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

Product Identifier

Product Name:	SiSiB® PC19646
Chemical Name:	Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

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

Relevant applications identified	Cosmetics
CASRN:	68937-54-2

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

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

Label elements

Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

Precautionary statements

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.

Other hazards

None

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical characterization: Substance

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% (w/w)
PEG-12 Dimethicone	68937-54-2	⩾90

PEG-12	6790-09-6	＜10

Hazardous Ingredients:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% (w/w)
Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	<0.1

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of 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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

If swallowed

No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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) Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media

None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products:

Carbon oxides Silicon oxides Formaldehyde

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures:

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

Soak up with inert absorbent material. 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, Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use only with adequate 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 in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
Unsuitable materials for containers: Do not store in or use containers except the original product package.

Specific end use(s)

no data available

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
Polyethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA aerosol	10 mg/m3

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 chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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:

Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

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)	> 35 °C
Flash point:	Seta closed cup 113 °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
Relative density (water = 1)	1.07
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	260 mm2/s 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
Surface tension	28.86 dyn/cm 1024 F - SURFACE TENSION - WILHELMY PLATE - 0.5% SOLUTION AT 25C 28.86 dyn/cm 1024 F - SURFACE TENSION - WILHELMY PLATE - 0.5% SOLUTION AT 25C

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.

Conditions to avoid

None known.

Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Formaldehyde

SECTION 11:Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

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

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

Sensitization

Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

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)

Based on information for component(s):

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.

Carcinogenicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Teratogenicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Reproductive toxicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Mutagenicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Polyethylene glycol

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

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.

SECTION 12: Ecological Effects

Toxicity

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

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, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 96 Hour, > 1,080 mg/l, OPPTS 850.1075

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 892 mg/l, EPA-660-75-009

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, > 1,040 mg/l, EPA-660/3-75-009

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

Persistence and degradability

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

Biodegradability:	No relevant data found.

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Polyethylene glycol

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

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

Mobility in soil

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

No relevant data found.

Polyethylene glycol

No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

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

Polyethylene glycol

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

Other adverse effects

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

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.

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

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
Polymers are exempted from registration under REACH. All relevant starting materials and additives have been either pre-registered, registered, or are exempt from registration 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 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

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.