THERMO CLONE VPS MEDIUM BODY – CATALYST

Ultradent Do Brasil Produtos Odontologicos LTDA

Version No: **3.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **14/10/2026**
Revision Date: **15/10/2026**
Print Date: **15/10/2026**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	THERMO CLONE VPS MEDIUM BODY – CATALYST
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	B000110
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	For industrial/professional use only. Addition silicone for duplication. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Ultradent Do Brasil Produtos Odontologicos LTDA**
Address	Alameda Ezequiel Mantoanelli Jardim Panorama Indaiatuba/SP 2121 Brazil
Telephone	+55 (19) 98357 4555
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	SAC@ultradent.com.br

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 9652-32)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Non hazardous
Legend:	***1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	**Not Applicable**

Hazard statement(s)

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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

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68083-19-2	57.446	dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated
14808-60-7	20.064	silica crystalline - quartz
68909-20-6	15.606	silica amorphous
1318-02-1	3.5	zeolites
27306-78-1	3	heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether
63148-62-9	0.1114	polydimethylsiloxane
540-97-6	0.111	dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane
68478-92-2	0.0407	Karstedt catalyst
541-02-6	0.0465	decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
556-67-2	0.0364	octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
125643-61-0	0.0285	C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate
2627-95-4	0.0065	1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane
6386-38-5	0.0015	Metilox
141-62-8	0.00036	decamethyltetrasiloxane
107-51-7	0.00036	octamethyltrisiloxane

Legend:	***1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available***

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wash out immediately with fresh running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: • Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). • Seek medical attention in event of irritation. For thermal burns: • Decontaminate area around burn. • Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin) • Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. • Use compresses if running water is not available. • Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. • Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.

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	‣ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin) ‣ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ‣ Use compresses if running water is not available. ‣ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ‣ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ‣ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort): ‣ Lay the person flat. ‣ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ‣ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ‣ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ‣ Seek medical assistance. For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the mean time: ‣ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ‣ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ‣ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ‣ To prevent shock see above. ‣ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ‣ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ‣ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	‣ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ‣ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ‣ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ‣ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	‣ Immediately give a glass of water. ‣ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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 substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ 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 toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ‣ May emit acrid smoke. ‣ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: ‣ carbon dioxide (CO_2) silicon dioxide (SiO_2)

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	‣ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. **CARE**: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ‣ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ‣ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Increase ventilation. ‣ Stop leak if safe to do so. ‣ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ‣ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ‣ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ‣ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ‣ 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 skin contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ 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.

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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 strong acids, bases. ‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Quartz (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations). The use, handling and storage of this chemical is subject to restriction or prohibition (see regulations 340, 380 - 384 and Schedule 10 to the model WHS Regulations).
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Precipitated silica	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous:	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits		Particles (respirable dust)				
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Silica Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

MATERIAL DATA

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.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

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	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ‣ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ P.V.C apron. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. ‣ Eye wash unit.

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Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.
Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White viscous thixotropic liquid with no odour; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	No Odour	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>135	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising 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
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

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SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ‣ Product is considered stable. ‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	The material is not expected to produce harmful effects following ingestion based on the available information. However, the material may still cause adverse health effects following ingestion, particularly in individuals with pre-existing organ damage (e.g. liver or kidney impairment). Gastrointestinal discomfort may occur and may result in nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting, ingestion of incidental quantities should be avoided, and good hygiene practices should be followed to prevent ingestion.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not expected to result in harmful health effects and the material is not classified as hazardous by the dermal route under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. However, the material may cause harm following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. 538
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

THERMO CLONE VPS MEDIUM BODY – CATALYST	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15840 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >15840 mg/kg[2]	
silica crystalline - quartz	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

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silica amorphous	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 25mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.09<0.84 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
zeolites	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.14 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	
heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2 mg/L4h[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4929.84 mg/kg[2]	
polydimethylsiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/1H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Mild
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Karstedt catalyst	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15248 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 8.67 mg/L4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 754.3 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 36 mg/L4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1540 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >200 mg/kg[2]	

Continued...

1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 15956 ppm4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	
Metilox	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 55.5 mg/L4h[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4170 mg/kg[2]	
decamethyltetrasiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
octamethyltrisiloxane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/1H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >22.6 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	**WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS** The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to **respirable** (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours. * Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques). NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.
SILICA AMORPHOUS	Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS] For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin. When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. After ingestion, there is limited accumulation of SAS in body tissues and rapid elimination occurs. Intestinal absorption has not been calculated, but appears to be insignificant in animals and humans. SASs injected subcutaneously are subjected to rapid dissolution and removal. There is no indication of metabolism of SAS in animals or humans based on chemical structure and available data. In contrast to crystalline silica, SAS is soluble in physiological media and the soluble chemical species that are formed are eliminated via the urinary tract without modification. Both the mammalian and environmental toxicology of SASs are significantly influenced by the physical and chemical properties, particularly those of solubility and particle size. SAS has no acute intrinsic toxicity by inhalation. Adverse effects, including suffocation, that have been reported were caused by the presence of high numbers of respirable particles generated to meet the required test atmosphere. These results are not representative of exposure to commercial SASs and should not be used for human risk assessment. Though repeated exposure of the skin may cause dryness and cracking, SAS is not a skin or eye irritant, and it is not a sensitiser. Repeated-dose and chronic toxicity studies confirm the absence of toxicity when SAS is swallowed or upon skin contact. Long-term inhalation of SAS caused some adverse effects in animals (increases in lung inflammation, cell injury and lung

Continued...

	collagen content), all of which subsided after exposure. Numerous repeated-dose, subchronic and chronic inhalation toxicity studies have been conducted with SAS in a number of species, at airborne concentrations ranging from 0.5 mg/m3 to 150 mg/m3. Lowest-observed adverse effect levels (LOAELs) were typically in the range of 1 to 50 mg/m3. When available, the no-observed adverse effect levels (NOAELs) were between 0.5 and 10 mg/m3. The difference in values may be explained by different particle size, and therefore the number of particles administered per unit dose. In general, as particle size decreases so does the NOAEL/LOAEL. Neither inhalation nor oral administration caused neoplasms (tumours). SAS is not mutagenic in vitro. No genotoxicity was detected in in vivo assays. SAS does not impair development of the foetus. Fertility was not specifically studied, but the reproductive organs in long-term studies were not affected. For Synthetic Amorphous Silica (SAS) Repeated dose toxicity Oral (rat), 2 weeks to 6 months, no significant treatment-related adverse effects at doses of up to 8% silica in the diet. Inhalation (rat), 13 weeks, Lowest Observed Effect Level (LOEL) =1.3 mg/m3 based on mild reversible effects in the lungs. Inhalation (rat), 90 days, LOEL = 1 mg/m3 based on reversible effects in the lungs and effects in the nasal cavity. For silane treated synthetic amorphous silica: Repeated dose toxicity: oral (rat), 28-d, diet, no significant treatment-related adverse effects at the doses tested. There is no evidence of cancer or other long-term respiratory health effects (for example, silicosis) in workers employed in the manufacture of SAS. Respiratory symptoms in SAS workers have been shown to correlate with smoking but not with SAS exposure, while serial pulmonary function values and chest radiographs are not adversely affected by long-term exposure to SAS. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ZEOLITES	Inhalation (-) LC50: >18.3 mg/l/1hr for sodium aluminosilicate, zeolite A: Skin (rabbit): non-irritating Eye (rabbit): slight [Grace]
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3. Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*
KARSTEDT CATALYST	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE	Liver changes, spleen changes recorded. Carcinogenicity: Animal testing showed no carcinogenic effects. Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effect. Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, or on development, based on animal experiments Routes of exposure: Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumours) 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
OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILOXANE	Does not cause skin sensitization Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: Effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity) Species: Rabbit Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. STOT-single exposure May cause damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system Routes of exposure: Skin contact Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. 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
C7-9 BRANCHED ALKYL-3,5-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYHYDROCINNAMATE	Non-sensitising to guinea pig skin * Everspring Chemical MSDS
METILOX	* SIDS Initial Assessment Repprt

Continued...

	for Metilox **Acute toxicity:**The substance is not irritating to the skin and eye. No indication for sensitisation due to Metilox was found. **Repeat dose toxicity:** The LOAEL found after repeated oral exposure during a 90 day study was 70 mg/kg bw per day. The liver and thyroid were the target organs, showing hypertrophy. The primary effect in the rat is the induction of liver enzymes. This leads to an increase of the elimination rate of thyroid hormones. Feedback-mechanism under control of the pituitary subsequently cause a stimulation of the thyroid. The effect cascade is known to be more pronounced in rats than in higher mammals **Reproductive toxicity:** In a reproduction study the NOAEL for parental toxicity was 10 mg/kg bw per day, based on decreased food consumption, decreased body weight gain and liver hypertrophy. No effects on fertility were observed. **Developmental toxicity**: Effects on pups (decreased litter size, viability and weight) were reported at 250 mg/kg bw per day. The NOAEL for developmental effects is 100 mg/kg bw per day. Metilox is not mutagenic in the Ames test and in the chromosome aberration test in vitro.
OCTAMETHYLTRISILOXANE	Dimethicone is a fluid mixture of fully methylated linear siloxane polymers end-blocked with trimethylsiloxy units. Methicone is a linear monomethyl polysiloxane. The other dimethicones and methicones are siloxane polymers of dimethicone and methicone. Most of these ingredients function as conditioning agents in cosmetic formulations at current concentrations of use of < or =15%. Clinical and animal absorption studies reported that Dimethicone was not absorbed following oral or dermal exposure. Dimethicone, Methicone, and Vinyldimethicone were not acutely toxic following oral exposure. No adverse reactions were found in rabbits following short-term dermal dosing with 6% to 79% Dimethicone, yet adverse effects were noted with a hand cream formulation containing 1% Dimethicone, suggesting something else in the preparation was toxic. Mice and rats were dosed for 90 days with up to 10% Dimethicone without adverse effect. Dimethicone did not produce adverse effects in acute and short-term inhalation-route studies, Methicone and Vinyldimethicone were negative in acute exposure studies using rats, but Hexyl Methicone was toxic to rats at 5 mg/L delivered in small particle (mean diameter of 0.29 micro) aerosols. Most dermal irritation studies using rabbits classified Dimethicone as a minimal irritant. Dimethicone (tested undiluted and at 79%) was not a sensitizer in four assays using mice and guinea pigs. It was not a sensitizer at 5.0% in a clinical repeated insult patch test using 83 panelists. Most ocular irritation studies using rabbits classified Dimethicone as a mild to minimal irritant. Dimethicone was tested in numerous oral-dose (using rats) and dermal-dose (using rats, rabbits, and monkeys) reproductive and developmental toxicity studies. In a few studies, treated males had significantly decreased body weight and/or decreased testes or seminal vesicles weights. No treatment-related adverse findings were noted in dosed pregnant females or fetuses. Dimethicone was negative in all genotoxicity assays. It was negative in both an oral (tested at 91%) and dermal (tested at an unknown concentration) dose carcinogenicity assay using mice. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel considered it unlikely that any of these polymers would be significantly absorbed into the skin due to their large molecular weight. Although adverse effects were noted in one inhalation study with small aerosol particles, the expected particle sizes for cosmetic products would primarily be in the range of 60 to 80 micro, and less than 1% would be under 10 micro, which is an upper limit for respirable particles. Overall, the safety test data support the safety of these ingredients at the concentrations they are known to be used in cosmetic formulations. Accordingly, the CIR Expert Panel was of the opinion that Stearoxy Dimethicone, Dimethicone, Methicone, Amino Bispropyl Dimethicone, Aminopropyl Dimethicone, Amodimethicone, Amodimethicone Hydroxystearate, Behenoxy Dimethicone, C24-28 Alkyl Methicone, C30-45 Alkyl Methicone, C30-45 Alkyl Dimethicone, Cetearyl Methicone, Cetyl Dimethicone, Dimethoxysilyl Ethylenediaminopropyl Dimethicone, Hexyl Methicone, Hydroxypropyldimethicone, Stearamidopropyl Dimethicone, Stearyl Dimethicone, Stearyl Methicone, and Vinyldimethicone are safe as used in cosmetic formulation. Int J Toxicol. 2003;22 Suppl 2:11-35. Dimethicone copolyols were at most slightly toxic to the rat when administered orally in a single dose. Single dermal application of copolyols to rats and rabbits were practically nontoxic. Copolyols were not primary skin or ocular irritants in the rabbit. Inhalation studies at ambient temperatures in the rat indicated that little hazard exists. An 89-day feeding study in the rat using two concentrations of a Copolyol B gave no evidence of subchronic oral toxicity. Subchronic dermal tests in the rabbit using two undiluted Copolyol A ingredients showed little effect other than slight to moderate skin irritation at the application sites. Clinical studies on a total of 39 subjects indicated that both 40% dimethicone copolyol in aqueous solution and undiluted Dimethicone Copolyol are not primary skin irritants. Fifty subjects showed no indication of skin irritation or sensitization when tested with undiluted dimethicone copolyol A ingredients. An unspecified concentration of dimethicone copolyol was found to be nonirritating and nonsensitising when tested on 201 volunteers. Bis-PEG-15 methyl ethyl dimethicone did not penetrate pig ear skin in in vitro experiments. The oral LD50 of bis-PEG-15 methyl ethyl dimethicone was >4640 for rats. There were no mortalities or clinical signs in rats orally administered 2007 mg/kg PEG/PPG-25/25 dimethicone. Orally administered bis-PEG-15 methyl ethyl dimethicone was not toxic to rats at 1000 mg/kg/d for 4 weeks. Rabbit does exhibited increased numbers of resorption sites when 200 mg/kg siloxanes and silicones, 3- hydroxypropyl Me, di-Me, ethoxylated were dermally administered to shaved backs of the does on gestation days 6 to 18. Bis-PEG-15 methyl ethyl dimethicone and PEG/PPG-25/25 dimethicone were not genotoxic to S. typhimurium up to 5000 µg/plate. A dermally administered alkoxy polysiloxanes on gestation days 6 to 18 was not teratogenic to New Zealand albino rabbits. There were increased resorptions in the treated group. PEG/PPG-25/25 dimethicone at 100% was not a dermal irritant to rabbits. There were mixed reports of the ocular irritation potential of alkyl polysiloxanes. Increased molecular weight was reported to decrease the potential of ocular irritation. Dimethicone-based compounds were not comedogenic.
DIMETHYLSILOXANE POLYMER, VINYL-TERMINATED & HEPTAMETHYLTRISILOXANE, ETHOXYLATED, PROPYL ETHER & POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE & KARSTEDT CATALYST & DECAMETHYLTETRASILOXANE & OCTAMETHYLTRISILOXANE	For siloxanes: Effects which based on the reviewed literature do not seem to be problematic are acute toxicity, irritant effects, sensitization and genotoxicity. Some studies indicate that some of the siloxanes may have endocrine disrupting properties, and reproductive effects have caused concern about the possible effects of the siloxanes on humans and the environment. Only few siloxanes are described in the literature with regard to health effects, and it is therefore not possible to make broad conclusions and comparisons of the toxicity related to short-chained linear and cyclic siloxanes based on the present evaluation. Data are primarily found on the cyclic siloxanes D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane) and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) and the short-linear HMDS (hexamethyldisiloxane). These three siloxanes have a relatively low order of acute toxicity by oral, dermal and inhalatory routes and do not require classification for this effect. They are not found to be irritating to skin or eyes and are also not found sensitizing by skin contact. Data on respiratory sensitization have not been identified.

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	Subacute and subchronic toxicity studies show that the liver is the main target organ for D4 which also induces liver cell enzymes. This enzyme induction contributes to the elimination of the substance from the tissues. Primary target organ for D5 exposure by inhalation is the lung. D5 has an enzyme induction profile similar to that of D4. Subacute and subchronic inhalation of HMDS affect in particular the lungs and kidneys in rats. None of the investigated siloxanes show any signs of genotoxic effects ***in vitro*** or ***in vivo***. Preliminary results indicate that D5 has a potential carcinogenic effect. D4 is considered to impair fertility in rats by inhalation and is classified as a substance toxic to reproduction in category 3 with the risk phrase R62 ('Possible risk of impaired fertility'). The results of a study to screen for oestrogen activity indicate that D4 has very weak oestrogenic and antioestrogenic activity and is a partial agonist (enhances the effect of the estrogen). It is not uncommon for compounds that are weakly oestrogenic to also have antioestrogenic properties. Comparison of the oestrogenic potency of D4 relative to ethinyloestradiol (steroid hormone) indicates that D4 is 585,000 times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the rat stain Sprague- Dawley and 3.7 million times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the Fisher-344 rat strain. Because of the lack of effects on other endpoints designated to assess oestrogenicity, the oestrogenicity as mode of action for the D4 reproductive effects has been questioned. An indirect mode of action causing a delay of the LH (luteinising hormone) surge necessary for optimal timing of ovulation has been suggested as the mechanism. Based on the reviewed information, the critical effects of the siloxanes are impaired fertility (D4) and potential carcinogenic effects (uterine tumours in females). Furthermore there seem to be some effects on various organs following repeated exposures, the liver (D4), kidney (HMDS) and lung (D5 and HMDS) being the target organs. A possible oestrogenic effect contributing to the reproductive toxicity of D4 is debated. There seems however to be some indication that this toxicity may be caused by another mechanism than oestrogen activity. Studies are available for linear siloxanes from an analogue group comprising di- to hexa- siloxanes, as well as key physicochemical properties, The results of the acute toxicity studies for this analogue group are in agreement: there is no evidence from any of the available studies that the substances in this group have any potential for acute toxicity (in terms of either lethality or adverse clinical effects) by any route up to and exceeding the maximum dose levels tested according to current OECD guidelines. It is therefore valid to read-across the lack of acute toxicity between the members of the group where there are data gaps The metabolism of silanes and siloxanes is influenced by the chemistry of silicon, and it is fundamentally different from that of carbon compounds. These differences are due to the fact that silicon is more electropositive than carbon; Si-Si bonds are less stable than C-C bonds and Si-O bonds form very readily, the latter due to their high bond energy. Functional groups such as -OH, -CO2H, and -CH2OH are commonly seen in organic drug metabolites. If such functionalities are formed from siloxane metabolism, they will undergo rearrangement with migration of the Si atom from carbon to oxygen. Consequently, alpha hydroxysilanes may isomerise to silanols and this provides a mechanism by which very polar metabolites may be formed from highly hydrophobic alkylsiloxanes in relatively few metabolic steps
DIMETHYLSILOXANE POLYMER, VINYL-TERMINATED & DODECAMETHYLCYCLOHEXASILOXANE & KARSTEDT CATALYST & 1,3-DIVINYLTETRAMETHYLDISILOXANE & DECAMETHYLTETRASILOXANE & OCTAMETHYLTRISILOXANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
HEPTAMETHYLTRISILOXANE, ETHOXYLATED, PROPYL ETHER & DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & 1,3-DIVINYLTETRAMETHYLDISILOXANE & METILOX	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE & DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILOXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILOXANE	Routes of exposure: Ingestion Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor) Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
C7-9 BRANCHED ALKYL-3,5-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYHYDROCINNAMATE & METILOX	For hindered phenols: Available data shows that acute toxicity of these substances is low. **Mutagenicity.** Data from bacterial reverse mutation assays and ***in vitro*** and ***in vivo*** chromosome aberration studies were reviewed. All assays, with and without metabolic activation, were negative. The weight of evidence for mutagenic potential for this category indicates these substances are not mutagenic.

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In Vitro Chromosome Aberration Studies. In vitro chromosome aberration studies are available for several members All except 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol were negative
In Vivo Chromosome Aberration Studies. In vivo studies evaluating chromosome damage are available for six of the hindered phenols. All in vivo evaluations were negative.
Repeated Dose Toxicity. Repeated dose toxicity data of approximately three months (90-day, 12- and 13-week) are available for some of the substances in this group. The liver was the target organ in rats for almost all of the substances with subchronic toxicity data in that species. Other target organs included thyroid and kidney and mesenteric lymph nodes. NOAELs in rats ranged from 100 ppm (approximately 5 mg/kg/day) to 10,000 ppm (500 mg/kg/day
Carcinogenicity: Data is available for 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (128-37-0); and 4,4'-thiobis-6-(t-butyl-m-cresol) (96-69-5). Liver adenomas were reported for 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (128-37-0) and a NOAEL was established for the study at 25 mg/kg/day. 4,4'-Thiobis-6-(t-butyl-m-cresol) (96-69-5) was not carcinogenic in rats or mice, but the kidney was identified as a target organ in female rats

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

THERMO CLONE VPS MEDIUM BODY – CATALYST

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

dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated

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

silica crystalline - quartz

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

silica amorphous

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.1mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>86mg/l	2
EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>=10000mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	217.576mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1033.016mg/l	2

zeolites

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	100-1800mg/l	1
EC10(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.9mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	1
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	1000mg/l	1

heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether

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

polydimethylsiloxane

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

dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.002mg/L	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.002mg/L	2

Continued...

Karstedt catalyst	

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	>=10mg/l	2

decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.012mg/L	2
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>=0.003mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.016mg/L	2

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.015mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.022mg/L	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001-0.029mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.006mg/L	2

C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.008mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.001mg/l	2

1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.12mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.1mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.13mg/l	2

Metilox

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.3mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.123mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	5.6mg/l	2

decamethyltetrasiloxane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.002mg/L	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.002mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.006mg/L	2

octamethyltrisiloxane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.009mg/L	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.009mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.02mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.019mg/L	2

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data***

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
Metilox	HIGH	HIGH
decamethyltetrasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
octamethyltrisiloxane	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated	LOW (LogKOW = 8.87)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2897)
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.3286)
Karstedt catalyst	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.86)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH (BCF = 12400)
C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate	LOW (LogKOW = 7.93)
1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.4712)
Metilox	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.9108)
decamethyltetrasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.4)
octamethyltrisiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
silica amorphous	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 736.1)
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	LOW (Log KOC = 1174000)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	LOW (Log KOC = 145200)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	LOW (Log KOC = 17960)
1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane	LOW (Log KOC = 1552)
Metilox	LOW (Log KOC = 22210)
decamethyltetrasiloxane	LOW (Log KOC = 25700)
octamethyltrisiloxane	LOW (Log KOC = 3179)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	‣ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ‣ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ‣ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ‣ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ‣ **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 Authority for disposal. ‣ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ‣ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Continued...

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated	Not Applicable
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Applicable
silica amorphous	Not Applicable
zeolites	Not Applicable
heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether	Not Applicable
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Applicable
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Not Applicable
Karstedt catalyst	Not Applicable
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Applicable
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Applicable
C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate	Not Applicable
1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane	Not Applicable
Metilox	Not Applicable
decamethyltetrasiloxane	Not Applicable
octamethyltrisiloxane	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated	Not Applicable
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Applicable
silica amorphous	Not Applicable
zeolites	Not Applicable
heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether	Not Applicable
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Applicable
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Not Applicable
Karstedt catalyst	Not Applicable
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Applicable
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Applicable
C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate	Not Applicable
1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane	Not Applicable
Metilox	Not Applicable

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
decamethyltetrasiloxane	Not Applicable
octamethyltrisiloxane	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 10 - Table 14.1 Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

silica amorphous is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

zeolites is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

polydimethylsiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Karstedt catalyst is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

decamethylcyclopentasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Metilox is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

decamethyltetrasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

octamethyltrisiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated; silica crystalline - quartz; heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether; polydimethylsiloxane; dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane; Karstedt catalyst; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate; 1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane; Metilox; decamethyltetrasiloxane; octamethyltrisiloxane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated; silica crystalline - quartz; silica amorphous; zeolites; heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether; polydimethylsiloxane; dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane; Karstedt catalyst; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate; 1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane; Metilox; decamethyltetrasiloxane; octamethyltrisiloxane)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated; heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether; polydimethylsiloxane)
Japan - ENCS	No (Karstedt catalyst)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory ‘Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether; dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane; 1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane; Metilox; decamethyltetrasiloxane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether; Karstedt catalyst; C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (dimethylsiloxane polymer, vinyl-terminated; silica crystalline - quartz; silica amorphous; zeolites; heptamethyltrisiloxane, ethoxylated, propyl ether; polydimethylsiloxane; dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane; Karstedt catalyst; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; C7-9 branched alkyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate; 1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane; Metilox; decamethyltetrasiloxane; octamethyltrisiloxane)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	15/10/2026
Initial Date	14/10/2026

SDS Version Summary

Continued...

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	14/10/2026	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Transport information - Transport
3.1	15/10/2026	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Disclaimer: This SDS was prepared by a third party for product identification purposes only and is not endorsed by or affiliated with the original brand owner.