



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ 87 Additive

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DOW SILICONES CORPORATION 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™ 87 Additive

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Impregnation agents Additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674-0001
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1 800 424 9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification for the product as supplied

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Skin irritation - Category 2

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!****Hazards**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

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 and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261 Avoid breathing spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
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/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone emulsion

This product is a mixture.

N°	Component	CASRN	Concentration	US Unique Identifier (internal)
0001	Triethoxy(octyl)silane	2943-75-1	>= 11.0 - <= 19.0 %	Not applicable

0002	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated	68554-54-1	>= 1.0 - <= 1.5 %	Not applicable
0003	Propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	>= 0.9 - <= 1.1 %	Not applicable
0004	Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol	9002-92-0	>= 0.8 - <= 1.1 %	Not applicable
0005	Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9	>= 1.1 - <= 1.1 %	Not applicable
0006	Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	>= 0.07 - <= 0.11 %	Not applicable

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; consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Causes skin irritation. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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. Nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

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 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. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. 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. 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 only with adequate ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. 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.
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.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Propane-1,2-diol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
Ethanol	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation			
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1,900 mg/m3 1,000 ppm

The following substance(s), which have Occupational Exposure Limit(s) (OEL), may be formed during handling or processing: Ethanol

Exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity,

thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material.

Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. 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 white

Odor not significant

Odor Threshold No data available

pH 4 - 5.5

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) > 35 °C (> 95 °F)

Flash point closed cup 45 °C (113 °F)

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) No data available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Not Applicable

Flammability (liquids) Does not sustain combustion.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Lower explosion limit No data available

Upper explosion limit No data available

Vapor Pressure No data available

Relative vapour density

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) No data available

Density and / or relative density

Relative Density (water = 1) 1

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility No data available

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

Auto-ignition temperature No data available

Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	50 mPa.s
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
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.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Ethanol. Formaldehyde. Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers. Ketones. Low molecular weight hydrocarbons.

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. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

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

Information for components:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

LD50, Rat, male and female, 5,110 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Propane-1,2-diol

LD50, Rat, > 20,000 mg/kg

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

LD50, Rat, 9,060 mg/kg

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

LD50, Rat, 13,627 mg/kg

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

LD50, Rat, male, > 4,800 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, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

LD50, Rabbit, female, 8,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

LD50, Rabbit, male, 6,730 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 hrs, vapour, > 22 ppm OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

The LC50 has not been determined.

Propane-1,2-diol

LC50, Rabbit, 2 Hour, dust/mist, 317.042 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1.6 mg/l

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1.6 mg/l

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

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 flaking and softening of skin.

Information for components:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

For similar material(s):

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Propane-1,2-diol

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Repeated contact may cause flaking and softening of skin.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause mild eye discomfort.

Mist may cause eye irritation.

Information for components:**Triethoxy(octyl)silane**

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

For similar material(s):

May cause eye irritation.

May cause corneal injury.

Propane-1,2-diol

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Mist may cause eye irritation.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

May cause eye irritation.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

May cause moderate eye irritation.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

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:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me. polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

For skin sensitization:
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:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

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

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

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

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

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

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

Material is not classified as an aspiration hazard based on insufficient data, however materials with low viscosity may be aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

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

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

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

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Material is not classified as an aspiration hazard based on insufficient data, however materials with low viscosity may be aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting.

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)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Triethoxy(octyl)silane**

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

Urinary tract.

Findings from a combined repeated-dose toxicity study with reproductive/developmental screening endpoints on n-octyltriethoxysilane have shown neurological effects in rats at high doses (1000 mg/kg). Paralysis and paresis of the limbs, and demyelination of the brain, spinal cord, sciatic and tibial nerves was noted in some animals.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

For similar material(s):

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

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

No relevant data found.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

No relevant data found.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown.

Teratogenicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

No relevant data found.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

No relevant data found.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Triethoxy(octyl)silane**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me. polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Triethoxy(octyl)silane****Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 hrs, > 0.055 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 hrs, > 0.049 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 hrs, Growth rate inhibition, > 0.13 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 hrs, Growth rate inhibition, > 0.13 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, activated sludge test (OECD 209)

Chronic toxicity to fish

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 32 d, mortality, > 0.036 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, >= 0.199 mg/l

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 40,613 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 18,340 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 19,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

NOEC, Pseudomonas putida, 18 Hour, > 20,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 13,020 mg/l

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol**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, 3.3 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1 - 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), 30 d, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

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, Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 96 Hour, 0.96 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.46 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), 96 Hour, 0.22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Pseudomonas putida*, 16.9 Hour, > 10 g/L, DIN 38 412 Part 8

Chronic toxicity to fish

Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 30 day, 1.14 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, 0.77 mg/l

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 0.022 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, *Cyprinodon variegatus* (sheepshead minnow), flow-through, 14 d, > 0.0063 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 0.0091 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.015 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.022 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC10, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, >= 0.022 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 93 d, growth, >= 0.0044 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, survival, >= 0.0079 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Triethoxy(octyl)silane**

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.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 31.5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

, 30 Hour, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 20 °C, Estimated.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 81 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.000 %
10 d	70.000 %
20 d	86.000 %

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 10 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

Biodegradability: Based on data from similar materials. Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 95 %

Exposure time: 28 day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Physico-chemical removability

Rapidly hydrolyzed under alkaline conditions.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 3.7 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, 3.9 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Hydrolysis, DT50, 16.7 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 12 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Hydrolysis, DT50, 0.075 d, pH 4, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 16 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Triethoxy(octyl)silane**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.41 OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,890 Carp (Cyprinus carpio) 56 d OECD Test Guideline 305 or Equivalent

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.07 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09 Fish Estimated.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 500

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.69 Estimated.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.49 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12,400 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

Mobility in soil**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Triethoxy(octyl)silane**

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, polymers with 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl silsesquioxanes, hydroxy-terminated

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

No relevant data found.

Alcohols C12-13, ethoxylated

Partition coefficient (Koc): 7943

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Partition coefficient (Koc): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

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

DOT

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

**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):

Not regulated for transport

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

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Reproductive toxicity

Skin corrosion or irritation

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components

Water

Silicic acid, sodium salt, reaction products with chlorotrimethylsilane and iso-Pr alc.

Triethoxy(octyl)silane

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated

Propane-1,2-diol

CASRN

7732-18-5

68988-56-7

2943-75-1

70131-67-8

57-55-6

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, 1,4-Dioxane, Ethylene Oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, Methanol, Ethylene Oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (US TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
2	1	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
2*	2	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 4097293 / A713 / Issue Date: 01/19/2026 / Version: 17.0

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)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

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 ratereponse; 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 inhibitoryconcentration; 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; 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 SILICONES CORPORATION 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.

US