



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ FBL-0563 Formulated Blend

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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™ FBL-0563 Formulated Blend

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Impregnation agents

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION
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UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1 800 424 9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

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

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

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

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
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.
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.
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/ hearing protection.

Response

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	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.
P314	Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
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.
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Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Inorganic and organic compounds, Mixture

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	>= 24.0 - <= 45.0 %
Tetraisopropyl Titanate	546-68-9	>= 7.0 - <= 18.0 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 4.0 - <= 13.0 %
2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol	94-96-2	>= 1.0 - <= 8.0 %
Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	25551-13-7	>= 0.7 - <= 3.2 %
Ethyltoluene	25550-14-5	>= 0.7 - <= 3.2 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 0.7 - <= 3.1 %
Hexamethyldisiloxane	107-46-0	>= 0.3 - <= 1.5 %

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.

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. 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 serious eye damage. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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 lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. 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. 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. Ventilate the area. 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.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Mineral Spirits	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,900 mg/m3 500 ppm
Xylene	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	25 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
Ethyltoluene	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
Hexamethyldisiloxane	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
Isopropanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	400 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	980 mg/m3 400 ppm

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

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
Isopropanol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	End of shift at end of workweek	40 mg/l	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.

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	clear
Odor	solvent-like
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
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 13.3 °C (55.9 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
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)	0.89
Water solubility	insoluble
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. Highly 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. Isopropanol.

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, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:**Mineral Spirits**

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

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

LD50, Rat, male, 7,500 mg/kg

Xylene

LD50, Rat, 4,300 mg/kg

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

LD50, Rat, 4,636 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

LD50, Rat, 8,970 mg/kg

Ethyltoluene

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene

LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Hexamethyldisiloxane

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity**Information for the Product:**

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

Based on product testing:

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Information for components:**Mineral Spirits**

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

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

LD50, Rabbit, > 16,000 mg/kg

Xylene

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

LD50, Rabbit, 8,960 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Ethyltoluene

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Ethylbenzene

LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

Hexamethyldisiloxane

LD50, Rat, > 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. May cause central nervous system effects. 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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 7.78 mg/l

Xylene

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

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 3.8 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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.

Ethylbenzene

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

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on product testing:

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to 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.

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the skin leading to drying or flaking of 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.

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.

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).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the Product:

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.

Information for components:**Mineral Spirits**

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Xylene

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

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

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

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

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.

Ethylbenzene

May cause moderate eye irritation.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Hexamethyldisiloxane

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

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 specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Information for components:

Mineral Spirits

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

For skin sensitization:

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.

Xylene

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

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

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.

Ethylbenzene

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation, Oral
Target Organs: Nervous system

Xylene

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

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

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.

Ethylbenzene

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.

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

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

Xylene

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

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

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Ethyltoluene

May be harmful 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.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

No relevant data found.

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.

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

No relevant data found.

Xylene

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

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

No relevant data found.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

No relevant data found.

Ethyltoluene

No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene

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

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.

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

No relevant data found.

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.

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic 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.

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.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

No relevant data found.

Xylene

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

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.

Ethylbenzene

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

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Xylene

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

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. 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.

Ethylbenzene

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

Hexamethyldisiloxane

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

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

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 > 100 mg/L).

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 590 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 820 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 201 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

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

2-ethylhexane-1,3-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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 860 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, Bacteria, 18 Hour, 1,300 mg/l

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

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

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

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

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

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.**2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol****Biodegradability:** Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Material has inherent, ultimate biodegradability according to OECD test (s) guidelines (reaches > 60 or 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s).

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 93 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 100 %**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.52 mg/mg**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	12.000 %
10 d	50.000 %
20 d	65.000 %

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.481 d**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.

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.

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.

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.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

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

2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.60 Estimated.

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

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

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

Mobility in soil**Mineral Spirits**

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1451 Estimated.

Tetraisopropyl Titanate

No relevant data found.

Xylene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 443 Estimated.

2-ethylhexane-1,3-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): 10 Estimated.

Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)

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

Ethyltoluene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 840 Estimated.

Ethylbenzene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 518 Estimated.

Hexamethyldisiloxane

Partition coefficient (Koc): 390 - 4600 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

DOT

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(Ethylbenzene, Stoddard solvent)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	II
Reportable Quantity	Xylene

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	II

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	II

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)
Hazard not otherwise classified (physical hazards)
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Aspiration hazard
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Components	CASRN
Xylene	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

Pennsylvania Right To Know

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

Components	CASRN
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3
Silicic acid, sodium salt, reaction products with chlorotrimethylsilane and iso-Pr alc.	68988-56-7
Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl	63148-62-9
Tetraisopropyl Titanate	546-68-9

Xylene	1330-20-7
2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol	94-96-2
Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	25551-13-7
Ethyltoluene	25550-14-5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, Cumene, Naphthalene, Benzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, Benzene, 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 (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	3	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3*	3	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 4119423 / A713 / Issue Date: 04/29/2025 / Version: 19.0

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)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

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 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