SAFETY DATA SHEET

Allcosil No. 3 – Silicone Gum

1 IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE

1.1 Product Identifier:

Identification on the label/Trade name: Allcosil No. 3– Silicone Gum

1.2 Relevant Identified uses of the substance and uses advised against:

1.2.1 Identified uses:

Silicone Component of Allcosil No. 3. Allcosil No. 3acts as a tough, permanent release agent for many surfaces.

1.2.2 Uses advised against:

Not available.

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the material safety data sheet:

Allcosil Ltd.,
Ambrose Street,
West Gorton,
Manchester,
M12 5DD.

Email: ja@allcocks.co.uk
Tel: +44 (0)161 223 7181
Fax: + 44 (0)161 223 0173

1.4 Emergency telephone number: +44 (0)161 223 7181

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

2.1.1 Classification:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Flammable liquid: Category 2.
Skin irritation: Category 2.
Reproductive toxicity: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H361: Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification according to EU directive 67/548/EEC/1999/45 EC:

| F; R11 | Xn; R48/20 | R65 | R63 | Xi; R38 | R67 | N; R51/53 |

R11; Highly flammable. R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R38; Irritating to skin. R48/20; Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R63; Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R67; Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

2.2 Label elements:

2.2.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard Statements:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use
P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -- No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
P240: Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
P273: Avoid release to environment
P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P403: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

2.3 Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air
May generate flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid contact with water, alcohol, acidic, basic, or oxidizing materials

3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance/Mixture:

The product in question is a solution of reactive siloxane polymers in a mixture of toluene and a low boiling point white spirit.

3.2 Ingredients:

Hazardous Ingredients:

Substance Name	% by weight	CAS#	EINECS No.	REACH Registration Number	Classification according to EU directive 67/548/EEC/1999/45 EC:	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	>=50 - <70	64742-49-0	265-151-9	n/a	F:R11, Xi:R38, Xn:R48/20,R65 N; R51/53,R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Repr. 2; H361d STOT SE 3; H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
n-Hexane	>=3-<5	110-54-3	203-777-6	n/a	F:R11; Xi:R38; Xn:R65-48/20,R67; N:R51/53 Repr.Cat.3; R62	Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Repr. 2; H361 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Flam. Liq. 2 H225, STOT SE 3 H336, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	0.1 – 0.25	556-67-2	209-136-7	01-2119529238-36	Repr.Cat.3; R62 R53	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Repr. 2: H361f Aquatic Chronic 4; H413

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

4.1.1 Protection of first aiders
First aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists.

4.1.2 In case of inhalation:
Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.1.3 In case of skin contact:
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly
clean shoes before reuse.

4.1.4 In case of eyes contact:
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.
Get medical attention if irritation develops/persists.

4.1.5 In case of ingestion:
Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and other CNS effects. Itching, pain, redness, swelling of skin. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This light hydrocarbon material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitisation following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media:

5.1.1 Suitable extinguishing media:

On large fires use AFFF alcohol compatible foam or water spray (fog). On small fires use AFFF alcohol compatible foam, CO2 or water spray (fog). Water mist can be used to cool fire exposed containers. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen release. Thus, in poorly ventilated or confined spaces, the accumulation of hydrogen may result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. Applying foam may release flammable hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam.

5.1.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media:

High volume water jet.

5.2 Specific Hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Vapours are heavier than air and can travel along ground to remote ignition sources.
Electrostatic charges may be generated during transfer of product from its container.
Ensure that all equipment is electrically earthed.
Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire

Hazardous Combustion Products:
Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Silica, Formaldehyde, Hydrogen, Silicone Oxides.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters:

Fire Fighting Instructions:

Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours, cool unopened containers, and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards:

Highly flammable. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Flammability Properties:

Flash Point [Method]: <0C (32F) [ASTM D-56]
Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): UEL: 7.0 LEL: 1.1 [Extrapolated]
Autoignition Temperature: >200°C (392°F) [Extrapolated]

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Notification procedures:

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Protective measures:

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders. For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapour and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Large Spills:

Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Prevent spreading over a wide area (eg by containment or oil barriers). Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods of containment and cleaning up:

Land Spill:

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill:

Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10°C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for information on disposal.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature:
[Ambient]

Transport Temperature:
[Ambient]

Static Accumulator:

This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be earthed and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature:
[Ambient]

Storage Pressure:
[Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing:
Tank Trucks; Drums; Railcars; Barges Suitable

Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility):
Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Polyethylene; Polypropylene; Teflon;

Polyester Unsuitable Materials and Coatings:
Natural Rubber; Butyl Rubber; Ethylene-proplyene-diene monomer (EPDM); Polystyrene

Shelf Life
Material if kept in dark, dry conditions and not exposed to extreme temperatures or left opened has a shelf life of 12 months from date of purchase

7.3 Specific end use(s):

These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may require added precautions.
For further information regarding the use of silicones/organic oils in consumer aerosol applications, please refer to the guidance document regarding the use of these types of materials in consumer aerosol applications that has been developed by the silicones industry (www.SEHSC.com) or contact the dow corning service group.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

Components	CAS-No.	Value Type (Form of Exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	20ppm 72/mg/m3	2006/15/EC
Further Information	Indicative			
		TWA	20ppm 72 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further Information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used			
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	TWA	10 ppm	DCC OEL

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Chemical Name	End Use	Exposure Routes	Potential Health Effects	Value
n-Hexane	Workers	Skin Contact	Long-term systemic effects	11mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	75mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin Contact	Long-term systemic effects	5.3mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	16mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	4mg/kg

Chemical Name	End Use	Exposure Routes	Potential Health Effects	Value
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Workers	Inhalation	Acute Systemic Effects	73mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute Local Effects	74.5mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term Systemic Effects	73mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term Local Effects	14.9mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute Systemic Effects	13mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute Local Effects	13mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term Systemic Effects	13mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term Local Effects	2.6mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute Systemic Effects	3.7mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term Systemic Effects	3.7mg/kg bw/day

Derived No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Chemical Name	Habitat	Value
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Fresh Water	0.00044 mg/l
	Marine Water	0.000044mg/l
	Fresh Water Sediment	0.128mg/kg
	Marine Sediment	0.013mg/kg
	Soil	0.15mg/kg
	Sewage Treatment Plant	10mg/l

8.2.2 Individual protection measures:

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Eye/face protection:

If contact is likely, safety glasses + side shields are recommended.

Hand protection:

Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves. Antistatic, Impervious and flame retardant gloves are recommended.
Nitrile, CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of glove types. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the workday. Change gloves often.

Body protection:

Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

Chemical / oil resistant clothing if contact with material is likely. Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.

Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

Half-face filter respirator Type A filter material, European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Specific Hygiene Measures:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls:

See Sections 6, 7, 12, 13.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance:		Clear, hazy, viscous liquid.
Physical state:		Liquid
Colour:		Colourless
Odour:		Solvent
pH:		Neutral
Melting point/range (°C):		N/A
Boiling point/range (°C):		110
Flash point (°C):		5 (Tag closed cup)
Evaporation rate:		N/A
Flammability (soild,gas):		Highly flammable.
Ignition temperature (°C):		N/A
Upper/lower flammability/explosive limits:		Forms explosive mixtures in air. Lower: 1.1 Upper: 7.0 (%/vol)
Vapour pressure (kPa):	@ 20°C	5.6
Vapour density:		N/A
Relative Density (g cm^{-3})	@ 25°C	0.9
Solubility:		Insoluble in water.
Auto-ignition temperature (°C):		> 200
Decomposition temperature (°C):		N/A
Viscosity (mm^2 s^{-1}, cSt):	@ 25°C	19,000

9.2 Physical hazards:

Not available.

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

Hydrogen is liberated on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds and can form explosive mixtures in air.

10.2 Chemical stability:

Reacts slowly with atmospheric moisture.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Some hydrogen gas may be released. Hydrogen is flammable and can form explosive mixtures with air. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Can react with string oxidising agents. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures, including formaldehyde.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

All possible sources of ignition. Exposure to moisture. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong oxidising agents. Water.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following decomposition products: Silica. Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Formaldehyde. Hydrogen.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution:

Dangerous amounts can be absorbed through the skin, eye contact, Inhalation and ingestion.

11.2 Information on toxicological effects:

Toxicological effects for Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (25 % wt/wt):

Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	**Limit**	**Assessment**	**Remarks**
Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (Rat): 5840mg/kg		Based on data from similar materials
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC50 (Rat): >25.2mg/l Exposure time: 4h Test Atmosphere: Vapour		Based on data from similar materials
Acute Dermal Toxicity	LD50 (Rat): >2800 – 3100mg/kg	The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity	Based on data from similar materials

n-Hexane	**Limit**	**Assessment**	**Remarks**
Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (Rat): > 5000mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401		
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC50 (Rat): > 31.86mg/l Exposure time: 4h Test Atmosphere: vapour Method OECD Test Guidance 403	The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity	
Acute Dermal Toxicity	LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg		

Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane	**Limit**	**Assessment**	**Remarks**
Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (Rat): > 4,800mg/kg	The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity	Based on test data
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC50 (Rat): 2975 ppm Exposure time: 4h Test atmosphere: Vapour	The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity	Based on test data
Acute Dermal Toxicity	LD50 (Rabbit): >2.5ml/kg	The substance/mixture has no acute dermal toxicity	Based on test data

Skin Corrosion/irritation:
Causes skin irritation

Components	**Species**	**Results**	**Remarks**
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	Rabbit	Skin Irritation	Based on data of similar methods
n-Hexane	Rabbit	Skin Irritation	
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane	Rabbit	No Skin Irritation	Based on test data

Serious eye damage/irritation:
Not classified based on available information

Components	**Species**	**Results**	**Remarks**
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	Rabbit	No eye irritation	
n-Hexane	Rabbit	No eye irritation	
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane	Rabbit	No eye irritation	Based on test data

Respiratory or Skin sensitization:
Skin Sensitization: Not classified based on available information
Respiratory sensitization: Not classifiable based on available information

Components	**Test Type**	**Exposure routes**	**Species**	**Result**	**Remarks**
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	Maximization Test (GPMT)	Skin Contact	Guinea Pig	Negative	Based on data from similar methods
n-Hexane	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)	Skin Contact	Mouse	Negative	
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane	Maximization Test (GPMT)		Guinea Pig	Does not cause skin sensitization	No known sensitising effect based on test data

Germ cell mutagenicity:
Not classified based on available information

Components	Area	Test Type	Result	Remarks
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	Genotoxicity in vitro	Chromosome aberration test in vitro	Negative	Based on data from similar materials
n-Hexane	Genotoxicity in vitro	Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)	Negative	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen
		In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test	Positive	
	Genotoxicity in vivo	Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (Mouse) (Vapour)	Negative	
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane	Genotoxicity in vitro	Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)	Negative	Based on test data, Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects
		Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test)	Negative	
		Chromosome aberration test in vitro	Negative	
		In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells	Negative	
		DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells	Negative	
	Genotoxicity in vivo	Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo) (Rat) (Inhalation of vapour	Negative	
		Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (Mouse) (ingestion)	Negative	

Carcinogenicity:
Not classified based on available information

Components	Test Type		Exposure routes	Species	Result
n-Hexane	Exposure time: 2 years	Method: OECD Test Guideline 451	Inhalation (vapour)	Rat	Negative

Reproductive toxicity:
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Components	Area of Effect	Test Type	Exposure routes	Species	Result	Remarks
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	Fertility	Two-generation reproduction toxicity study	Inhalation (Vapour)	Rat	Negative	Based on data form similar materials
	Foetal development	Embryo-foetal development	Inhalation (Vapour)	Mouse	Negative	Based on data form similar materials
n-Hexane	Reproductive toxicity assessment				Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments	
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane	fertility	Two-generation reproduction toxicity study	Inhalation (Vapour)	Rat, Male and female	Effects on fertility	Based on test data
	Foetal development	Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)	Inhalation (Vapour)	Rabbit	No effects on foetal development	Based on test data
	Reproductive toxicity				Suspected of damaging fertility	Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments

STOT – Single exposure:
May cause drowsiness or dizziness:

Components	Assessment	Remarks
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Based on data from similar materials
n-Hexane	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	

STOT – repeated exposure:
Not classified based on available information:

Components	Target organs	Exposure routes	Assessment
n-Hexane	Central nervous system		may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane		Ingestion	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100mg/kg bw or less
		Inhalation (vapour)	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1mg/l/6h/d or less
		Skin Contact	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200mg/kg bw or less

Repeated dose toxicity:

Components	Test Type	Exposure routes	Species	Remarks
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	NOAEL: 24,300 mg/m3 (13 w exposure)	Inhalation (vapour)	Rat	Based on data from similar methods
n-Hexane	LOAEL: 10.6mg/l (16 w exposure)	Inhalation (vapour)	Rat	
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane		Ingestion	Rat	Based on test data
		Inhalation (vapour)	Rat	Based on test data
		Skin Contact	Rabbit	Based on test data

Aspiration toxicity:
Not classified based on available information

Components	Remarks
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	The substance is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard
n-Hexane	The substance is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard

11.3 Other Information:
For the Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (25 % wt/wt):

Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting maycause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.

For Toluene (51% wt/wt):

Product may emit formaldehyde vapour at temperatures above 150ºC in the presence of air. Formaldehyde vapour is a suspected carcinogen, toxic by inhalation and irritating to eyes and the respiratory system. Exposure limits should be strictly respected.

For octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:

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 (700ppm) only. Studies to date have not determined if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Based on the avalible information on its potential to cause harm to human health, Heath Canada, in a 2008 screening assessment, has concluded that octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane is not entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that constitute or may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health (http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=2481B508-1). Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporpyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporpyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity:

Components	Test Type	Species	Method	Remarks
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	LL50: 12mg/l Exposure time: 96h Test Substance: Water Accommodated Fraction	Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow Trout)	OECD Test Guideline 203	Based on data from similar materials
	EL50: 3mg/l Exposure time: 48h Test Substance: Water Accommodated Fraction	Daphnia magna (water flea)	OECD Test Guideline 202	Based on data from similar materials
	EL50: 30-100mg/l Exposure time: 72h Test Substance: Water Accommodated Fraction	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green algea)	OECD Test Guideline 201	Based on data from similar materials
	NOEC50: 0.17mg/l Exposure time: 21d Test Substance: Water Accommodated Fraction	Daphnia Magna (water flea)	OECD Test Guideline 211	Based on data from similar materials
	Ecotoxicity assessment Chronic aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.			
n-Hexane	LC50: 2.5mg/l Exposure time: 96h	Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)		
	EC50: 3.88mg/l Exposure time: 48h	Daphnia magna (Water flea)		
	EC50: 55mg/l Exposure time: 72h	Pseudokrchneriella subcapitata (green algea)	OECD Test Guideline 201	Based on data from similar materials
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane				

Components	Test Type	Species	Method	Remarks
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane	LC50: >0.022mg/l Exposure time: 96h	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)		No toxicity at the limit of solubility
	EC50: >0.015g/l Exposure time: 48h	Daphnia sp.		No toxicity at the limit of solubility
	EC50: 0.022mg/l Exposure time: 96h	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green algea)		No toxicity at the limit of solubility
	NOEC: 0.022mg/l Exposure time: 96h	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green algea)		
	IC50: >10,000mg/l		ISO 8192	
	NOEC: >=0.0044mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)		No toxicity at the limit of solubility
	NOEC: >0.0079mg/l Exposure time: 21d	Daphnia sp.		No toxicity at the limit of solubility
M-factor (chronic aquatic toxicity) = 1		Ecotoxicology Assessment: may cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life		

12.2 Persistence and degradability:

Organic solvents may evaporate into the atmosphere, where they degrade. Siloxanes are removed from water by sedimentation or binding to sewage sludge. In soil, siloxanes are degraded.

For Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Biodegradability:
Result: Readily biodegradable
Biodegradation: 77%
Exposure time: 28d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

For n-Hexane:
Biodegradability:
Result: Readily biodegradable
Biodegradation: 98%
Exposure time: 28d
Based on data from similar materials

For Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:
Biodegradability:
Result: Not readily biodegradable
Biodegradation: 3.7%
Exposure time: 28d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Stability in water:
Degradation half-life: 69.3 – 144h (24.6^{o}C) pH: 7
Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

Component	coefficient	Log Pow	Remarks
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	>4	Expert judgement
n-Hexane	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	4	
Octamehylcyclotetrasiloxane	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	6.48 (25.1^{o}C)	

12.4 Mobility in soil: No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

For Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) meets the current REACh Annex XIII criteria for PBT and vPvB. In Canada, D4 has been assessed and deemed to meet the PiT criteria. However, D4 does not behave similarly to know PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D4 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D4 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D4 in the 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 organisims.

12.5 Other adverse effects:

No adverse effects are expected.

Other ecological information:
VOC: Yes
Ecological data:
For the Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (25% wt/wt):

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

13. 1 Waste treatment methods:

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

Regulatory disposal information

European Waste Code: 08 XX XX

Note: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

13.2 Product/Packaging disposal:

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number:

ADN: UN 1263
ADR: UN 1263
RID: UN 1263
IMDG: UN 1263
IATA: UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name:

ADN: PAINT
ADR: PAINT
RID: PAINT
IMDG: PAINT
IATA: Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es):

ADN: 3
ADR: 3
RID: 3
IMDG: 3
IATA: 3

14.4 Packing group:

ADN:
Packing group: II
Classification Code: F1
Hazard Identification Number: 33
Labels: 3

ADR:
Packing group: II
Classification Code: F1
Hazard Identification Number: 33
Labels: 3
Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

RID:

Packing group: II
Classification Code: F1
Hazard Identification Number: 33
Labels: 3

IMDG:
Packing group: II
Labels: 3
EmS Code: F-E, S-D

IATA:
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 364
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 353
Packing instruction (LQ): Y341
Packing group: II
Labels: Flammable Liquids

Remarks: VENTED PACKAGES ARE FORBIDDEN FOR AIR TRANSPORT

14.5 Environmental hazards:

ADN:
Environmentally hazardous: no

ADR:
Environmentally hazardous: no

RID:
Environmentally hazardous: no

IMDG:
Marine pollutant: no

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Applicable EU Directives and Regulations:

1907/2006 [... on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals ... and amendments thereto]
2004/42/CE [on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC.]
96/82/EC as extended by 2003/105/EC [... on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances].
Product contains a substance that falls within the criteria defined in Annex I. Refer to Directive for details of requirements taking into account the volume of product stored on site.
98/24/EC [... on the protection of workers from the risk related to chemical agents at work ...]. Refer to Directive for details of requirements.
1272/2008 [on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.. and amendments thereto]
Take note of directives 94/33/EC and 92/85/EEC on the protection of young people at work and the safty and health at work of pregnant workers respectively.

All ingredients are (pre-)registered or exempt from REACH. All chemical substances in this product comply with the CEPA 1999 and NSNR and are on or exempt from listing on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Refer to the relevant EU/national regulation for details of any actions or restrictions required by the above Regulation(s)/Directive(s).

Invantories: AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), IECSC (China), REACH (European Union), ENCS (Japan), ISHL (Japan), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (USA)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment:

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of R-Phases:
R11 : Highly flammable
R38: Irritating to skin
R48/20: Harmful; danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
R53: May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility
R63: Possible risk of damage to the unborn child
R65: Harmful; may cause lung damage if swallowed
R67: Vapours may cause drousiness and dizziness

Full text of H-Statements:
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315: Causes skin irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H361f: Suspected of damaging fertility
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

Full text of other abbreviations:
Aquatic Chronic: Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.: Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq.: Flammable liquids
Repr.: Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.: Skin irritation
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure
STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure
2006/15/EC: Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
DCC OEL: Dow Corning Guide
GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL – Workplace exposure limits
2006/15/EC/TWA: Limit value – 8 hours
2006/15/EC/STEL: Short term exposure limit
DCC OEL/TWA: Time weighted average
GB EH40/TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40/STEL: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

Further information
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:
Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the data of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use , processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

Issued by:
Allcosil Ltd.
SDS No.:
WEB02
Date:
07/2025

For any further information please contact **Allcosil Ltd.**

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