SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: SIL3004 TRASPARENTE cod.85405001

Identified uses: Acetoxy silicone sealant

Uses advised against: This product is not recommended for all those uses not specifically identified on the label.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Saratoga Int. Sforza Spa
Via Edison 76
20090 Trezzano s/Naviglio (MI)
Tel. +039 02.445731 Fax +039 02.4452742

trading@saratogasforza.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

SARATOGA INT. SFORZA SPA + 039 02 445731 from Monday to Friday (h.09:00-13:00 / 14:00-17:30)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard statements
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P262 Avoid contact with the eyes and the skin.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P501 Dispose of the contents and the container in authorized collection centers.

Supplemental information
EUH208 Contains: 4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards
This product contains octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) that has been identified by the Member State Committee of ECHA as fulfilling the PBT and vPvB criteria laid down in Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. See Section 12 for additional information.

Endocrine disrupting properties
Environment: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.
Human Health: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone elastomer
3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 64742-47-8 **EC-No.** 265-149-8 **Index-No.** 649-422-00-2	01-2119484819-18	>= 10,0 - <= 17,0 %	Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine — unspecified	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 5 000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 5 mg/l, 8 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: > 5 000 mg/kg
CASRN 64742-46-7	_	>= 10,0 - <= 17,0 %	Distillates (petroleum),	Asp. Tox. 1; H304

EC-No. 265-148-2 **Index-No.** 649-221-00-X			hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified	Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 5 000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 5,2 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 3 160 mg/kg
CASRN 556-67-2 **EC-No.** 209-136-7 **Index-No.** 014-018-00-1	_	>= 0,013 - <= 0,051 %	octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 4 800 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 36 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 2 400 mg/kg
CASRN 64359-81-5 **EC-No.** 264-843-8 **Index-No.** 613-335-00-8	_	<= 0,0015 %	4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Corr. 1; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100 specific concentration limit Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0,0015 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315 0,025 - < 5 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319 0,025 - < 3 % Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 567 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 0,16 mg/l, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity:

				> 2 000 mg/kg
CASRN 68928-76-7 **EC-No.** 273-028-6 **Index-No.** –	01-2120770324-57	>= 0,008 - <= 0,02 %	Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 892 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: > 2 000 mg/kg

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

Note
4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one:
The toxic by inhalation classification of the substance does not apply to non-inhalable mixtures.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 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. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

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

4.2 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.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides.

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

5.3 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: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.. Use personal protective equipment..

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 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. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections:
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
Unsuitable materials for containers**:** None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 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
Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; skin irr: Skin irritation; P: Application restricted to conditions in which there are neglible aerosol exposures; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption; varies: varies		
	IHG	TWA	100 ppm
	IHG	STEL	125 ppm
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	IHG	TWA	0,06 mg/m3
	IHG	STEL	0,1 mg/m3
Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane	ACGIH	TWA	0,1 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	0,2 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		

Recommended monitoring procedures
Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the Occupational Exposure Limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents).
Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods.
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), United Kingdom: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances.
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany.
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France.

Derived No Effect Level

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,500 mg/kg bw/day	0,010 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	0,0015 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,000250 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73 mg/m3	n.a.	73 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13 mg/m3	3,7 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	13 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0,00914 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0,320 mg/l
Marine water	0,000914 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	140 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	14 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	28 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Oral	0,138 mg/kg food

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0,0015 mg/l
Marine water	0,00015 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	3 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0,3 mg/kg
Soil	0,54 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
Oral	41 mg/kg food

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0,034 µg/l
Fresh water sediment	0,41 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0,0034 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	0,064 mg/l
Soil	0,062 mg/kg
Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	4,49 mg/kg food
Marine water	0,0068 µg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator (meeting standard EN 136) with organic vapor cartridge (meeting standard EN 14387).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate

("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: 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 handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 ºC, meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls

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

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	thixotropic paste
Color	transparent, colourless
Odor	acetic acid
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Melting point/freezing point	
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	not determined

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range		
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable	
Flash point	**closed cup** >100 °C	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard	
Flammability (liquids)	Not applicable, solid	
Lower explosion limit	No data available	
Upper explosion limit	No data available	
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable	
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available	
Relative Density (water = 1)	0,96	
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	insoluble	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined	(Mixture)
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	
Kinematic Viscosity	>20,5 mm^2/s (at +40°C)	
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	not determined	(Not a solid)

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Self-heating substances	The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

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

10.4 Conditions to avoid: None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

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

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Information on likely routes of exposure
Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

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

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

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

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Acute toxicity estimate, 567 mg/kg Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
LD50, Rat, male and female, 892 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

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 component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
LD50, Rabbit, > 3 160 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
No deaths occurred at this concentration. LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
LD50, Rat, > 2 000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
The LC50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 8 Hour, vapour, > 5 mg/l

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5,2 mg/l

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Acute toxicity estimate, dust/mist, 0,16 mg/l Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Based on information for component(s):
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
For similar material(s):
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Based on information for component(s):
May cause slight eye irritation.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
May cause mild eye discomfort.

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
May cause slight eye irritation.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
May cause slight eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Sensitization
For skin sensitization:
Based on product testing:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

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:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

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

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
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.

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Stomach.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Blood
Kidney

Liver
Immune system.

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

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
For similar material(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
For similar material(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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 (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.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
No relevant data found.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
No relevant data found.

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

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
No relevant data found.

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

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
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.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
No relevant data found.

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:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Information for components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LL50, Scophthalmus maximus (turbot), 96 Hour, > 1 028 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 Hour, > 3 193 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EL50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, > 10 000 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOELR, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 8 d, > 100 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

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.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, 0,0027 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
LC50, Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus), flow-through, 96 Hour, 0,014 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0,0057 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, 0,048 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, 0,077 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, activated sludge, Respiration rates., 5,70 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 97 d, growth, 0,00056 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0,00063 mg/l

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
For similar material(s):
LC50, Zebra fish (Danio/Brachydanio rerio), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna, static test, 48 Hour, 39 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), Growth rate, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 7,6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
For similar material(s):
NOEC, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), Growth rate, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 1,1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria
For similar material(s):
EC50, Bacteria, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., 14 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 4 - 12 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 74 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
Considered to be rapidly degradable.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
For similar material(s): 10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 3 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3,3 - 6 estimated
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 310 Fish Estimated.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2,8 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 13 Fish

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified

No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Partition coefficient (Koc): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Partition coefficient (Koc): 5662 - 7865 Measured

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified

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

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) meets the current criteria for PBT and vPvB under REACh Annex XIII or other regionally specific criteria. However, D4 does not behave similarly to known 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 air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms. Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) meets the current REACh Annex XIII criteria for vPvB. However, D5 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D5 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D5 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D5 in air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms.
This substance is considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine — unspecified
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gasoil — unspecified
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	Not applicable
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Not regulated for transport
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	Not applicable
14.4	**Packing group**	Not applicable
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	No data available.

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	Not applicable
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Not regulated for transport

14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	Not applicable
14.4	**Packing group**	Not applicable
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	No data available.
14.7	**Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	Not applicable
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Not regulated for transport
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	Not applicable
14.4	**Packing group**	Not applicable
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not applicable
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	No data available.

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

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (Number on list 70) Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane (Number on list 20)

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

CAS-No.: 556-67-2	Name: octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Authorisation status: listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
Authorisation number: Not available
Sunset date: Not available
Exempted (Categories of) Uses: Not available

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Listed in Regulation: Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)
Number in Regulation: 34
2 500 t
25 000 t

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

Revision
Sections from 1 to 16

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
IHG	Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; 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.

Saratoga Int. Sforza S.p.A. 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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GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) n. 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)