

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
Revision Date: 09/20/2022 Date of Issue: 08/19/2013



Version: 5.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form Mixture
Product Name MED-4162
Synonyms Silicone Dispersion

1.2. Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

Use of the Substance/Mixture For professional use only.

1.3. Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

NuSil Technology LLC
1050 Cindy Lane
Carpinteria, California 93013
USA
(805) 684-8780

productstewardship@avantorsciencesgcc.com

www.nusil.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (in US)
Number +1 703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (International and Maritime)

SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Flammable liquids Category 3	H226
Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4	H312
Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4	H332
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2	H315
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2	H319
Reproductive toxicity Category 2	H361
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation	H335
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2	H373
Aspiration hazard Category 1	H304
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2	H401
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1	H410

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



GHS02



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

Signal Word (GHS-US)

Danger

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312+H332 - Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P322 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use water spray, fog, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No additional information available

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 3: Composition/Information On Ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US Classification
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	(CAS-No.) 1330-20-7	60 - 80	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	(CAS-No.) 556-67-2	< 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Repr. 2, H361 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret [29 CFR 1910.1200].

SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
First-aid Measures After Inhalation	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention.
First-aid Measures After Skin Contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
First-aid Measures After Eye Contact	Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
First-aid Measures After Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Place affected person on their side. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries	Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation	Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact	Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. This material is harmful through skin contact, and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. This material may be absorbed through the skin and eyes.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact	Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion	Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.
Chronic Symptoms	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media	: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid. Application of water stream to hot product may cause frothing and increase fire intensity.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard	Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapours. Flammable liquid and vapor.
Explosion Hazard	May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.
Reactivity	Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Contact with water, alcohols, acids or bases, and many metals or metallic compounds can liberate flammable Hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures in air.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire	Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.
Firefighting Instructions	Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
Protection During Firefighting	Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂). Explosive hydrogen gas. Formaldehyde. Silicon oxides.
Other Information	Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment And Emergency Procedures

General Measures

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective Equipment

Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures

Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Eliminate ignition sources first, then ventilate the area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment

Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Ventilate area.

Methods for Cleaning Up

Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Use only non-sparking tools. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: Handling And Storage

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed

Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Flammable vapors may accumulate in the head space of closed systems. Container may remain hazardous when empty. Will decompose above 150 °C (> 300 °F) releasing formaldehyde vapors.

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Precautions for Safe Handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors, mist, spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Hygiene Measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures

Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Storage Conditions

Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.

Incompatible Materials

Alcohols. Metal. Water. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

For professional use only.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), or OSHA (PEL).

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	100 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL	150 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA ACGIH	BEI BLV	1.5 g/g Kreatinin Parameter: Methylhippuric acids - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	435 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	100 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released.

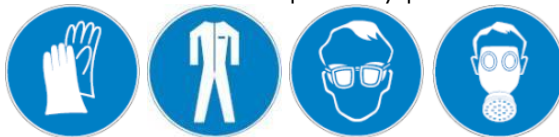
MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials For Protective Clothing

Hand Protection

Eye And Face Protection

Skin And Body Protection

Respiratory Protection

Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flare resistant/retardant clothing.

Wear protective gloves.

Chemical safety goggles.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless
Odor	Solvent
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Melting Point	No data available
Freezing Point	No data available
Boiling Point	140 °C (284 °F)
Flash Point	27 °C (80.6 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Flammability	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	No data available
Relative Density	< 1 (water = 1)
Specific Gravity	< 1
Solubility	No data available
Partition Coefficient n-Octanol/Water	No data available
Viscosity	No data available

9.2. Other Information

VOC Content	60 - 80%
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SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Contact with water, alcohols, acids or bases, and many metals or metallic compounds can liberate flammable Hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures in air.

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

10.2. Chemical Stability

Flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Evolved hydrogen gas is flammable and may form explosive mixtures with air.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible Materials

Alcohols. Metal. Water. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

May produce explosive hydrogen gas on contact with incompatibilities or upon thermal decomposition. Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Silicon oxides. Will decompose above 150 °C (> 300 °F) releasing formaldehyde vapors. Formaldehyde is a potential carcinogen and can act as a potential skin and respiratory sensitizer. Formaldehyde can also cause respiratory and eye irritation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral)	Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Dermal)	Harmful in contact with skin.
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)	Harmful if inhaled.

MED-4162	
ATE (Dermal)	1618 mg/kg body weight
ATE (Inhalation)	15.67 mg/l/4h
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	3523 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	6247 ppm/4h (species: Sprague-Dawley)
ATE (Dermal)	1100 mg/kg body weight
ATE (Inhalation)	11.00 mg/l/4h
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 4800 mg/kg (No mortality)
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2375 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2.5 ml/kg (No mortality)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	36 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Causes skin irritation.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	Not classified
Reproductive Toxicity	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation	Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact	Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. This material is harmful through skin contact, and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. This material may be absorbed through the skin and eyes.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact	Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion	Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.
Chronic Symptoms	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
LC50 Fish 1	3.3 mg/l
EC50 Crustacea	3.82 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: water flea)
LC50 Fish 2	2.661 – 4.093 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)	
LC50 Fish	> 22 µg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

MED-4162	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

MED-4162	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
BCF Fish	0.6 – 15
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.77 – 3.15
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)	
BCF Fish	12400 (dimensionless)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	6.488 (at 25.1 °C)

12.4. Mobility In Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information Avoid release to the environment.

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.
Additional Information	Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
Ecology - Waste Materials	Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES Solution
Hazard Class	3
Identification Number	UN1307
Label Codes	3
Packing Group	III
Marine Pollutant	Marine pollutant
ERG Number	130



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES Solution
Hazard Class	3
Identification Number	UN1307
Packing Group	III
Label Codes	3
EmS-No. (Fire)	F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage)	S-D
Marine Pollutant	Marine pollutant
MFAG Number	130



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES Solution
Packing Group	III
Identification Number	UN1307
Hazard Class	3
Label Codes	3
ERG Code (IATA)	3L



SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

All components in this mixture are listed on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory, have been exempted, or are not disclosed due to CBI requirements or disclosure rules according to the relevant regulation.

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

MED-4162	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Aspiration hazard Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants - Non-Cancer Acute
U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants - Non-Cancer Chronic
U.S. - California - Toxic Air Contaminant List (AB 1807, AB 2728)
U.S. - Colorado - Groundwater Quality Standards
U.S. - Colorado - Hazardous Wastes - Discarded Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container and Spill Residues
U.S. - Colorado - Primary Drinking Water Regulations - Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs)
U.S. - Colorado - Primary Drinking Water Regulations - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Connecticut - Drinking Water Quality Standards - Maximum Contaminant Levels
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Florida - Drinking Water Standards - Volatile Organic Contaminants - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Georgia - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)
U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants
U.S. - Louisiana - Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants
U.S. - Maine - Air Pollutants - Hazardous Air Pollutants
U.S. - Massachusetts - Allowable Ambient Limits (AALs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Allowable Threshold Concentrations (ATCs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
RTK - U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Threshold Effects Exposure Limits (TELs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Toxics Use Reduction Act
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Michigan - Polluting Materials List
U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - Minnesota - Groundwater Health Risk Limits
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Missouri - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Nebraska - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - New Hampshire - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - 24-Hour
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - Annual
U.S. - New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List
U.S. - New Jersey - Primary Drinking Water Standards - Maximum Contaminant Levels - MCLs

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

RTK - U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List
U.S. - New Jersey - Water Quality - Ground Water Quality Criteria
U.S. - New Jersey - Water Quality - Practical Quantitation Levels (PQLs)
U.S. - New Mexico - Water Quality - Standards for Ground Water of 10,000 mg/L TDS Concentration or Less
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - North Carolina - Control of Toxic Air Pollutants
U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 1-Hour
U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 8-Hour
U.S. - North Dakota - Hazardous Wastes - Discarded Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container and Spill Residues
U.S. - North Dakota - Water Quality Standards - Human Health Value for Classes I, IA, II
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - California - Safer Consumer Products - Initial List of Candidate Chemicals and Chemical Groups
U.S. - Pennsylvania - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - 1-Hour
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - 24-Hour
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - Annual
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
All concentrations are expressed as percentages by weight unless the ingredient is a gas.
U.S. - South Carolina - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - South Carolina - Toxic Air Pollutants - Maximum Allowable Concentrations
U.S. - South Carolina - Toxic Air Pollutants - Pollutant Categories
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - City of Austin - Aerosol Paint and Glue Restrictions
U.S. - Texas - Drinking Water Standards - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Utah - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Washington - Dangerous Waste - Discarded Chemical Products List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - West Virginia - Water Quality - Groundwater Standards - Ceiling Concentrations
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 25 Feet to Less Than 40 Feet
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 40 Feet to Less Than 75 Feet
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 75 Feet or Greater
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights Less Than 25 Feet

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)

MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Maine - Chemicals of Concern
U.S. - Oregon - Priority Persistent Pollutant - Tier I - Persistent Pollutants
U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern - Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins
U.S. - California - Safer Consumer Products - Initial List of Candidate Chemicals and Chemical Groups

SECTION 16: Other Information, Including Date of Preparation or Last Revision

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision 09/20/2022

Other Information

This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard

2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA Fire Hazard

3 - Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard

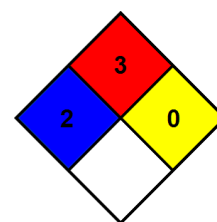
0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

HMIS III Rating
Health

3 Serious Hazard
* Chronic - Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from repeated overexposure

Flammability
Physical

3 Serious Hazard
0 Minimal Hazard



MED-4162

Safety Data Sheet

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