SAFETY DATA SHEET
DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ EA-7100 Adhesive

Issue Date: 07/23/2020
Print Date: 01/15/2021

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™ EA-7100 Adhesive

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Adhesive, binding agents

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW SILICONES CORPORATION
2200 WEST SALZBURG ROAD
MIDLAND MI 48686-0994
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
GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200
Skin sensitisation - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazards
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements

Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep only in original container.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place.
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: Silicone with organic ingredients
This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate	2530-85-0	>= 1.0 - <= 4.0 %
Isobutyl trimethoxysilane	18395-30-7	>= 0.95 - <= 4.0 %
Octamethyltrisiloxane	107-51-7	>= 2.76 - <= 3.06 %
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	>= 0.5 - <= 2.5 %
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	>= 0.36 - <= 1.08 %
Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-	3388-04-3	>= 0.1 - <= 0.99 %

Allyl Methacrylate	96-05-9	>= 0.42 - <= 0.56 %
benzothiazole-2-thiol	149-30-4	>= 0.01 - <= 0.5 %
Diallyl maleate	999-21-3	>= 0.084 - <= 0.112 %

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: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. 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:
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: 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: Water spray. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Silicon oxides. Formaldehyde. Carbon oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: 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.. Fire burns more vigorously than would be expected..

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. 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. 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. 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: Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. 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 bestored in a vented container. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. 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. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Keep away from water. Protect from moisture. 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. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in original container. Store locked up. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. 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 repackage. Clogged container vents may increase pressure build up. Store in a closed container.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
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
3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate	Dow IHG	TWA Aerosol	0.1 mg/m3
Octamethyltrisiloxane	Dow IHG	TWA	20 ppm
Dibenzoyl peroxide	Dow IHG	TWA	5 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	10 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA	5 mg/m3
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	5 mg/m3
	CAL PEL	PEL	5 mg/m3
	OSHA P0	TWA	5 mg/m3
Magnesium Oxide	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable particulate matter	10 mg/m3
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA fume, total particulate	15 mg/m3
Allyl Methacrylate	Dow IHG	TWA	0.2 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	ACGIH	TWA	1 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
benzothiazole-2-thiol	US WEEL	TWA	5 mg/m3
	Further information: Skin; DSEN: Dermal Sensitization Notation		
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		

	OSHA Z-1	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
Benzene	ACGIH	TWA	0.5 ppm
	Further information: A1: Confirmed human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	2.5 ppm
	Further information: A1: Confirmed human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA CARC	PEL	1 ppm
	Further information: OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
	OSHA CARC	STEL	5 ppm
	Further information: OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-2	TWA	10 ppm
	OSHA Z-2	CEIL	25 ppm
	OSHA Z-2	Peak	50 ppm
	OSHA P0		See Further information
	Further information: See 1910.1028. See Table Z-2 for the limits applicable in the operations or sectors excluded in 1910.1028; d: The final benzene standard in 1910.1028 applies to all occupational exposures to benzene except some subsegments of industry where exposures are consistently under the action level (i.e., distribution and sale of fuels, sealed containers and pipelines, coke production, oil and gas drilling and production, natural gas processing, and the percentage exclusion for liquid mixtures); for the excepted subsegments, the benzene limits in Table Z-2 apply.		

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

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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 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: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). 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. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	paste
Color	grey
Odor	not significant
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	**Seta closed cup** 76 °C (169 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.09
Water solubility	No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	No data available

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, product can form formaldehyde vapours. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapour concentrations within the occupational exposure limit for formaldehyde. 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.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to moisture

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde. Methanol. Benzoic acid. Benzene. Phenyl benzoate.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure
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

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Kidney. Liver.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.
As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

Dibenzoyl peroxide
LD50, Mouse, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Magnesium Oxide
LD50, Rat, 3,990 mg/kg

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
LD50, Rat, male, 13,161 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Allyl Methacrylate
LD50, Rat, 470 mg/kg

benzothiazole-2-thiol
LD50, Rat, > 2,830 mg/kg

Diallyl maleate
LD50, Rat, 300 mg/kg

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

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.
As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

Dibenzoyl peroxide
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Magnesium Oxide
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
LD50, Rabbit, male, 6,741 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Allyl Methacrylate
LD50, Rabbit, 467 mg/kg

benzothiazole-2-thiol
LD50, Rabbit, > 7,940 mg/kg

Diallyl maleate
LD50, Rabbit, 1,150 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation. Excessive exposure may cause: Central nervous system depression

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.28 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 1525 ppm No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Octamethyltrisiloxane
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 22.6 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Dibenzoyl peroxide
Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC0, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 24.3 mg/l

Magnesium Oxide
The LC50 has not been determined.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
The LC50 has not been determined.

Allyl Methacrylate
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 1.47 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

benzothiazole-2-thiol
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1.27 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Diallyl maleate
LC50, Rat, 8 Hour, vapour, 0.1203 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Based on information for component(s):
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Octamethyltrisiloxane
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Dibenzoyl peroxide
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Magnesium Oxide
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Allyl Methacrylate
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

benzothiazole-2-thiol
Essentially nonirritating to skin.

Diallyl maleate
Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Based on information for component(s):
May cause slight eye irritation.
May cause mild eye discomfort.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Octamethyltrisiloxane
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Dibenzoyl peroxide
May cause slight eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.
Effects are likely to heal readily.

Magnesium Oxide
May cause slight eye irritation.
Vapor or dust may cause eye irritation.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Allyl Methacrylate
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

benzothiazole-2-thiol
May cause slight eye irritation.

Diallyl maleate
May cause eye irritation.
May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization
For skin sensitization:
A component in this mixture has been shown to be a skin sensitizer.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
For skin sensitization:
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Dibenzoyl peroxide
Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Magnesium Oxide
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

benzothiazole-2-thiol
Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Diallyl maleate
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

Information for components:

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

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: inhalation (vapour)
Target Organs: Central nervous system

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

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

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

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

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

benzothiazole-2-thiol
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Diallyl maleate
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: respiratory tract irritation

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

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

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

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

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

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

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

benzothiazole-2-thiol

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

Diallyl maleate
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)
Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Liver
This material contains octamethyltrisiloxane (L3). Repeated inhalation exposure in rats to L3 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.
Limited data from a single animal study suggested that repeated, excessive oral doses of magnesium oxide produced systemic effects including gastrointestinal disturbances and possibly testicular effects.

Information for components:

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

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

Octamethyltrisiloxane
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver
This material contains octamethyltrisiloxane (L3). Repeated inhalation exposure in rats to L3 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.

Dibenzoyl peroxide
Repeated excessive exposure may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract.
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Magnesium Oxide
Limited data from a single animal study suggested that repeated, excessive oral doses of magnesium oxide produced systemic effects including gastrointestinal disturbances and possibly testicular effects.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Allyl Methacrylate
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.

Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

benzothiazole-2-thiol
Based on available data, repeated exposures to small amounts are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Diallyl maleate
No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity
Contains component(s) which have caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
No relevant data found.

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
No relevant data found.

Octamethyltrisiloxane
Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Dibenzoyl peroxide
Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Magnesium Oxide
Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Allyl Methacrylate
No relevant data found.

benzothiazole-2-thiol
Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Diallyl maleate
No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Component	List	Classification
benzothiazole-2-thiol	IARC	Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Teratogenicity
Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate

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

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

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

Dibenzoyl peroxide
Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Magnesium Oxide
No relevant data found.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

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

benzothiazole-2-thiol
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Diallyl maleate
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
No relevant data found.

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

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

Magnesium Oxide
No relevant data found.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Allyl Methacrylate

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

benzothiazole-2-thiol
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Diallyl maleate
No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity
Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

Information for components:

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

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

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

Magnesium Oxide
This material was not mutagenic in an Ames bacterial assay.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were positive.

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

benzothiazole-2-thiol
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Diallyl maleate
No relevant data found.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate

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, Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 1,042 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 876 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.
NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane

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, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia sp. (water flea), 48 Hour, > 864 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
NOEC, Scenedesmus subspicatus, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 220 mg/l
ErC50, Scenedesmus subspicatus, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 1,170 mg/l

Octamethyltrisiloxane

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 test, 96 Hour, > 0.0191 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.02 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 0.0094 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
For similar material(s):
EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 90 d, > 0.027 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, > 0.015 mg/l

Dibenzoyl peroxide

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 2.8 mg/l
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 0.0602 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0.11 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Other, 0.0711 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 0.5 Hour, 35 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC10, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.001 mg/l

Magnesium Oxide

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
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).
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 548.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, 3 Hour, > 900 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 321 mg/l

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-

Acute toxicity to fish
For similar material(s):
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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Static, 96 Hour, 180 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
For similar material(s):
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 20 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
ErC50, Scenedesmus subspicatus, Static, 72 Hour, > 32 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
NOEC, Scenedesmus subspicatus, Static, 72 Hour, 3.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
IC50, activated sludge, Static, 30 min, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Allyl Methacrylate

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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 0.61 mg/l, Tested according to Directive 92/69/EEC.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 2.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 59.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 4.37 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria
EC10, Pseudomonas putida, 72 Hour, 136 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.125 mg/l

benzothiazole-2-thiol

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, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 1.5 mg/l, Method Not Specified.
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 0.75 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.71 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0.066 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, Protozoa, 24 Hour, 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 89 d, 0.041 mg/l
MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 89 d, 0.041 - 0.078 mg/l
LOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 89 d, 0.078 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.08 mg/l

Diallyl maleate

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, 96 Hour, > 10 - 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, 48 Hour, > 10 - 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, 96 Hour, > 10 - 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 69 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, DT50, 4.7 Hour, pH 7

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane

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: 36 - 47 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, DT50, 4.6 Hour, pH 7

Octamethyltrisiloxane

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Photodegradation
Atmospheric half-life: 8.94 d
Method: Estimated.

Dibenzoyl peroxide

Biodegradability: Material has inherent, primary biodegradability according to OECD test (s) guidelines (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s).
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 68 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.44 mg/mg Calculated.

Magnesium Oxide

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-

Biodegradability: 10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 28 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D
For similar material(s): 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.

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, DT50, 4.4 Hour, pH 7

Allyl Methacrylate

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 62 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

benzothiazole-2-thiol

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: 2.5 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Diallyl maleate

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

For similar material(s): 10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 96.7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.1 OECD Test Guideline 107

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.1 Estimated.

Octamethyltrisiloxane
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.35 Estimated.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): >= 500 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) OECD Test Guideline 305

Dibenzoyl peroxide
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150). Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.46 at 25 °C Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 89.11 Fish Estimated.

Magnesium Oxide
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.5

Allyl Methacrylate
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.48 Measured

benzothiazole-2-thiol
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.34 - 2.5 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 0.8 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

Diallyl maleate
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.90 Estimated.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 38 Fish Estimated.

Mobility in soil

3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate

No relevant data found.

Isobutyl trimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Octamethyltrisiloxane

Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 3179 Estimated.

Dibenzoyl peroxide

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 91.77 Estimated.

Magnesium Oxide

No relevant data found.

Silane, trimethoxy[2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl]-

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 5.1

Allyl Methacrylate

No relevant data found.

benzothiazole-2-thiol

No relevant data found.

Diallyl maleate

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 31 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 Section10 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

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(Dibenzoyl peroxide)
UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Dibenzoyl peroxide
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	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.(Dibenzoyl peroxide)
UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III

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
Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Carcinogenicity

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**
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0

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

Components	CASRN
Crosslinked Organo Siloxane	Trade secret
Hexamethyldisilazane reaction with Silica	68909-20-6
DiMe Siloxane,methoxy-terminated	Not available
Modified silica	Trade secret
Dimethyl siloxane, trimethoxysilyl-terminated	Not available
3-Trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate	2530-85-0
Isobutyl trimethoxysilane	18395-30-7
Octamethyltrisiloxane	107-51-7
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4

California Prop. 65
This product contains a chemical that is at or below California Propositions 65's "safe harbor level" as determined via a risk assessment. Therefore, the chemical is not required to be listed as a Prop 65 chemical on the SDS or label.

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
2	1	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
2*	1	1

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision
Identification Number: 4114677 / A713 / Issue Date: 07/23/2020 / Version: 11.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
CEIL	Acceptable ceiling concentration
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

OSHA CARC	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
Peak	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
PEL	Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

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.

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

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US