



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC

Product name: XIAMETER™ MEM-0939 Emulsion

Issue Date: 03/19/2025

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DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: XIAMETER™ MEM-0939 Emulsion

Other means of identification: No data available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Cosmetics

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC
#2400, 215 - 2ND STREET S.W.
CALGARY AB T2P 1M4
CANADA

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact (transportation emergencies only): 1-800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact (transportation emergencies only): 1-800-424-9300

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1-989-636-4400

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and hearing protection.

Response

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305 + P351 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.
P310
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone emulsion

This product is a mixture.

Chemical name	Common name and synonym	CASRN	Concentration (w/w)
Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-	68554-54-1	>= 26.0 - <= 38.0 %

silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated	aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated		
Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols	Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated	78330-21-9	>= 2.5 - <= 3.3 %
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	>= 1.8 - <= 2.4 %
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; D5	541-02-6	>= 1.3 - <= 1.7 %
Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride	cetrimonium chloride	112-02-7	>= 0.47 - <= 0.63 %
Hexadecyldimethylamine	hexadecyldimethylamine	112-69-6	0.04%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye contact: 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.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Silicon oxides. Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Fire burns more vigorously than would be expected..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage..

Use 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..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Soak up with inert absorbent material. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur.
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. 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. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied. Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. 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.

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.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
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.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). 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: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	Grey white to milky white

Odor	Fishy
Odor Threshold	No data available

pH	8
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Melting point/freezing point

Melting point/ range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available

Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range

Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 35 °C
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Flash point	closed cup >100 °C
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Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
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Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available

Vapor Pressure	No data available
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Relative vapour density

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
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Density and / or relative density

Relative Density (water = 1)	1.0
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Solubility(ies)

Water solubility	No data available
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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available
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Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
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Decomposition temperature	No data available
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Dynamic Viscosity	10 cP
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Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
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Explosive properties	Not explosive
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Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	Not applicable

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:

Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

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.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

Acute toxicity estimate, 500 mg/kg Expert judgement

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

LD50, Rat, 699 mg/kg

Hexadecyldimethylamine

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, 1,015 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

Vapors are primarily water; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Excessive exposure may cause: Respiratory tract irritation

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:**Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

The LC50 has not been determined.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

The LC50 has not been determined.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Information for components:**Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated**

For similar material(s):

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

For similar material(s):

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):

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

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

For similar material(s):

May cause eye irritation.

May cause corneal injury.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

For similar material(s):

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

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

Hexadecyldimethylamine

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:

Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

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.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

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

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

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

Hexadecyldimethylamine

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

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

Hexadecyldimethylamine

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

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown.

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.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

No relevant data found.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

For similar material(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

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

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For similar material(s):

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 5.6 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1 - 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

EC50, 96 Hour, > 1 - 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):

NOEC, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), 30 d, > 0.33 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, 0.77 mg/l

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Based on testing of comparable products: The estimated maximum aqueous concentration of Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane (D4) from migration to water from the product as supplied is below the D4 established no-effect threshold (< 0.0079 mg/L) for aquatic organisms.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 16 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 204 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, > 2.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.012 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 0.012 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 14 d, > 16 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 45 d, >= 0.017 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, 0.015 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

This product does not have any known adverse effect on the soil organisms tested.

NOEC, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), >= 76 mg/kg

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, 0.19 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.012 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.113 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.068 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, 16 Hour, Growth inhibition, 0.96 mg/l, DIN 38 412 Part 8

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 28 d, mortality, 0.0322 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.00415 mg/l

Hexadecyldimethylamine

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

For similar material(s):

LC50, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 Hour, 0.18 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 66.5 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 9.9 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.5 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar material(s):

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., 13 mg/l, Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.036 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

For similar material(s):

Biodegradation: 95 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 3.7 %

Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

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

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 16 d
Method: Estimated.

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.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: > 60 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Hexadecyldimethylamine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
For similar material(s): 10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: > 60 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential**Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated**

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.3 Estimated.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 283 Fish Estimated.

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

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

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

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 7,060 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) Estimated.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.08 Estimated by Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR).

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 160 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Hexadecyldimethylamine

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For similar material(s):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.6 Estimated.

Mobility in soil**Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated**

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated branched C11-14, C13-rich alcohols

Partition coefficient (Koc): 5649 Estimated.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Partition coefficient (Koc): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

No relevant data found.

Hexadecyldimethylamine

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER,

WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION 1: Identified Uses. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

Not regulated for transport

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 4107336 / A208 / Issue Date: 03/19/2025 / Version: 6.0

In case this version of the SDS contains significant changes from the previous version, they are listed below or noted by bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.

Changes encompass identification, hazards, tox/eco-tox information and the addition/removal of the ingredients, and regulatory information, hazard information, uses, risk management measures and other key regulatory changes of the product. Detailed explanation of the changes can be obtained upon request.

Legend

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

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth 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; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECl - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

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

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

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