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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company**Product Identifier**

Product Name: SiSiB® SF3667
 Chemical Name: Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated
 CAS-No.: 102783-01-7
 EC-No.: 600-355-7

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

Relevant applications identified Additives Cosmetics Textiles and leather treatment

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Nanjing SiSiB Silicones Co., Ltd.
 Guanghua Sci & Tech Industrial Zone,
 No. 104, Guanghua Road, Nanjing 210007, P.R.China
 Email: SDS@SiSiB.com

Emergency Telephone Number: +86-25-8468-0091

SECTION 2: Hazardous identification**Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification according to REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008**

Reproductive toxicity Category 2 H361f

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Label elements**Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]**

Pictogram

Signal word

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H361f

Suspected of damaging fertility.

Precautionary statement(s):

P201

Obtain special instructions before use.

P210

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P234

Keep only in original packaging.

P280

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

P308 + P313

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

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P403

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Other hazards

May generate flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid contact with water, alcohols, acidic, basic, or oxidizing materials.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**Substances**

This product is a substance.

CASRN / EC-No. /	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 102783-01-7 EC-No. 600-355-7	>= 70.0 - < 80.0 %	Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated	Not classified
CASRN 556-67-2 EC-No. 209-136-7	>= 2.6 - <= 3.5 %	octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 Repr. - 2 - H361f Aquatic Chronic - 4 - H413

Substances with a workplace exposure limit

CASRN 25322-68-3 EC-No. Polymer	>= 3.0 - <= 5.0 %	Polyethylene glycol	Not classified
CASRN 541-02-6 EC-No. 208-764-9	>= 1.3 - <= 1.7 %	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not classified

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**General advice**

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

If inhaled

Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with plenty of water.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

If swallowed

If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

Water spray, Alcohol-resistant foam, Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Dry chemical, High volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**Hazardous combustion products:**

Silicon oxides Carbon oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Flash back possible over considerable distance. Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Fire burns more vigorously than would be expected. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting Procedures:**

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of re-ignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evolution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

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

Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions:

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Materials in contact with water, moisture, acids or bases have the potential to generate hydrogen gas. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-pressurization of the container.

Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from water. Protect from moisture. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use with local exhaust ventilation.

See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in original container. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Product may evolve minute quantities of flammable hydrogen gas which can accumulate. Adequately ventilate to maintain vapors well below flammability limits and

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exposure guidelines. Do not repackage. Clogged container vents may increase pressure build up. Store in a closed container.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Explosives. Gases.

Unsuitable materials for containers: Do not store in or use containers except the original product package.

Do not store in or use containers except the original product package.

Specific end use(s)

See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
Polyethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA aerosol	10 mg/m ³
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm

Derived No Effect Level

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	73 mg/m ³	n.a.	73 mg/m ³	n.a.	73 mg/m ³	n.a.	73 mg/m ³

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	13 mg/m ³	3.7 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	13 mg/m ³	n.a.	13 mg/m ³	3.7 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	13 mg/m ³

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	97.3 mg/m ³	n.a.	24.2 mg/m ³	n.a.	97.3 mg/m ³	n.a.	24.2 mg/m ³

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	17.3 mg/m ³	5mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	4.3 mg/m ³	n.a.	17.3 mg/m ³	5mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	4.3 mg/m ³

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Predicted No Effect Concentration

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.00044 mg/l
Marine water	0.00044 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0.64 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0.064 mg/kg
Soil	0.13 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	> 10 mg/l

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	> 0.0012 mg/l
Marine water	> 0.00012 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	2.4 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0.24 mg/kg
Soil	1.1 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	> 10 mg/l

Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is

fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Color	amber
Odor	characteristic
Odor Threshold	no data available
pH	no data available
Melting point/range	no data available
Freezing point	no data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 65 °C
Flash point:	Pensky-Martens closed cup 70 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	no data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	no data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor pressure:	no data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	no data available

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Relative density (water = 1)	1.036
Water solubility:	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Kinematic Viscosity	310 cSt at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Other information

Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	Not applicable

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: Stability And Reactivity**Reactivity**

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Product may evolve flammable hydrogen gas on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds and can form explosive mixtures in air. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures. Combustible liquid.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Exposure to moisture

Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information**Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity****Acute oral toxicity**

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product:

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Recent findings of kidney failure and death in burn patients, as well as some studies using animal burn models, suggest that polyethylene glycol may have been a factor.

The use of topical applications containing this material may not be appropriate in severely burned patients.

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

Carcinogenicity

Results from a 2 year repeated vapor inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown. Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumors) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if this effect occurs through a pathway that is relevant to humans.

Teratogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

For the minor component(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

Not mutagenic in Ames Test

Genetic Toxicity in vitro

Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) negative Result: negative On basis of test data.

Aspiration hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated****Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, male, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,400 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 36 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Polyethylene glycol**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Typical for this family of materials. LC50, Rat, 6 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.5 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 8.67 mg/l

SECTION 12: Ecological Effects**Toxicity****Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated**

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 0.022 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), flow-through, 14 d, > 0.0063 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 0.0091 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.015 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.022 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 93 d, >= 0.0044 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, >= 0.0079 mg/l

Polyethylene glycol**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 3 d, Biomass, 14,853 mg/l

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 16 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 204 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, > 2.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.012 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 0.012 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 14 d, > 16 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 45 d, >= 0.017 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 90 d, >= 0.014 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, 0.015 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

This product does not have any known adverse effect on the soil organisms tested.

NOEC, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), >= 76 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 3.7 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, 69.3 - 144 Hour, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 24.6 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Polyethylene glycol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 90 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 55 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass

OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0.14 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Bioaccumulative potential

Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.49 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12,400 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

Polyethylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): < 2.25 Estimated.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.2 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 2,010 Fish Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated

No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Polyethylene glycol

No data available.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB). Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) meets the current REACH Annex XIII criteria for PBT and vPvB. In Canada, D4 has been assessed and deemed to meet the PiT criteria. However, D4 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D4 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D4 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl

radicals in the atmosphere. Any D4 in air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms.

Polyethylene glycol

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) meets the current REACh Annex XIII criteria for vPvB. However, D5 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D5 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D5 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D5 in air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms. Based on an independent scientific panel of experts, the Canadian Minister of the Environment has concluded that "D5 is not entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity, or that constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends".

Other adverse effects**Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated**

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Polyethylene glycol

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: Transport Information**Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):**

UN number

Not applicable

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UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
Special precautions for user	No data available.

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
Special precautions for user	No data available.
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not applicable
Special precautions for user	No data available.

Further information:

VENTED PACKAGES ARE FORBIDDEN FOR AIR TRANSPORT.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15:Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, are exempt from registration or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the

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buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: Not applicable

Chemical Safety Assessment

no data available.

SECTION 16: Other Information

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H226

Flammable liquid and vapor.

H361f

Suspected of damaging fertility.

H413

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Further information

It must be recognized that the physical and chemical properties of any product may not be fully understood and that new, possibly hazardous products may arise from reactions between chemicals. The information given in this data sheet is based on our present knowledge and shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.