

Silicone oil

sc-212925



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Silicone oil

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch

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(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

"siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, diphenyl", "polysiloxane, di-Me, di-Ph", "DC 510", OV3, OV7, OV11, "OV61 SH 550 SH550 SH 556 SH556 SH 710 SH710"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability: | 1 | |
| Toxicity: | 0 | |
| Body Contact: | 2 | |
| Reactivity: | 1 | |
| Chronic: | 0 | |

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Silicone fluids do not have a high acute toxicity.

They may have a laxative effect and produce central nervous system depression.

- High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption.

Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort.

- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion".

This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

- Eye exposure to silicone fluids causes temporary irritation of the conjunctiva.

Injection into the specific structures of the eye, however, causes corneal scarring, permanent eye damage, allergic reactions and cataract, and may lead to blindness.

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

- Low molecular weight silicone fluids may exhibit solvent action and may produce skin irritation.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

- Vapors of silicones are generally fairly well tolerated, however very high concentrations can cause death within minutes due to respiratory failure.

At high temperatures, the fumes and oxidation products can be irritating and toxic and can cause depression leading to death in very high doses.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

Feeding studies with rats and rabbits showed no adverse effects on blood, urine and tissues when diets containing of 1% of the material were administered for 8 -12 months.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|--|------------|-----|
| dimethyl, phenylmethylpolysiloxane, trimethyl terminated | 63148-52-7 | >98 |

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Vapour Pressure (mmHG): | <0.70 |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%): | Not available. |
| Specific Gravity (water=1): | 0.99-1.1 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%): | Not available. |

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Combustible.
· Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit corrosive fumes.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

· Silicone fluids, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard.
· It may be necessary to rope off area and place warning signs around perimeter.
· Clean up area from spill, with suitable absorbant, as soon as practically possible.
· Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents.

Moderate hazard.

· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
· DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

· Metal can or drum
· Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- dimethyl, phenylmethylpolysiloxane, trimethyl terminated: CAS:63148-52-7

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| State | Liquid | Molecular Weight | Not applicable. |
| Melting Range (°F) | <-31 | Viscosity | Not available |
| Boiling Range (°F) | >300 | Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible |
| Flash Point (°F) | >399 | pH (1% solution) | Not applicable |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Decomposition Temp (°F) | >302 | pH (as supplied) | Not applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°F) | >399 | Vapour Pressure (mmHG) | <0.70 |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available. | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 0.99-1.1 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available. | Relative Vapor Density (air=1) | Not applicable. |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | <5 | Evaporation Rate | < 1 Ether=1 |

APPEARANCE

■ Family of products which vary in their physical properties as a result of variations in production. Data presented here is for typical family member. Liquid with very little odour and some colour. Solubility in water: <0.1%

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Silicone fluids are stable under normal storage conditions.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- At temperatures > 150 C, silicones can slowly react with the oxygen in air.
- When heated > 300 C, silicones can slowly depolymerise to volatile siloxanes whether or not air is present.
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Traces of benzene, a carcinogen, may form when silicones are heated in air above 230 degrees C. Concentrated acids and bases cause degradation of polymer. Boiling water may soften and weaken material.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

dimethyl, phenylmethylpolysiloxane, trimethyl terminated

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

DIMETHYL, PHENYLMETHYLPOLYSILOXANE, TRIMETHYL TERMINATED:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ For siloxanes:

Effects which based on the reviewed literature do not seem to be problematic are acute toxicity, irritant effects, sensitization and genotoxicity.

Some studies indicate that some of the siloxanes may have endocrine disrupting properties, and reproductive effects have caused concern about the possible effects of the siloxanes on humans and the environment.

Only few siloxanes are described in the literature with regard to health effects, and it is therefore not possible to make broad conclusions and comparisons of the toxicity related to short-chained linear and cyclic siloxanes based on the present evaluation. Data are primarily found on the cyclic siloxanes D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane)

and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) and the short-linear HMDS (hexamethyldisiloxane).

These three siloxanes have a relatively low order of acute toxicity by oral, dermal and inhalatory routes and do not require classification for this effect.

They are not found to be irritating to skin or eyes and are also not found sensitizing by skin contact. Data on respiratory sensitization have not been identified.

Subacute and subchronic toxicity studies show that the liver is the main target organ for D4 which also induces liver cell enzymes. This enzyme induction contributes to the elimination of the substance from the tissues. Primary target organ for D5 exposure by inhalation is the lung. D5 has an enzyme induction profile similar to that of D4. Subacute and subchronic inhalation of HMDS affect in particular the lungs and kidneys in rats.

None of the investigated siloxanes show any signs of genotoxic effects in vitro or in vivo. Preliminary results indicate that D5 has a potential carcinogenic effect.

D4 is considered to impair fertility in rats by inhalation and is classified as a substance toxic to reproduction in category 3 with the risk phrase R62 ('Possible risk of impaired fertility').

The results of a study to screen for oestrogen activity indicate that D4 has very weak oestrogenic and antioestrogenic activity and is a partial agonist (enhances the effect of the estrogen). It is not uncommon for compounds that are weakly

oestrogenic to also have antioestrogenic properties. Comparison of the oestrogenic potency of D4 relative to ethinyloestradiol (steroid hormone) indicates that D4 is 585,000 times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the rat strain Sprague- Dawley and 3.7 million times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the Fisher-344 rat strain. Because of the lack of effects on other endpoints designated to assess oestrogenicity, the oestrogenicity as mode of action for the D4 reproductive effects has been questioned. An indirect mode of action causing a delay of the LH (luteinising hormone) surge necessary for optimal timing of ovulation has been suggested as the mechanism. Based on the reviewed information, the critical effects of the siloxanes are impaired fertility (D4) and potential carcinogenic effects (uterine tumours in females). Furthermore there seem to be some effects on various organs following repeated exposures, the liver (D4), kidney (HMDS) and lung (D5 and HMDS) being the target organs.

A possible oestrogenic effect contributing to the reproductive toxicity of D4 is debated. There seems however to be some indication that

this toxicity may be caused by another mechanism than oestrogen activity.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| dimethyl, phenylmethylpolysiloxane, trimethyl terminated | No Data Available | No Data Available | |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

‡ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

dimethyl, phenylmethylpolysiloxane, trimethyl terminated (CAS: 63148-52-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- May produce skin discomfort*.

* (limited evidence).

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether

the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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