

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

Product Name: SiSiB® ASS8312

Chemical Name: Agricultural Silicone Surfactant

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

Relevant applications identified For industrial use

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****Summary of Hazard in an Emergency Situation**

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Classification

Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

Not Applicable

Signal word

Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Physical and Chemical Hazard

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Health Hazards

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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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Skin Contact

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Eye Contact

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

Environmental Hazards

See Section 12

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
/	80-100	Polyether modified silicone

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

Wash out immediately with water.

If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

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If skin or hair contact occurs:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

Immediately give a glass of water.

First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Advise for rescue team (PPE requirement for rescue personnel)**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

None known.

Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting**

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes.

May emit acrid smoke.

Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive

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

See section 8

Measures for Preventing Secondary Contamination

Refer to section above

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 vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Wipe up.

Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

Moderate hazard.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

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Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Avoid physical damage to containers.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately.
Use good occupational work practice.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Other information

Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Suitable container**

Metal can or drum
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
None known

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**Control parameters**

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Not Available

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

Hands/feet protection

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After

using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

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Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Barrier cream.

Eyewash unit.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Yellow
Physical state	Liquid
Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odor	Not Available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water	Not Available
Odor threshold	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available
Viscosity (cSt)	20-50
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	> 100
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable
Oxidizing 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
Vapor pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible
pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapor density (Air = 1)	Not Available
VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10: Stability And Reactivity

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Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization 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**TOXICITY**

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

SECTION 12: Ecological Effects

Toxicity

Not Available

Persistence and degradability

Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Not Available

Mobility in soil

Not Available

Other adverse effects

Not Available

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

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.

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A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorized landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Contaminated packing materials:

Refer to section above

Precautions for Transport:

Refer to section above

SECTION 14: Transport Information

UN number

ADR/RID: -

IMDG: -

IATA: -

UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID:

Not dangerous goods

IMDG:

Not dangerous goods

IATA:

Not dangerous goods

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: -

IMDG: -

IATA: -

Packing group

ADR/RID: -

IMDG: -

IATA: -

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no

IMDG Marine Pollutant: no

IATA: no

Special precautions for user

no data available

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SECTION 15:Regulatory Information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****National Inventory Status**

Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use Not Available

Canada - DSL Not Available

Canada - NDSL Not Available

China - IECSC Not Available

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP Not Available

Japan - ENCS Not Available

Korea - KECI Not Available

New Zealand - NZIoC Not Available

Philippines - PICCS Not Available

USA - TSCA Not Available

Taiwan - TCSI Not Available

Mexico - INSQ Not Available

Vietnam - NCI Not Available

Russia - FBEPH Not Available

SECTION 16:Other Information**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.