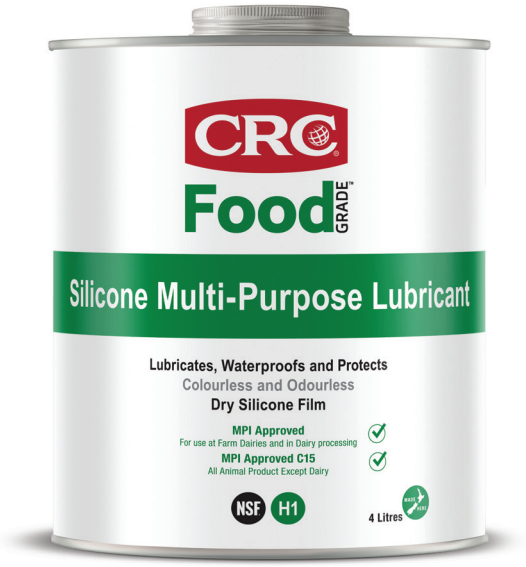
CRC GREENLIGHT™

FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM

ASSISTS AUDIT COMPLIANCE

FOOD GRADE 4L SILICONE

PRODUCT CODE: 3042



This document contains:

- SDS
- TDS
- MPI Approvals
- Allergen Certificate
- NSF Certificate

MPI Approved
For use at Farm Dairies and in Dairy processing

MPI Approved C15
All Animal Product Except Dairy

NSF H1

Scan for Product Compliance

Disclaimer: Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is valid for 5 years only from the date of issue. MPI certification is also valid for 5 years from date of issue. Please scan QR code to validate this product's latest documents.

CRC (NZ) Food Grade Silicone (Bulk)

CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **23-9903**
Version No: **8.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **29/07/2024**
Print Date: **02/10/2024**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CRC (NZ) Food Grade Silicone (Bulk)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	HEXANES (contains 2-methylpentane)
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	General purpose silicone-based lubricant. Use according to manufacturer's directions. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)**
Address	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 272 2700
Fax	+64 9 274 9696
Website	www.crc.co.nz
Email	- No EMAL ID NEEDED for NZ - JACK

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone numbers	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.4A, 6.9B, 9.1B, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant)

Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
107-83-5	}85-95	2-methylpentane
64742-49-0.	}	Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane
110-54-3	<5	n-hexane
63148-62-9	2-5	polydimethylsiloxane

Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

	‣ 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. ‣ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ‣ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ‣ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ‣ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	‣ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ‣ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ‣ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ‣ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	‣ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ‣ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ‣ Observe the patient carefully. ‣ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ‣ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ‣ Seek medical advice. ‣ Avoid giving milk or oils. ‣ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

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	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ‣ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ‣ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ‣ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit clouds of acrid smoke

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. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. **Contains low boiling substance:** Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. ▸ Check for bulging containers. ▸ Vent periodically ▸ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. · Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. · Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). · Avoid splash filling. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▸ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▸ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	Methylpentane: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▸ is incompatible with nitric acid, sulfuric acid ▸ may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity ▸ 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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane, Other isomers	500 ppm / 1760 mg/m3	3500 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring oto - Ototoxin

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
2-methylpentane	Not Available	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
2-methylpentane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	***Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.***	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	**CARE:** Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear 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.
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] ▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▸ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
CRC (NZ) Food Grade Silicone (Bulk)

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P 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.

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	A
VITON	A
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	A
NITRILE	B
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - 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)

- 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	Clear water-white liquid with a mild solvent odour; not miscible with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.6694
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	254
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<-60	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	60 (initial)	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	<-18 (TCC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.0	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.7	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	21 @20C	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	649.3
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. - Product is considered stable.

	‣ 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

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. 2-methylpentane has not shown to damage the nervous system (unlike n-hexane). Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin absorption of 2-methylpentane from laboratory studies is slower compared to toluene. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. 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. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. gamma-diketones are generally toxic to the nervous system. They can occur as commercial products or as metabolic products.

CRC (NZ) Food Grade Silicone (Bulk)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
2-methylpentane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~15.84 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3.35 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.26 mg/L4h[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 16.75 mg/kg[2]	
n-hexane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
polydimethylsiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild

	Oral (Rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg[2]	

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***

CRC (NZ) Food Grade Silicone (Bulk)	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.
HYDROCARBONS, C6, ISOALKANES, <5% N-HEXANE	Most Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs) have low actute toxicity to oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure, and mild to moderate skin and eye irritating effects. However, some heavier 'cracked' LBPNs (LKBPNs with greater olefinic content) have been found to be more irritating to the skin and eyes compared to non-cracked LBPNs. LBPNs are not known to be sensitising to the skin. Animal studies examined the effects of short-term and longer-term exposure to LBPNs through inhalation or oral routes. In male rats specifically, exposure to LBPNs resulted in kidney-related issues like increased kidney weight, kidney lesions, and hyaline droplet formation. However, the same effects were not seen in female rats, mice, or humans due to a mechanism of action involving a particular enzyme only found in male rats. Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, napthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3. Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]* Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility.
CRC (NZ) Food Grade Silicone (Bulk) & 2-METHYLPENTANE & HYDROCARBONS, C6, ISOALKANES, <5% N-HEXANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
HYDROCARBONS, C6, ISOALKANES, <5% N-HEXANE & N-HEXANE & POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

CRC (NZ) Food Grade Silicone (Bulk)

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

	Available			Available	Available

2-methylpentane					
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**		**Value**	**Source**
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants		4.321mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants		4.321mg/l	2

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2

n-hexane				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50(ECx)	4h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.12mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/L	4

polydimethylsiloxane				
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 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data***

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
For n-Hexane: Log Kow: 3.17-3.94; Henry s Law Constant: 1.69 atm-m3 mol; Vapor Pressure: 150 mm Hg @ 25 C; Log Koc: 2.90 to 3.61. BOD 5, (if unstated): 2.21; COD: 0.04; ThOD: 3.52.
Atmospheric Fate: n-Hexane is not expected to be directly broken down by sunlight. The main atmospheric removal mechanism is through reactions with hydroxyl radicals, with an approximant half-life of 2.9 days.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-methylpentane	LOW	LOW
n-hexane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-methylpentane	LOW (LogKOW = 3.2145)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-methylpentane	LOW (Log KOC = 124.9)
n-hexane	LOW (Log KOC = 149)

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. ▸ **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.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	3YE

Land transport (UN)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1208
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	HEXANES (contains 2-methylpentane)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1208
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Hexanes (contains 2-methylpentane)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3H
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1208
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	HEXANES (contains 2-methylpentane)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E , S-D Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: 1 L

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
2-methylpentane	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
2-methylpentane	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

2-methylpentane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities

n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

polydimethylsiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1B	100 L in containers more than 5 L	50 L
3.1B	250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1B				1 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (2-methylpentane; Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane; n-hexane; polydimethylsiloxane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polydimethylsiloxane)
Japan - ENCS	No (Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***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	29/07/2024
Initial Date	01/11/2009

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
8.1	29/07/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Accidental release measures - Spills (major)

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

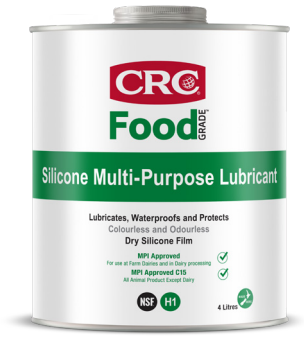
- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency 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

- 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

CRC GREENLIGHT™ FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM
ASSISTS AUDIT COMPLIANCE

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

CRC Food Grade Silicone Bulk



CRC Food Grade Silicone is a multi-purpose dry film silicone lubricant for use on food processing and handling equipment.

It forms a colourless film that does not attract dust and product debris. It lubricates and protects in most metal and non-metal applications without damaging treated surfaces or leaving marks or stains.

CRC Food Grade Silicone eliminates binding and sticking and is an excellent release and parting agent. Temperature Range from -40°C to 200°C. MPI Approved. NSF H1 Registered for incidental food contact.

Item Code: 3042 **Pack Size: 4L Bulk**

Features and Benefits

- **Dry film:** Does not attract dust and product debris
- **Excellent release and parting agent:** Ideal to streamline processes on food sorting and handling lines, products will not stick to treated surfaces
- **General lubricant for all surfaces:** Metals, plastics, rubber, adhesives, wood, fabrics, glass, inks and paints
- **Resists Moisture:** Stays in place in damp environments
- **Non-toxic, colourless, tasteless**
- **Wide Temperature range:** Effective from -40°C to 200°C
- **MPI Approved C15** for all animal product except dairy
- **MPI Approved** for use at farm dairies and in dairy processing
- **NSF H1 Registered for incidental food contact**

Typical Properties and Characteristics

Flash Point	-5°C
Boiling Point	60°C Initial
Odour	Petroleum like
Appearance	Clear, water-like liquid
Solubility	Negligible in water
% Volatile	97%
Vapour Density	> Air

Type of film	Clear, non-drying
Temperature range	-40°C to +200°C
Dielectric Strength (ASTM D-877)	350 volts/mil
Specific Gravity	0.6694

CRC GREENLIGHT™ FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM
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TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

CRC Food Grade Silicone Bulk

Directions

1. Do not apply while equipement is energized.
2. Apply in light, even coats to areas requiring lubrication or moisture protection.
3. Repeat the Step 2 until adequate lubrication or protection is achieved. Use only the necessary amount to achieve desired results.
4. Re-apply as needed to maintain performance.

Special Precautions

General:
Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Keep away from naked flames, electrical appliances/lights, lighted cigarettes, etc. Do not apply on open flame or other ignition source. Use with adequate ventilation. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Ventilation may be improved by opening a window or door or providing mechanical assistance. Avoid continuous breathing of vapour and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. If ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection should be worn. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations. All unused product should be disposed of in conformance with local and hazard regulations, do not contaminate water supply.

Refer to **Safety Data Sheet** for more details.

Product Warranty or Shelf Life

CRC offers a conditional warranty on this product for the period of 5 years from the date of manufacture.

Contact Information

CRC Industries NZ
10 Highbrook Dr, East Tamaki
Auckland, New Zealand

www.crc.co.nz
PH: 09 272 2700
Email: info.nz@crcind.com

Technical Data Sheet *Version 10/2024*

12 July 2024

Natasha Gill
CRC Industries New Zealand
PO Box 204267
Highbrook
Manukau 2161

Dear Natasha,

APPROVAL OF DAIRY MAINTENANCE COMPOUND FOR USE IN FARM DAIRIES AND FOR USE IN DAIRY PROCESSING

The new product **Food Grade Silicone** has been considered in conjunction with the type of validation information provided and has been determined to satisfy the requirements of regulations 12, 13, 14, 53 and 247 of the Animal Products Regulations 2021 and regulation 43 of the Raw Milk for Sale Consumers Regulations 2015, when used in accordance with the label.

The product **Food Grade Silicone** has been assessed and is approved for use in farm dairies and for use in dairy premises when used in accordance with label instructions.

This approval of the compound for use in farm dairies and dairy processing is subject to the following conditions:

1. To be used in accordance with label instructions as a lubricant.
2. Not to be used on food contact surfaces.
3. The method of use must ensure that milk, food, packaging or food contact surfaces will not be adversely affected.
4. Only sufficient lubricant to achieve the required effect is to be used.
5. Should incidental contact with food contact surfaces occur, surfaces must be cleaned and thoroughly rinsed to ensure no residue remains.

Where this approval is stated on the product label, the statement “MPI approved for use in farm dairies” and “MPI approved for use in dairy processing” is to be used, unless an alternative is agreed in writing by MPI.

Should this product be determined to be unsatisfactory when used as recommended by the manufacturer or an agent of the manufacturer at the stated dosage, MPI may withdraw this approval.

Review
This approval of a dairy maintenance compound for use in farm dairies and dairy processing is valid for a maximum period of 5 years but is subject to periodic review and may be withdrawn at any time should the Director-General determine that there is sufficient evidence that the product is not fit for the purpose for which this approval applies. You will be issued a letter prior to the review date, which is set at **12 July 2029**, but you are responsible for ensuring that this review is completed if you wish to retain MPI approval of the above dairy maintenance compound.

Yours faithfully,

Shaleen Narayan
Manager Approvals
Acting under delegated authority
Ministry for Primary Industries

New Zealand Food Safety
Ministry for Primary Industries
Charles Fergusson Building, 34-38 Bowen St, Pipitea
PO Box 2526 | Wellington 6140 | +64-4-894-2550
approvals@mpi.govt.nz
www.mpi.govt.nz

19 March 2024

CRC Industries New Zealand
PO Box 204267
Highbrook
Manukau 2161

Trade Name: Food Grade Silicone
Description: Lubricant
Code: C 15

Approvals:

This compound is approved for use in premises processing all animal product except dairy, operating under the Animal Products Act regime.

This approval is under the following regulations, subject to the conditions stated in this approval:

1. Regulation 247 of the Animal Products Regulations 2021 and Regulation 18 of the Animal Products (Regulated Control Scheme – Limited Processing Fishing Vessels) Regulations 2001

Conditions:

1. This is permitted to be used during processing of food to lubricate moving parts of equipment whereby the lubricated surface is either an integral part of the food contact surface, or is contiguous with the food contact surface and contamination could result from bearing seal leakage.
2. The equipment is to be maintained, including the application of lubricants, according to the specifications of the equipment manufacturer.
3. Only sufficient lubricant is to be used to achieve the desired effect.
4. When used in the manner permitted, all lubricated surfaces are to be maintained according to requirements for sanitation of food contact surfaces.
5. When used in any other manner that may result in incidental contamination of a food surface, the surface is to be cleaned by washing to ensure no free substance remains that could be transferred to food being processed.

This approval may be withdrawn at any time due to unapproved directions for use, or unsatisfactory performance, or any change in product formulation. The Ministry for Primary Industries (New Zealand Food Safety) must be notified if the holder of this approval wishes to transfer their products to another entity.

The product must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and specifications. The label may include a statement to the effect that the product is approved for use in premises registered under the Animal Products Act regime. Any statements made, however, must include the approval code and must be limited to the following unless otherwise specified:

MPI Approved C 15 (All animal product except dairy)

Note: Former NZFSA statements must be removed from your labels.

New Zealand Food Safety
Ministry for Primary Industries
Charles Fergusson Building, 34-38 Bowen St, Pipitea
PO Box 2526 | Wellington | 04 894 2550
approvals@mpi.govt.nz
www.mpi.govt.nz

This approval must not be used as a Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) endorsement of any claim made for the product by the manufacturer.

This approval will remain valid until 19 March 2029 unless the approval is revoked by notice in writing at an earlier stage.

Any queries regarding this approval should be directed to MPI Approvals by either telephone on 04 894 2550 or by e-mail at approvals@mpi.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely,

Shaleen Narayan
Manager Approvals
Regulatory Systems & Support

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Date: 19 March 2024

Official Receipt G.S.T. 64-558-838

Received from: **CRC Industries New Zealand**

Maintenance compound approval fee for: **Food Grade Silicone**

Sum of: **$77.63**

August 1, 2003

Steve Katz
CRC INDUSTRIES (AUST.) PTY LIMITED
9 GLADSTONE ROAD
CASTLE HILL, NSW 2154
AUSTRALIA

RE: CRC® FOOD GRADE SILICONE
Category Code: H1
NSF Registration No. 130884

Dear Steve Katz:

NSF has processed the application for Registration of **CRC® FOOD GRADE SILICONE** to *the NSF Registration Guidelines for Proprietary Substances and Nonfood Compounds (*2003*)*, which are available at www.nsf.org/usda. The NSF Nonfood Compounds Registration Program is a continuation of the USDA product approval and listing program, which is based on meeting regulatory requirements including FDA 21 CFR for appropriate use, ingredient and labeling.

This product is acceptable as a lubricant with incidental food contact (H1) for use in and around food processing areas. Such compounds may be used on food processing equipment as a protective anti-rust film, as a release agent on gaskets or seals of tank closures, and as a lubricant for machine parts and equipment in locations in which there is a potential exposure of the lubricated part to food. The amount used should be the minimum required to accomplish the desired technical effect on the equipment. If used as an anti-rust film, the compound must be removed from the equipment surface by washing or wiping, as required to leave the surface effectively free of any substance which could be transferred to food being processed.

NSF Registration of this product is current when the NSF Registration Number, Category Code, and Registration Mark appear on the NSF-approved product label, and the registered product name is included in the current NSF White Book Listing of Nonfood Compounds at the NSF website (http://www.nsf.org/usda). The NSF Registration Mark can be downloaded from the NSF website, at http://www.nsf.org/mark/download_marks.html.

NSF Listing of all registered Nonfood compounds by NSF International is not an endorsement of those compounds, or of any performance or efficacy claims made by the manufacturer.

Registration status may be verified at any time via the NSF web site, at http://www.nsf.org/usda. Changes in formulation or label, without the prior written consent of NSF, will void registration, and will supersede the on-line listing.

Sincerely,

Carmen Grindatti
NSF Nonfood Compounds Registration Program

Company No: 1D690

CRC Industries NZ
Auckland NZ

ALLERGEN CERTIFICATE

Date: **September 19th, 2019**

Product Number: **3041, 3042, 3043**

Product Name: **CRC Food Grade Silicone**

The Australia New Zealand Food Safety Code requires the identification of allergens present in food products. The presence of allergens in food grade processing aids including lubricants must be declared.

CRC Industries provides the following allergen information for the product(s) listed above.

Allergen	Present in Product	Present on Same Production Line	Present in Facility
Milk Products	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Soy Products	☐Yes / ☒No	☒Yes / ☐No	☒Yes / ☐No
Peanut Products	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☒Yes / ☐No
Egg Products	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Tree Nut Products	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Sesame Seed	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Mustard Seed	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Bee Pollen / Propolis	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Seafood and Shellfish	☐Yes / ☒No	☒Yes / ☐No	☒Yes / ☐No
Sulphites	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Buckwheat	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Celery	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Cereal or Gluten Products	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Lupin	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Royal Jelly	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Mango	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Peach	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Pork	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Tomato	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No	☐Yes / ☒No
Latex	☐Yes / ☒No	☒Yes / ☐No	☒Yes / ☐No

This information is accurate to the best of CRC Industries' knowledge or obtained from sources believed by CRC to be accurate.

For more information, please contact our Technical Service Department at 09 2722700.