



SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: SYL-OFF™ 2-7131 Fast Cure Additive

Issue Date: 07/09/2020

Print Date: 07/10/2020

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY 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: SYL-OFF™ 2-7131 Fast Cure Additive

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Vulcanising agents

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436

SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Dermal

Skin corrosion - Category 1B

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.
Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep only in original container.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or water mist to extinguish.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

May generate flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid contact with water, alcohols, acidic, basic, or oxidizing materials.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Organic silane

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane	68918-34-3	>= 88.0 - <= 92.0 %
Dimethylethanolamine	108-01-0	>= 8.0 - <= 12.0 %

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: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

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. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Exposure to amine vapors may cause minor transient edema of the corneal epithelium (glaucompsia) with blurred vision, blue haze and halos around bright objects. Effects

disappear in a few hours and temporarily reduce ability to drive vehicles. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns and/or ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal or esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

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

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Silicon oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket.. 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. Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evolution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. 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. Materials in contact with water, moisture, acids or bases have the potential to generate hydrogen gas. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container.

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from water. Protect from moisture. 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. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in original container. 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. Product may evolve minute quantities of flammable hydrogen gas which can accumulate. Adequately ventilate to maintain vapors well below flammability limits and exposure guidelines. Do not repack. Clogged container vents may increase pressure build up. Store in a closed container.

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: Do not store in or use containers except the original product package.

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
Dimethylethanolamine	Dow IHG	TWA	1 ppm

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. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). 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. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	yellow
Odor	Fishy
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available

Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 100 °C (> 212 °F)
Flash point	Pensky-Martens closed cup 44.4 °C (111.9 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	Ignitable (see flash point)
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.01
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	15 cSt at 25 °C (77 °F)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
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. When heated to temperatures above 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, trace quantities of formaldehyde may be released. Adequate ventilation is required. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Product may evolve flammable hydrogen gas on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds and can form explosive mixtures in air. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures. Flammable liquid and vapour.

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

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is 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 oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in irritation or burns of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

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

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 1,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on data from similar materials LD50, > 1,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Dimethylethanolamine

LD50, Rat, 1,182 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 1,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on data from similar materials LD50, > 1,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Dimethylethanolamine

LD50, Rabbit, 1,215 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

The LC50 has not been determined.

Dimethylethanolamine

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 11 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

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

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

For similar material(s):

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Dimethylethanolamine

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

Classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

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

Vapor of amines may cause swelling of the cornea resulting in visual disturbances such as blurred or hazy vision. Bright lights may appear to be surrounded by halos. Effects may be delayed and typically disappear spontaneously.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

For similar material(s):

May cause eye irritation.

Dimethylethanolamine

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

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

Vapor of amines may cause swelling of the cornea resulting in visual disturbances such as blurred or hazy vision. Bright lights may appear to be surrounded by halos. Effects may be delayed and typically disappear spontaneously.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Material is corrosive. Upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

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

Dimethylethanolamine

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

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

Dimethylethanolamine

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

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)

Based on information for component(s):

In humans, symptoms may include:

Convulsions.

Insomnia.

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

Blood

Eye.

Respiratory tract.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

In humans, symptoms may include:

Convulsions.

Insomnia.

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

Blood.

Eye.

Respiratory tract.

Observations in animals include:

Convulsions.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

No relevant data found.

Information for components:**Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane**

No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

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 is available.

Toxicity**Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane****Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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).

For similar material(s):

EC50, 48 Hour, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Dimethylethanolamine**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).

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 96 Hour, 146.63 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 98.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Biomass, 35 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane**

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 60.5 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.70 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential**Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane**

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.55 Measured

Mobility in soil

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane

No relevant data found.

Dimethylethanolamine

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.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 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 solely 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 MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. 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 solely of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	2-Dimethylaminoethanol solution
UN number	UN 2051
Class	8 (3)
Packing group	II

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	2-DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL SOLUTION
UN number	UN 2051
Class	8 (3)

Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane
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	2-Dimethylaminoethanol solution
UN number	UN 2051
Class	8 (3)
Packing group	II

Further information:

VENTED PACKAGES ARE FORBIDDEN FOR AIR 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)

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

Methyl dimethylaminoethoxy siloxane
Dimethylethanolamine

CASRN

68918-34-3
108-01-0

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (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
3	2	1

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3/	2	1

Revision

Identification Number: 6024582 / A001 / Issue Date: 07/09/2020 / Version: 8.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; 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.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY 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