# FOAMO Part A

## Barnes New Zealand

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Chemwatch: **9045-19**
Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **03/07/2026**
Revision Date: **03/07/2026**
Print Date: **07/07/2026**
S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | FOAMO Part A |
| **Chemical Name** | Not Applicable |
| **Synonyms** | FOAMO, FOAM-O Part A, Silicone Foam Part A, Silicone Rubber Part A |
| **Chemical formula** | Not Applicable |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Two-part silicone foam system for production of silicone foam components. For industrial and professional use. Use according to manufacturer's instructions.<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions. |

### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **Barnes New Zealand** |
| **Address** | B/92-94 Railside Ave Henderson Auckland 0612 New Zealand |
| **Telephone** | +64 9 973 1816 |
| **Fax** | Not Available |
| **Website** | https://www.barnesnz.co.nz/ |
| **Email** | info@barnesnz.co.nz |

### Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **Barnes New Zealand** |
| **Emergency telephone number(s)** | +64 9 973 1816 Business Hours (Monday-Thursday 9am-5pm Friday 9am-4:30 pm) |
| **Other emergency telephone number(s)** | 0800 764 766 (after hours) (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre) |

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

**Chemwatch Hazard Ratings**

| | | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flammability | 1 | | |
| Toxicity | 0 | | |
| Body Contact | 1 | | |
| Reactivity | 1 | | |
| Chronic | 4 | | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | Not Applicable |
| **Classification [1]** | Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B |
| ***Legend:*** | ***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*** |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** |  |
| **Signal word** | **Warning** |

### Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| **H317** | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| **H320** | Causes eye irritation. |

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**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. |
| **P261** | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| **P264** | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
| **P272** | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P302+P352** | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| **P305+P351+P338** | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| **P333+P313** | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **P337+P313** | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **P362+P364** | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

**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. |

No further product hazard information.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| Not Available | 80-82 | Polyorganosiloxanes |
| 112926-00-8 | 15-16 | silica amorphous |
| 14808-60-7 | 5-6 | silica crystalline - quartz |
| 73018-55-0 | 0.1-10 | platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex |
| ***Legend:*** | ***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*** | |

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.<br>▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.<br>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin contact occurs:<br>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ Immediately give a glass of water.<br>▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

**Extinguishing media**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**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 |

**Advice for firefighters**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ▸ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.<br>▸ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.<br>▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.<br>▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.<br>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ▸ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.<br>▸ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.<br>▸ Combustible.<br>▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.<br>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.<br>▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).<br>▸ May emit acrid smoke.<br>▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.<br>Combustion products include:<br>▸ carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>silicon dioxide ($SiO_2$)<br>metal oxides<br>▸ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>May emit poisonous fumes.<br>May emit corrosive fumes. |
| **HAZCHEM** | Not Applicable |

## 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** | ▸ Remove all ignition sources.<br>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.<br>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.<br>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.<br>▸ Wipe up.<br>▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| **Major Spills** | ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.<br>▸ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<br>▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).<br>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.<br>▸ Increase ventilation. |

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ▸ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.<br>▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.<br>▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.<br>▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| **Other information** | ▸ Store in original containers.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.<br>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.<br>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.<br>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.<br>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ Metal can or drum<br>▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.<br>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | The substance may be or contains a "metalloid"<br>The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron,silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium<br>The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine.<br>Unlike most metals, most metalloids are amphoteric- that is they can act as both an acid and a base. For instance, arsenic forms not only salts such as arsenic halides, by the reaction with certain strong acid, but it also forms arsenites by reactions with strong bases.<br>Most metalloids have a multiplicity of oxidation states or valences. For instance, tellurium has the oxidation states +2, -2, +4, and +6.<br>Silicas:<br>▸ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas<br>▸ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide |

**Continued...**

- reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- may react with fluorine, chlorates
- are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate
- may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Silica gel | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust) | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Fumed silica (respirable dust) | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Precipitated silica | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust) | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Fumed Silica (respirable dust) | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Silica Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust) | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits | silica amorphous | Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
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| Australia Exposure Standards | silica crystalline - quartz | Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica - crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations). The use, handling and storage of this chemical is subject to restriction or prohibition (see regulations 340, 380 - 384 and Schedule 10 to the model WHS Regulations). |

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## Exposure controls

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|---|---|
| **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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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.<br>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. |
| **Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment** |  |
| **Eye and face protection** | ‣ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>‣ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]<br>‣ 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. |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below |
| **Hands/feet protection** | ‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber<br>**NOTE:**<br>‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.<br>‣ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ‣ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]<br>‣ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]<br>‣ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.<br>‣ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.<br>‣ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.<br>‣ Overalls.<br>‣ P.V.C apron.<br>‣ Barrier cream.<br>‣ Skin cleansing cream.<br>‣ Eye wash unit. |

## Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|---|---|---|---|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 | A-PAPR-2 ^ |

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.
Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
- 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.

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- 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** | Translucent. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | Not Available |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **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)** | 35000-38000 |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | Not Available | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Applicable |
| **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 Available | **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 |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>▸ Product is considered stable.<br>▸ 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** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating |
| **d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system |
| **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** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **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. |
| **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.<br>Platinoids are poorly absorbed from the gut, skin and other routes not directly in the blood stream. More is absorbed if inhaled, and the substance is lodged in the lungs and airway. If taken into the blood directly, it will deposit in all soft tissues, and be passed out in the urine. If swallowed, it is passed out in the stool. |
| **Skin Contact** | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Platinum and its compounds produce marked irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory system. Contact allergic dermatitis may also result.<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| **Eye** | This material causes serious eye irritation. |
| **Chronic** | Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.<br>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.<br>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.<br>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.<br>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.<br>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.<br>Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop.<br>Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections.<br>Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects.<br>Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses, the cough produces stringy phlegm, vital capacity decreases further, and shortness of breath becomes more severe.<br>Platinum and its compounds produce marked irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory system. Contact allergic dermatitis may also result. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FOAMO Part A** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **silica amorphous** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 25mg/24H - Mild |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.09<0.84 mg/l4h[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| **silica crystalline - quartz** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg[2] | Not Available |
| **platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex** | **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*** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **FOAMO Part A** | Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. |
| **SILICA AMORPHOUS** | Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS] |
| **SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ** | **WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS**<br><br>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to **respirable** (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.<br>Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.<br><br>* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).<br>NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles. |
| **PLATINUM CARBONYL CYCLOVINYLMETHYLSILOXANE COMPLEX** | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. |
| **FOAMO Part A & PLATINUM CARBONYL CYCLOVINYLMETHYLSILOXANE COMPLEX** | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.<br>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **FOAMO Part A & SILICA AMORPHOUS** | For silica amorphous:<br>Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d.<br>In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin.<br>When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.<br>After ingestion, there is limited accumulation of SAS in body tissues and rapid elimination occurs. Intestinal absorption has not been calculated, but appears to be insignificant in animals and humans.<br>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:<br>**NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.<br>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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

**FOAMO Part A**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**silica amorphous**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14.1mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >86mg/l | 2 |
| EC0(ECx) | 24h | Crustacea | >=10000mg/l | 1 |
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 217.576mg/l | 2 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1033.016mg/l | 2 |

**silica crystalline - quartz**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex**

| 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***

For Platinum Group Metals (PGM):
Environmental Fate: The PGMs are a group of rare elements including platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and osmium. Platinum group metals emitted as particles, from catalytic converters, behave inertly and have limited mobility in soil so there would appear to be negligible risk to health, groundwater and the environment. However, it is possible for transformations to soluble, biologically active forms to occur. Besides terrestrial habitats, these metals are also introduced into aquatic biotopes via road runoff, where they accumulate in sediments of lakes and rivers.
Atmospheric Fate: These substances are not expected to partition to the atmosphere.
Terrestrial Fate: Once released to moist soils, their fate depends on solubility and breakup in the presence of water. Environmental processes, (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases), may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms.
For Platinum and its Compounds:
Environmental Fate: Volatile platinum compounds do not exist and platinum is predominantly found in soil, sediment and the aquatic environment. Platinum emitted from catalytic converters can be distributed over significant distances and will accumulate. It has been shown that platinum emitted from catalytic converters is biologically available.
Aquatic Fate: Platinum is found as platinus hydroxide [Pt(OH)20] in fresh water or bound to organic matter as platinum chloride. In seawater, PtCl42- is seen in addition to platinus hydroxide. Platinum can be assimilated by algae and plankton in the aquatic environment, and is released once the organic material degrades. It is not strongly bound to particles.
For Amorphous Silica: Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert. It is not biodegradable.
Aquatic Fate: Due to its insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process. On a global scale, the level of man-made synthetic amorphous silicas (SAS) represents up to 2.4% of the dissolved silica naturally present in the aquatic environment and untreated SAS have a relatively low water solubility and an extremely low vapour pressure. Biodegradability in sewage treatment plants or in surface water is not applicable to inorganic substances like SAS.
Terrestrial Fate: Crystalline and/or amorphous silicas are common on the earth in soils and sediments, and in living organisms (e.g. diatoms), but only the dissolved form is bioavailable. On the basis of these properties it is expected that SAS released into the environment will be distributed mainly into soil/sediment.
For Silica:
Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).
Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates. Once released into the environment, no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica.
Aquatic Fate: At normal environmental pH, dissolved silica exists exclusively as monosilicic acid. At pH 9.4, amorphous silica is highly soluble in water. Crystalline silica, in the form of quartz, has low solubility in water.
**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

**Continued...**

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| silica amorphous | LOW | LOW |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| silica amorphous | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294) |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| silica amorphous | LOW (Log KOC = 23.74) |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

**Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.<br>▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.<br>Otherwise:<br>▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.<br>▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.<br>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.<br>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:<br>▸ Reduction<br>▸ Reuse<br>▸ Recycling<br>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)<br>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.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.<br>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.<br>▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.<br>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |

## SECTION 14 Transport information

**Labels Required**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Marine Pollutant** | NO |
| **HAZCHEM** | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): 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 |
|---|---|
| silica amorphous | Not Applicable |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Applicable |
| platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex | Not Applicable |

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---|
| silica amorphous | Not Applicable |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Applicable |
| platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex | Not Applicable |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

**Continued...**

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

**silica amorphous is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 10 - Table 14.1 Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

**platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (silica crystalline - quartz; platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex) |
| Korea - KECI | No (platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex) |
| UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances) | No (silica amorphous; silica crystalline - quartz; platinum carbonyl cyclovinylmethylsiloxane complex) |
| ***Legend:*** | ***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory***<br>***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*** |

## SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 03/07/2026 |
| **Initial Date** | 03/07/2026 |

**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

**Continued...**

- 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
- 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

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**end of SDS**