SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ HS II Thixotropic Additive

Issue Date: 10/23/2026
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DOW SILICONES CORPORATION encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire Safety Data Sheet (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. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ HS II Thixotropic Additive

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Additives Cosmetics Textiles and leather treatment

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW SILICONES CORPORATION
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674-0001
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1 800 424 9300
Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification for the product as supplied
GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Flammable liquids - Category 4
Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Label elements
Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

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Hazards

H227	Combustible liquid.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response

P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or water mist to extinguish.

Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms: Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl group-terminated, ethoxylated
This product is a substance.
Substance name: Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated
CASRN: 102783-01-7

Nº	Component	CASRN	Concentration	US Unique Identifier (internal)
0001	Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	>= 2.7 - <= 8.4 %	Not applicable
0002	Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	>= 3.0 - <= 5.0 %	Not applicable
0003	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	>= 1.39 - <= 2.42 %	Not applicable

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; consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

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

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical. High volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Silicon oxides. Carbon oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. Fire burns more vigorously than would be expected.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

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 water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire..
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evolution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

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: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. 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. Materials in contact with water, moisture, acids or bases have the potential to generate hydrogen gas. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from water. Protect from moisture. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings evenafter container is emptied.
Use with local exhaust ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in original container. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Product may evolve minute quantities of flammable hydrogen gas which can accumulate. Adequately ventilate to maintain vapors

well below flammability limits and exposure guidelines. Do not repackage. Clogged container vents may increase pressure build up. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in a closed container.

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

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
Polyethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA aerosol	10 mg/m3
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm

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

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.
The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	amber
Odor	characteristic
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	
Melting point/ range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range	
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 65 °C (> 149 °F)
Flash point	**Pensky-Martens closed cup** 70 °C (158 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	Ignitable (see flash point)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative vapour density	
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Density and / or relative density	
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.036
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	310 cSt at 25 °C (77 °F)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Molecular weight	No data available
Particle characteristics	
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. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Product may evolve flammable hydrogen gas on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds and can form explosive mixtures in air. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks. Exposure to moisture

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products:
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde. Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers. Organic acids. Ketones.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data are 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 Toxicity Endpoints:
Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Information for components:

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

Polyethylene glycol
Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 24,134 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

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

Polyethylene glycol
Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause: Respiratory irritation

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

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

Polyethylene glycol
Typical for this family of materials. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.86 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Polyethylene glycol
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.
May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Polyethylene glycol
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:
Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:
Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
For skin sensitization:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Polyethylene glycol
For skin sensitization:
For this family of materials:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.
For this family of materials, sensitization studies done in guinea pigs have been negative.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
For skin sensitization:
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

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

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

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Material is not classified as an aspiration hazard based on insufficient data, however materials with low viscosity may be aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting.

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

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

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)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.
Respiratory tract.
Female reproductive organs.

Polyethylene glycol
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.
Recent findings of kidney failure and death in burn patients, as well as some studies using animal burn models, suggest that polyethylene glycol may have been a factor.
The use of topical applications containing this material may not be appropriate in severely burned patients.

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

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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.

Polyethylene glycol
Polyethylene glycols did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumors) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if this effect occurs through a pathway that is relevant to humans.

Teratogenicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

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

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

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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.

Polyethylene glycol
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Genetic Toxicity in vitro
Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) negativeResult: negativeOn basis of test data.

Information for components:

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

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

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
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 are available.

Toxicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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), 96 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.022 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC10, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 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, growth, >= 0.0044 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, survival, >= 0.0079 mg/l

Polyethylene glycol
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 16 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 204 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, > 2.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.012 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 0.012 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 14 d, > 16 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 45 d, >= 0.017 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, 0.015 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
This product does not have any known adverse effect on the soil organisms tested.
NOEC, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), >= 76 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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, 3.9 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111
Hydrolysis, DT50, 16.7 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 12 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111
Hydrolysis, DT50, 0.075 d, pH 4, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Photodegradation
Atmospheric half-life: 16 d
Method: Estimated.

Polyethylene glycol
Biodegradability: For this family of materials: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 48 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.67 - 1.77 mg/mg

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 0.14 %

Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 7.15 d
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

Polyethylene glycol
Bioaccumulation: For this family of materials: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.2 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 7,060 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Partition coefficient (Koc): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

Polyethylene glycol
No relevant data found.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane
Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

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 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 SDS SECTION 1: Identified Uses. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Combustible liquid, n.o.s.(Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane)
UN number	NA 1993
Class	CBL
Packing group	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Special precautions for user	EmS: F-A, S-F
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):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

Further information:
VENTED PACKAGES ARE FORBIDDEN FOR AIR TRANSPORT.

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Reproductive toxicity

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Right To Know
The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	**CASRN**
Dimethyl siloxane, ethoxylated, 3-hydroxypropyl-terminated	102783-01-7
Polyethylene Glycol Monoallyl Ether	27274-31-3
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3

California Prop. 65
This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (US TSCA)
All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
0	2	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
0*	2	1

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

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In case this version of the SDS contains significant changes from the previous version, they are listed below or noted by bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.
Changes encompass identification, hazards, tox/eco-tox information and the addition/removal of the ingredients, and regulatory information, hazard information, uses, risk management measures and other key regulatory changes of the product. Detailed explanation of the changes can be obtained upon request.

Legend

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

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN -Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rateresponse; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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 inhibitoryconcentration; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION urges each customer or recipient of this SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate,to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.
US