

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

Product Identifier

Product Name: SiSiB® SEM335

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

Relevant applications identified For industrial use

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company

Nanjing SiSiB Silicones Co., Ltd.
Guanghua Sci & Tech Industrial Zone,
No. 104, Guanghua Road, Nanjing 210007, P.R.China
Email: SDS@SiSiB.com

Emergency Telephone Number: +86-25-8468-0091

SECTION 2: Hazardous identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Serious eye damage Category 1 H318

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.



Label elements

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements

P261 Avoid breathing spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

P305 + P351+ P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Supplemental information

EUH208 Contains: reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy

Other hazards

Version 7.1S	Page 2 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	-------------	--------------------------

This product contains dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6) that has been identified by the Member State Committee of ECHA as fulfilling the vPvB criteria laid down in Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. See Section 12 for additional information.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical nature: Silicone emulsion

Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 160875-66-1 EC-No. 605-233-7	>= 3.0 - <= 4.0 %	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318
CASRN 55965-84-9 EC-No. 611-341-5	<= 0.0012 %	reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H - isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)	Acute Tox. - 3 - H301 Acute Tox. - 2 - H330 Acute Tox. - 2 - H310 Skin Corr. - 1B - H314 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
PBT and vPvB substance			
CASRN 540-97-6 EC-No. 208-762-8	<= 0.602 %	Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane	Not classified

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 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.

If inhaled

Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with plenty of water.

In case of eye contact

Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

If swallowed

No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, Alcohol-resistant foam, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media

None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Silicon oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately.

This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Evacuate area.

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment

Version 7.1S	Page 4 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	-------------	--------------------------

recommendations.

Environmental precautions:

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep container tightly closed. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.

Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

Specific end use(s)

See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Type of listing	Value/Notation
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one[EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)	TWA	0.075 mg/m ³ , as 5- chloro-2-methyl-2Hisothiazol- 3-one

Version 7.1S	Page 5 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	-------------	--------------------------

	STEL	0.23 mg/m ³ , as 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
	TWA	1.5 mg/m ³ , as 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
	STEL	4.5 mg/m ³ , as 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

Derived No Effect Level

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1 mg/m ³	n.a.	11 mg/m ³	n.a.	1.22 mg/m ³

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	1.7 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	1.5 mg/m ³	n.a.	2.7 mg/m ³	1.7 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	0.3 mg/m ³

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water sediment	2.826 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0.282 mg/kg
Soil	3.336 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	> 1.0 mg/l

Exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). When prolonged or frequently repeated

Version 7.1S	Page 6 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	-------------	--------------------------

contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: 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 material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Particulate filter, type P2 (meeting standard EN 143).

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Color	white
Odor	odorless
Odor Threshold	no data available
pH	6.0-8.5
Melting point/range	no data available
Freezing point	no data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 65 °C
Flash point:	closed cup >100 °C
Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	no data available

Version 7.1S	Page 7 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	-------------	--------------------------

Flammability (solid, gas)	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapor pressure:	no data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	no data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1
Water solubility:	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Dynamic Viscosity	no data available
Kinematic Viscosity	no data available
Explosive properties	not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	no data available
Particle size	no data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: Stability And Reactivity

Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can react with strong oxidizing agents. When heated to temperatures above 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde vapors. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapor concentrations within the occupational exposure limit for formaldehyde.

Conditions to avoid

None known.

Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

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

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

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Mutagenicity

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Aspiration Hazard

Version 7.1S

Page 9 / 14

Revision Date 11.04.2024

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.33 mg/l

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

SECTION 12: Ecological Effects

Toxicity

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10 - 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 10 - 100 mg/l

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.19 mg/l, OECD

Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, 0.16 mg/l, OECD Test

Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.027 mg/l, OECD Test

Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.0014 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Version 7.1S	Page 10 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	--------------	--------------------------

NOEC, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), flow-through, 14 d, 0.05 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna*, flow-through test, 21 d, 0.1 mg/l

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 0.002 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, 0.0046 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H - isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

Biodegradability: Considered to be rapidly degradable. Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: < 50 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 0.38 - 1.3 d

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Biodegradability: 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: Fail

Biodegradation: 57 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Bioaccumulative potential

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H - isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one(MIT): 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.486 Measured **Partition coefficient: noctanol/water(log Pow):** 0.401 Measured

Version 7.1S	Page 11 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	--------------	--------------------------

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 8.87

Mobility in soil

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy

No relevant data found.

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H - isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 28 Estimated.

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy

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

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H - isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

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

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane (D6) meets the current REACh Annex XIII criteria for vPvB.

However, D6 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D6 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D6 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D6 in air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms.

Other adverse effects

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega hydroxy

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

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H - isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

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

Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Version 7.1S	Page 12 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	--------------	--------------------------

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID)

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
Special precautions for user	No data available.

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
Special precautions for user	No data available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not applicable
Special precautions for user	No data available.

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

Version 7.1S

Page 13 / 14

Revision Date 11.04.2024

transportation of the material.

SECTION 15:Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture **REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006**

This product contains only components that have been either registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer´s/user´s responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

Authorization status under REACH:

The following substance/s contained in this product might be or is/are subject to authorization in accordance with REACH:

CAS-No.: 540-97-6 Name: Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane

Authorization status: listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization

Authorization number: Not available

Sunset date: Not available

Exempted (Categories of) Uses: Not available

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: Not applicable

Further information

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Chemical safety assessment

Not applicable

SECTION 16:Other Information

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.

Version 7.1S	Page 14 / 14	Revision Date 11.04.2024
--------------	--------------	--------------------------

H400

Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

It must be recognized that the physical and chemical properties of any product may not be fully understood and that new, possibly hazardous products may arise from reactions between chemicals. The information given in this data sheet is based on our present knowledge and shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.