapidly entering the bloodstream via the alveoli. Significant dermal absorption occurs with prolonged contact, with light distillates penetrating the epidermis, especially if the skin is damaged or moist. Absorbed fractions primarily accumulate in adipose tissue due to their lipophilic nature. Light distillates may temporarily distribute to organs with high blood flow (liver, kidneys, brain). Biotransformation occurs mainly in the liver via cytochrome P450 enzymes. Aromatic hydrocarbons are metabolized faster than saturated hydrocarbons (paraffins), forming hydroxylated or conjugated metabolites (e.g., glucuronides). Saturated hydrocarbons are metabolized more slowly, contributing to their accumulation in adipose tissues. Metabolites are primarily excreted in urine (water-soluble conjugates) and feces (unmetabolized fractions). A small amount may be excreted through the lungs as vapors. The elimination time depends on the type of hydrocarbons: aromatic compounds are excreted faster than saturated ones.	
Acute toxicity	The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard

		class. Relevant data are provided below.			
Substance name	Exposure route	Value	Exposure time period	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
PDMS, cross-linked with acetoxy-functional silanes	Oral	LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg bw	single dose	rat	Read-across
	Dermal	LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg bw	-	rat	Read-across
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Oral	LD_{50} > 5 000 mg/kg bw	single dose	rat	OECD Guideline 420 Read-across
	Inhalation	LC_{50} > 5.28 mg/L air	4 h	rat	OECD Guideline 403 Read-across
	dermal	LD_{50} > 2 000 mg/kg bw	24 h	rabbit	OECD Guideline 402 Read-across
Skin corrosion/irritation		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.			
Substance name	Relevance	Result		Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
PDMS, cross-linked with acetoxy-functional silanes	No	Not irritating		rabbit	Read-across
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Yes	1. Erythema score Time point: 24 h Score: 3.13. Max. score: 4. Time point: 72 h Score: 3.5. Max. score: 4. Reversibility: Not fully reversible within: 10 days 2. Edema score Time point: 24 h		rabbit	EPA Guidelines Read-across

		Score: 2.42. Max. score: 4. Time point: 72 h Score: 1.92. Max. score: 4. Not fully reversible within: 10 days		
Serious eye damage/irritation		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.		
Substance name	Relevance	Result	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
PDMS, cross-linked with acetoxy-functional silanes	No	Not irritating	rabbit	Read-across
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No	Time point for all irritation parameters: 24/48/72 h 1.Cornea opacity score Time point: 24/48/72 h Score: 0. Max. score: 80. 2. Iris score Time point: 24/48/72 h Score: 0. Max. score: 10. 3. Conjunctivae score Time point: 24/48/72 h Score: 0. Max. score: 12. 4. Chemosis score Time point: 24/48/72 h Score: 0. Max. score: 8.	rabbit	Read-across EPA OTS 798.4500
Respiratory or skin sensitization		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.		
Substance name	Relevance	Result	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
PDMS, cross-linked with acetoxy-functional silanes	No	Negative	Guinea pig	OECD Guideline 406 Read-across

	No	Negative	Human	Read-across
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No	Negative	Guinea pig	OECD Guideline 406 Read-across
Germ cell mutagenicity		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.		
Substance name	Relevance	Result	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
PDMS, cross-linked with acetoxy-functional silanes	No	Negative	Bacterial cells	in vitro OECD Guideline 471 Read-across
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No	Negative	mouse lymphoma L5178Y cells	in vitro OECD Guideline 476 Read-across
	No	Negative in chromosome aberration and dominant lethal tests (OECD 475, 478). One positive result in SCE assay (modified OECD 479) in male mice only. Overall, no adverse effects observed.	Mouse	in vivo OECD Guidelines 475, 478, 479 Read-across
Carcinogenicity		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.		
Substance name	Relevance	Result	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No	Kerosine is not carcinogenic via oral or inhalation exposure. No tumours were observed in the absence of skin damage.	Mouse	OECD Guideline 451 Read-across
No carcinogenicity studies have been conducted for polydimethylsiloxane or structurally related substances.				
Reproductive toxicity		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.		

		Relevant data are provided below.			
Substance name	Relevance	Result		Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No	Toxicity to reproduction Systemic effects: LOAEL = 1500 mg/kg/day NOAEL = 750 mg/kg/day Reproduction: NOAEL = 1500 mg/kg/day		rat	OECD Guideline 415 Read-across
	No	Developmental toxicity LOAEL (maternal) = 1000 mg/kg/day. NOAEL (maternal) = 500 mg/kg/day. LOAEL (foetal) = 1500 mg/kg/day. NOAEL (foetal) = 1000 mg/kg/day.		rat	OECD Guideline 414 Read-across
For polydimethylsiloxane and related substances, studies on reproductive toxicity have not been conducted.					
STOT-single exposure		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.			
STOT-repeated exposure		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.			
Substance name	Exposure route	Value	Exposure time period	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	oral	NOAEL = 750 mg/kg bw/day	70 - 90 days 147 days	rat	OECD Guideline 408 Read-across
	inhalation	LOAEL = 500 mg/m³ air	90 days	rat	OECD Guideline 413 Read-across
	dermal	NOEL > 495 mg/kg/day. LOEL = 165 mg/kg/day.	13 weeks	rat	OECD Guideline 411 Read-across
Aspiration hazard		Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.			
Adverse health effects and symptoms associated with exposure					

In case of inhalation	Inhalation of vapors or aerosols, particularly during hydrolysis with the release of acetic acid, may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, or discomfort. Once fully cured, the sealant does not emit active substances and poses no health hazard under normal conditions of use.
In case of eye contact	May cause irritation, redness, or discomfort due to the release of acetic acid from acetoxy-functional silanes.
In case of skin contact	May cause irritation or redness of the skin. Repeated contact may lead to dermatitis or skin dryness.
In case of ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal discomfort, nausea, or vomiting. The risk of aspiration into the lungs is minimal due to the high viscosity of the product but possible due to the presence of hydrotreated light petroleum distillates.
11.2. Information on other hazards	
11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties	Chemical substances in the mixture are not considered to have endocrine-disrupting properties with respect to humans as do not meet the criteria set out in section A of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2100.
11.2.2. Other information	None.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.
Relevant data are provided below.

Substance name	Aquatic toxicity	Effect dose	Exposure time	Species	Method
PDMS, cross-linked with acetoxy-functional silanes	Acute toxicity to fish	LL_{50} > 1000 mg/l	96 h	Freshwater fish	Read-across
	Long-term toxicity to fish	NOEC > 10000 mg/kg	28 d	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Read-across
	Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50} > 0,0001 mg/l	48 h	Daphnia magna	Read-across
	Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	NOEC > 500 mg/kg	21 d	Daphnia magna	Read-across
	Toxicity to	IC_{50} > 100000	72 h	Skeletonema	Read-across

	and cyanobacteria	mg/l		costatum	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Acute toxicity to fish	NOEL = 2.0 mg/L.	96 h	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD Guideline 203 Read-across
	Long-term toxicity to fish	NOEL = 0.098 mg/L	28 d	Oncorhynchus mykiss	QSAR Read-across
	Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EL_{50} = 1.4 mg/L	48 h	Daphnia magna	OECD Guideline 202 Read-across
	Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	NOEL = 0.48 mg/L LOEL = 1.2 mg/L EL_{50} = 0.89 mg/L	21 d	Daphnia magna	OECD Guideline 211 Read-across
	Toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria	EL_{50} = 1-3 mg/L	24/48/72 h	Raphidocelis subcapitata	OECD Guideline 201 Read-across
	Toxicity to microorganisms	LL_{50} = 677.9 mg/L	72 h	Tetrahymena pyriformis	QSAR Read-across

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Abiotic Degradation

Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) and siloxanes formed from acetoxy-functional silanes are resistant to hydrolysis and photodegradation in natural conditions. Hydrotreated light distillates partially volatilize into the air but are resistant to hydrolysis; photodegradation is slow.

Biodegradation

PDMS and siloxanes are not biodegradable due to the stability of siloxane bonds. Hydrotreated light distillates are partially biodegradable under aerobic conditions, but the process is slow. Non-classified fillers and pigments are inert and non-biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

PDMS and siloxanes have low bioaccumulative potential due to high molecular weight and low water solubility but may accumulate in sediments. Hydrotreated light distillates have moderate bioaccumulative potential (log Kow 3–6).

12.4. Mobility in soil

The mixture has low mobility in soil due to the high viscosity and adsorption of PDMS to soil particles.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties
The components of the mixture are not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties for the environment.
12.7. Other adverse effects
None.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods	
13.1.1 Product / Packaging disposal	Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system. Assigning a code from the waste catalogue depends on the sector, in which the user operates, as well as on arrangements made between the waste generator and a competent environment protection department. Packagings that may not be cleansed are to be disposed of in the same manner as the product.
Waste codes / waste designations according to EWC	The following codes may be applicable depending on the waste type and local regulations: 15 01 02 plastic packaging 08 04 09 waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances
13.1.2 Waste treatment -relevant information	During waste handling, appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) must be used, including safety goggles, gloves, protective clothing, and respiratory protection.
13.1.3 Sewage disposal-relevant information	Do not discharge product residues into drains or water bodies.
13.1.4 Other disposal recommendations	Dispose of in a safe manner in accordance with local / national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The product is permitted for transport by road (ADR), rail (RID), sea (IMDG), and air (IATA-ICAO).	
14.1 UN number or ID number	ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA- ICAO: Not applicable.
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA- ICAO: Not applicable.
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not classified as a dangerous good.
14.4. Packing group	ADR / RID / IMDG / ICAO: Not applicable.
14.5. Environmental hazards	ADR/RID/IATA-ICAO: not classified as hazardous to the

	environment. IMDG: not classified as a marine pollutant.
14.6. Special precautions for user	The product is not regulated as a dangerous good. Store in sealed packaging to avoid contact with moisture, which may cause premature curing. Avoid exposure to high temperatures and ignition sources.
14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	The product is not intended for bulk transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive)
15.2. Chemical safety assessment
No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1. Indication of changes	
The SDS has been issued for the first time.	
16.2. Abbreviations and acronyms	
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard
LEL / UEL	Lower and upper explosion limit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose, 50%. Median dose causing death in 50% of the test population
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration, 50%. Median concentration causing death in 50% of the test population
LL_{50}/ EL_{50}	LL_{50} – Lethal Loading, 50% / EL_{50} – Effective Loading, 50%. Median loading in aquatic studies causing 50% mortality or effect
EC_{50}	Effective Concentration, 50%. Concentration causing 50% of maximum observed effect such as inhibition of growth, reproduction, or activity
NOAEL	NOAEL – No Observed Adverse Effect Level. Highest tested dose at which no adverse effects are observed

NOEC/NOAEC	No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level. Safe exposure level for humans under REACH
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration. Concentration below which no adverse effects are expected in the environment
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative substance
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IATA-ICAO	Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association / International Civil Aviation Organization
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
Kow	n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient

16.3. Key literature references and sources for data

ECHA database on registered substances

ECHA Classification and Labelling (C&L) Inventory

GESTIS database on occupational exposure limit values (OELs)

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the raw material components of the mixture

16.4. Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Technical justification for non-classification of the mixture as hazardous

The sealant is a one-component acetoxy-curing silicone system composed of:

Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) as the base polymer; a mixture of acetoxy-functional silanes including triacetoxyethylsilane, triacetoxymethylsilane, oligomeric ethyl and methyl acetoxysilanes, diacetoxydi-tert-butoxysilane, butan-2-one O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime, and butan-2-one O,O',O''-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime (vinyltriacetoxysilane) acting as crosslinking agents; dibutyltin dilaurate as a catalyst for accelerating condensation reactions; a viscosity-regulating solvent (distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light); and non-classified fillers and pigments.

The mixture is packaged in hermetically sealed cartridges to prevent premature curing. Upon application, the sealant cures by atmospheric moisture, forming a fully cross-linked silicone elastomer.

During production, the crosslinking agents react with PDMS under controlled conditions to form a stable polymer matrix. The following reaction takes place:

Under controlled manufacturing conditions, acetoxy groups of the crosslinkers undergo partial hydrolysis:

$RSi(OCOCH_3)_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow RSi(OH)_3 + 3CH_3COOH$

or

$RSi(OCOCH(CH_3)CH_3)_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow RSi(OH)_3 + 3CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$

where R represents methyl or ethyl radicals.

The acetic acid formed is removed or remains in trace amounts.

Subsequently, condensation with PDMS occurs:

PDMS (\[-$Si(CH_3)_2OH$]) reacts with silanol groups ($RSi(OH)_3$) in the presence of dibutyltin dilaurate catalyst, forming Si–O–Si bonds and chemically integrating the crosslinker into the PDMS base, resulting in a partially cross-linked polymer matrix:

≡Si–OH + HO–Si≡ → ≡Si–O–Si≡ + H_2O

In the final mixture, the crosslinking agents are not present in a free, reactive form but are incorporated into the PDMS matrix as siloxane crosslinks. The acetoxy groups are either fully reacted or present in negligible amounts (<0.1%), primarily converted to silanol or siloxane bonds.

Evidence of a partially cross-linked polymer matrix includes the mixture's stability in the cartridge (no significant acid release) and its high viscosity (340,000 cP).

16.5. Relevant H-statements (number and full text)

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

16.6. Training advice

Read this Safety Data Sheet carefully before use.

16.7. Further information

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the knowledge and experience available to the company at the time of publication. The user of this product is responsible for any consequences resulting from use other than as specified in Section 1.

This information applies solely to the designated product and may not be valid if the product is used in combination with other materials or in any manufacturing process not expressly stated.