



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL THAILAND LTD

Product name: XIAMETER™ MEM-8168 Emulsion

Issue Date: 07.05.2020

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DOW CHEMICAL THAILAND LTD encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: XIAMETER™ MEM-8168 Emulsion

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Cosmetics

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL THAILAND LTD
99/1 BJC 2 BUILDING,
SOI SAENGCHAN-RUBIA,
SUKHUMVIT 42 ROAD, PRAKANONG, KLONGTOEY,
BANGKOK 10110
THAILAND

Customer Information Number:

(66)2-3657000
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: (66)38-925-400

Local Emergency Contact: 038-925-400

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 3
Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2A
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard - Category 3
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazard statements

Causes mild skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear eye protection and/or face protection.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice and/or attention.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy- terminated	71750-79-3	>= 16.0 - <= 19.0 %
Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated	68131-40-8	>= 7.9 - <= 8.0 %
Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols	68131-40-8	>= 4.05 - <= 4.07 %
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	>= 0.99 - <= 1.21 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. 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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

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: Silicon oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Carbon oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Fire burns more vigorously than would be expected..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. 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.. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

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

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: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. 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. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. 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, store recovered material in appropriate container. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied. Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

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
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

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 chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). **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. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	Slightly hazy

Odor	slight
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	5
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 65 °C
Flash point	closed cup >100 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
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)	0.99
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	5000 cSt at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
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.

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:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

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.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

LD50, Rat, > 2,010 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

LD50, Rat, 2,909 mg/kg

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

LD50, Rat, male, > 4,800 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

LD50, Rabbit, 4,112 mg/kg

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

LD50, Rabbit, > 3,000 mg/kg

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

Applies to aerosolized material only. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.105 mg/l

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

The LC50 has not been determined.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

The LC50 has not been determined.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause eye irritation.

May cause corneal injury.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause moderate corneal injury.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

May cause slight eye irritation.
May cause slight corneal injury.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

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.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

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

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

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

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

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

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

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

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

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

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

Carcinogenicity

Results from a 2 year repeated vapour 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.

Information for components:**Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated**

No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Results from a 2 year repeated vapour 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.

Teratogenicity

No relevant data found.

Information for components:**Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated**

No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Contains component(s) which have interfered with fertility in animal studies.

Information for components:

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

No relevant data found.

Information for components:**Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated**

No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

For this family of materials: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Ecotoxicity**Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated****Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

EC50, 48 Hour, > 10 - 100 mg/l, Estimated.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 6.9 - 10.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 8.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, 16 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 3.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 1.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 750 mg/l

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Persistence and degradability

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

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

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.18 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.15 mg/mg

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 60 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.00 mg/mg

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 16 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.39 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17 Fish Estimated.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.8 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 153 Fish Estimated.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Mobility in Soil

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

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

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

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

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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.

Other adverse effects

Dimethyl, (aminoethylaminopropyl)methyl siloxane, trimethylsiloxy-terminated

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

Alcohols, C11-15-secondary, ethoxylated

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

Ethoxylated C12-14 secondary alcohols

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

**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):

Not regulated for 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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Emergency Decree on Controlling the Use of Volatile Substances B.E. 2533

Not applicable

Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535

This product may subject restriction or prohibition under below authorities due to certain applications. For details, please refer to local regulations to decide if any actions (of notification, registration, and/or license in accordance with the determined specific rules and procedure) are needed before business activity happen (production, import, export or to have it in possession for transport and/or storage).

Department of Agriculture
Not applicable

Department of Energy Business
Not applicable

Department of Livestock
Banned and/or restricted

Department of Industrial Works
Not applicable

Food and Drug Administration
Banned and/or restricted

Department of Fisheries
Not applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 4107363 / A176 / Issue Date: 07.05.2020 / Version: 6.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No

1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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