

Figure S1. DCA force distance curves (isopropanol) for duplicate measurements on a new batch of materials: **A**, 0.1 wt% D5-3/PDMS, **B**, 2 wt% D5-3/PDMS (Figure 3B is an earlier measurement)



Figure S2. Dynamic contact angles (water) as a function of D5-3 concentration for three cycles: 1 (■), 2 (■), and 3 (■).



Figure S3. DCA fdc's (water) for a neat D5-3 coating



Figure S4. DCA fdc's (water) for 2 wt% D5-3/PDMS



Figure S5. DCA fdc's (water) and contact angles for condensation cured PDMS. The collapse of the fdc halfway through the second receding cycle is evident. The third cycle contact angles are characteristic of those obtained for PDMS with oil contaminated water.



Figure S6. SEM images of PDMS fracture surfaces with 5 wt% D5-3 cured at (a), 65 °C; (b), 40 °C; (c), 22 ° C; and (d), 0 °C.



Figure S7. SEM images of PDMS with 1 wt% D5-3 cured at (a), 65 °C; (b), 40 °C; (c), 22 °C and (d), 0 °C.



Figure S8. SEM images of PDMS with 0.3 wt% D5-3 cured at (a), 65 °C; (b), 40 °C; (c), 22 °C; and (d). 0 °C.



Figure S9. SEM images of PDMS with 0.1 wt% D5-3 cured at (a), 65 °C; (b), 40 °C (c), 22 °C; and (d), 0 °C.



Figure S10. SEM images of PDMS (no D5-3) cured at (a), 65 °C; (b), 40 °C; (c), 22 °C; and (d), 0 °C.



Height

Phase

Figure S11. TM-AFM images (20 x 20 µm) for a 1 wt% D5-3 PDMS fracture surface.





Height

Phase

Figure S12. TM-AFM images (20 x 20 µm) for a 5 wt% D5-3 PDMS fracture surface.