

Product Code A-300-1

Date of issue: 11/23/2020 Revision Date: 07/23/2021

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product Name THIXO

Product Code A-300-1

Intended Use(s): For professional use only

Silicones and Prosthetics...

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR SUPPLIER OF SAFETY DATA SHEET

Factor II, Incorporated 5642 White Mountain Ave PO Box 1339 Lakeside AZ 85929 928-537-8387 www.factor2.com sales@factor2.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

928-368-7502

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids Category 4
Reproductive toxicity Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: WARNING!

Hazards

Combustible liquid.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.



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Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 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-hydroxpropyl-terminated

CASRN: 102783-01-7

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	>=3.0 - <=5.0%
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	>= 3.0 - <=5.0%
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	>= 1.7 - < =2.61%

SECTION 4: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

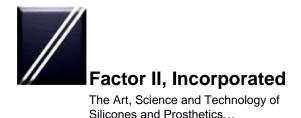
Description of first aid measures

General advice: If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for

specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a

physician.



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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:

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be

directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical

condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry sand. Dry

chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: 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. Formaldehyde.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Flash back possible over considerable distance. 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. Vapors 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. Use water spray to cool fire



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exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is our 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. 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.

SECTION 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:

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:

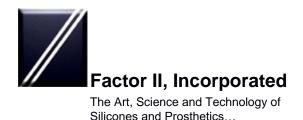
Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those 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 SOS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. 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. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep container tightly closed. 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.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.



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Conditions for safe storage:

Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

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

Gases.

Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value /Notation
Polyethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA aerosol	10 mg/m3
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
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. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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



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requirements (cuUpuncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. Wear clean, body-covering clothing. Other protection:

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.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state liquid Color amber

Odor characteristic **Odor Threshold** No data available No data available pН

Melting point/range No data available Freezing point No data available **Boiling point (760 mmHg)** > 65 °C (> 149 °F)

Tag closed cup 67 °C (153 °F) Flash point

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate= 1) No data available Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable No data available Lower explosion limit **Upper explosion limit** No data available **Vapor Pressure** No data available

Relative Vapor Density (air= 1) No data available

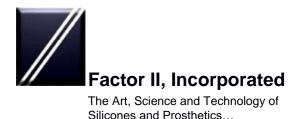
Relative Density (water= 1) 1.036

Water solubility No data available Partition coefficient: n-octanollwater No data available **Auto-ignition temperature** No data available **Decomposition temperature** No data available

Kinematic Viscosity 310 cSt **Explosive properties** Not explosive

Oxidizing properties The substance or mixture is not classified as

oxidizing



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Molecular weight 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. Vapors may

form explosive mixture with air. Combustible liquid.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products can include but are not

limited to: Formaldehyde, Aldehydes, Alcohols,

Ethers, Organic acids.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Ingestion.

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

Acute oral toxicity

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.

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

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

Information for components:



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Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Polyethylene glycol

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

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for a similar material:

LD50, Rabbit, >2,000mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

LD50, Rat male and female, >24,00mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Polyethylene glycol

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabit, >20,000mg/kg

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Polyethylene glycol

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



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Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s): Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to the 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

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.

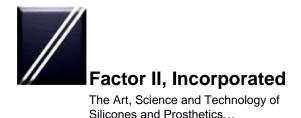
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization: No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.



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Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Polyethylene glycol

For this family of materials:

Did not cause allerfic 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

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Information for components:

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

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

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.



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Polyethylene glycol

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

<u>Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</u>

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)

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

Information for components:

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.

The use of topical applications containing this material may not be appropriate in severely burned patients.

This products should not be used in patients with kidney disease; these effects would not result from normal industrial handling.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Carcinogenicity

Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcycloetrasiloxane (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



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relevance of this finding to humans is unknown. 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.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethyl lcyclotetrasiloxane (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 in 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

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Polyethylene glycol

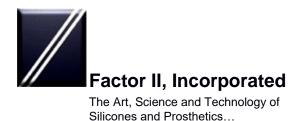
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Reproductive toxicity

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



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Information for components:

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that producted significant toxicit 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

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

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.

<u>Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</u>

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



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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 0.022 mg/l No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), flow-through, 14 d, > 0.0063 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 0.0091 mg/l No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour,> 0.015 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.022 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 93 d, >= 0.0044 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, >= 0.0079 mg/l

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



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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, $0.012 \, \text{mg/l}$

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

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

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:

Method: **OECD Test Guideline 310**

Stability in Water (1/2-life)



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Hydrolysis, DT50, 69.3 - 144 Hour, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 24.6 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 16 d Method: Estimated.

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

Exposure time: 28 d

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

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



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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 (BFC between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.2 Meausured

Bioconcentration factor (BFC): 2,010 fish estimated.

Mobility in soil

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc>5000). **Partition coefficient (Koc):** 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

Polyethylene glycol

No data available.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): >5000 Esitmated.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

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



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the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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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)

Not regulated for transport

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code
Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)

Not regulated for transport

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

SECTION 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



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Polyethylene oxide monoallyl ether	27274-31-3
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2
Dimethylcyclosiloxanes (D7+)	69430-24-6

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 (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.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
0	2	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
0*	2	0

^{*=}Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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 rate response; 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 inhibitory concentration; !CAO - 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 Organization for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose



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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 Cooperation 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, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SOS - 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

DISCLAIMER / STATEMENT OF LIABILITY:

This is to certify that the above designated material has been tested and did comply with the listed specifications (with listed exceptions) when supplied in original container. The material is subject to the conditions listed on the invoice. The above is a copy of information on file. The lot acceptance data are available for examination. This is a computer-generated document that is valid without a signature. The information above is supplied in good faith and, to the best of our knowledge, is based on available sources believed to be reliable and accurate. This document and any information provided herein are for your guidance only. The use by the requestor is beyond Factor II control; therefore, the responsibility for appropriate and safe use of the above information lies with the End user. Factor II shall not be responsible for any misuse and/or misapplication of the information in this document.

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