



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC

Product name: DOWSIL™ 20 Release Coating

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ 20 Release Coating

Other means of identification: No data available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Coatings

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

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

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

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

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1 - Inhalation

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Physical hazards not otherwise classified - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
May become electrostatically charged. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
- H373 May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P223 Do not allow contact with water.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
- P242 Use non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
- P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
- P260 Do not breathe spray.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and hearing protection.

Response

- P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
- P303 + P361 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
- + P353
- P305 + P351 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- + P338
- P314 Get medical attention if you feel unwell.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
- P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
- P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.
P502 Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone resin solution

This product is a mixture.

Chemical name	Common name and synonym	CASRN	Concentration (w/w)
Mineral Spirits	Stoddard solvent (Distillation 170°-190°C)	8052-41-3	>= 34.0 - <= 43.0 %
Xylene	xylene with < 10% ethyl benzene	1330-20-7	>= 7.0 - <= 14.0 %
Ethylbenzene	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	> 2.1 - < 3.8 %
Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	25551-13-7	>= 1.0 - <= 3.0 %
Ethyltoluene	Not available	25550-14-5	>= 1.0 - <= 3.0 %
Hexamethyldisiloxane	hexamethyldisiloxane	107-46-0	<= 0.68 %
Nonane	nonane	111-84-2	>= 0.17 - <= 0.64 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures**General advice:**

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

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry sand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

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 water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire..

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.. Use personal protective equipment..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Mineral Spirits	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	572 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	290 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	STEL	580 mg/m3
	CA ON OEL	TWAEV	525 mg/m3
	Further information: 1: As sum of components assayed by chromatographic procedure with reference to the bulk sample.		
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	525 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA ON OEL	TWAEV	525 mg/m3
	CA ON OEL	TWA	525 mg/m3
Xylene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	CA AB OEL	STEL	651 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	651 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	100 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	150 ppm
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	CA AB OEL	TWA	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	543 mg/m3 125 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: 2B: IARC '2B' applies to substances deemed possibly carcinogenic to humans.		
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	20 ppm
	Further information: C3: Carcinogenic effect detected in animals. Results of studies relating to the carcinogenicity of these substances in animals are not necessarily applicable to humans.		
Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	25 ppm

	CA BC OEL	TWA	25 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	123 mg/m3 25 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	25 ppm
Further information: S: Sensitizer			
Ethyltoluene	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
Hexamethyldisiloxane	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
Nonane	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	1,050 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	1,050 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	200 ppm

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	colourless

Odor solvent-like

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 No data available

Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range

Boiling point (760 mmHg) > 140 °C

Flash point Pensky-Martens closed cup 32.2 °C

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) No data available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Lower explosion limit 1.1 % vol

Upper explosion limit 7 % vol

Vapor Pressure 9.3 hPa

Relative vapour density

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) 3.9

Density and / or relative density

Relative Density (water = 1) 0.93

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value) No data available

Auto-ignition temperature 500 °C

Decomposition temperature No data available

Kinematic Viscosity 11 mm²/s at 25 °C

Explosive properties Not explosive

Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	Not applicable

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid static discharge. Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products:

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:

Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation.

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

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

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Xylene

LD50, Rat, 4,300 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene

LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

LD50, Rat, 8,970 mg/kg

Ethyltoluene

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Hexamethyldisiloxane

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Nonane

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 3,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Xylene

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene

LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Ethyltoluene

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Nonane

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Excessive exposure may cause: Central nervous system depression Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. In humans, symptoms may include: Lethargy. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 5.5 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Xylene

Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 27.5 mg/l

Ethylbenzene

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 17.2 mg/l

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

The LC50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 10.2 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Ethyltoluene

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, 106 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Nonane

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, 17 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

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

Vapor may cause skin irritation.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Xylene

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

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

Vapor may cause skin irritation.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Ethylbenzene

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

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

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Ethyltoluene

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

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

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

Nonane

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Xylene

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Ethylbenzene

May cause moderate eye irritation.

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

May cause slight eye irritation.

Ethyltoluene

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

Nonane

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:

Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Xylene

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Ethyltoluene

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Nonane

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

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

Xylene

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory system

Ethylbenzene

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

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

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

Ethyltoluene

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

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

Nonane

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Xylene

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Ethylbenzene

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Ethyltoluene

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

Nonane

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

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled., May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

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

Bone Marrow

Liver

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

central nervous system damage

Kidney.

Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

Xylene

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

Liver

kidney

Blood

Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.

Ethylbenzene

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

May cause hearing loss based on animal data.

Kidney.

Liver.

Lung.

Although one early inhalation study on ethylbenzene reported an adverse effect on the testes, recent, more comprehensive studies have not shown this effect.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Ethyltoluene

No relevant data found.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

Liver.

Testes.

Kidney.

However, the effects are species specific and are not relevant to humans.

This material contains hexamethyldisiloxane (HMDS). Repeated inhalation exposure in rats to HMDS 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.

Nonane

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

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

No relevant data found.

Xylene

Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

Ethylbenzene

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

No relevant data found.

Ethyltoluene

No relevant data found.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans. Early onset of testicular cell tumors has been observed that are spontaneous and common in rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

Nonane

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity**Component****Ethylbenzene****List**

IARC

ACGIH

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Mineral Spirits**

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

Xylene

Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects. Available data are inadequate for evaluation of maternal toxicity.

Ethylbenzene

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Ethyltoluene

No relevant data found.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

Nonane

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

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Xylene

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Ethylbenzene

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Ethyltoluene

No relevant data found.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Nonane

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

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

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

Xylene

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

Ethylbenzene

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

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

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

Ethyltoluene

Based on information for a similar material: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

Nonane

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity**Mineral Spirits****Acute toxicity to fish**

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

For similar material(s):

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 2.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, crustacean Chaetogammarus marinus, 96 Hour, 3.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 1.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 0.16 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 112 d, <1.4 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.28 mg/l

Xylene**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

IC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 1 - 4.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 73 Hour, Growth rate, 4.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 73 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/l

Ethylbenzene**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 3.6 - 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 12 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, 0.96 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm²

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes pugio*), static test, 24 Hour, 7 mg/l

LC50, grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes pugio*), static test, 96 Hour, 5.4 mg/l

Ethyltoluene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, emerald shiner (*Notropis atherinoides*), 72 Hour, 21.3 mg/l

Hexamethyldisiloxane**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.46 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.55 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), flow-through, 32 d, growth, 0.029 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.08 mg/l

Nonane**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

Persistence and degradability**Mineral Spirits**

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 63 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.49 mg/mg

Xylene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 60 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	37.000 %
10 d	58.000 %
20 d	72.000 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 19.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Ethylbenzene

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 6 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.62 mg/mg Dichromates

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	31.5 %
10 d	38.5 %
20 d	45.4 %

Photodegradation

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 55 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

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.

For similar material(s): 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 50 %

Exposure time: 4.4 d

Method: Calculated.

Ethyltoluene

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.20 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 17 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. This material rapidly hydrolyzes to products that are either readily or ultimately biodegradable.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 2 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolyses on contact with water.

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 11.9 d

Method: Estimated.

Nonane

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 25 d

Method: Other guidelines

Bioaccumulative potential

Mineral Spirits

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.25 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 140 Fish Estimated.

Xylene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.12 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured

Ethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Measured

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

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

Ethyltoluene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.63 Measured

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.06 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,971 Carp (Cyprinus carpio) OECD Test Guideline 305C

Nonane

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.65 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 198.7 Fish 105 min Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Mineral Spirits

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1451 Estimated.

Xylene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 443 Estimated.

Ethylbenzene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 518 Estimated.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Ethyltoluene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 840 Estimated.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

Partition coefficient (Koc): 390 - 4600 Estimated.

Nonane

Partition coefficient (Koc): 796 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION 1: Identified Uses. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Ethylbenzene, Stoddard solvent)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Ethylbenzene, Stoddard solvent)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions for user	EmS: F-E, S-E
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Ethylbenzene, Stoddard solvent)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 1477510 / A208 / Issue Date: 04/10/2025 / Version: 12.0

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

Changes encompass identification, hazards, tox/eco-tox information and the addition/removal of the ingredients, and regulatory information, hazard information, uses, risk management measures and

other key regulatory changes of the product. Detailed explanation of the changes can be obtained upon request.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA ON OEL	Canada. Ontario OELs
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short term exposure limit
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	Time weighted average
TWAEV	time-weighted average exposure value

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

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

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

CA