



SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: XIAMETER™ CTG-1890 Protective Coating Gray OH

Issue Date: 03/16/2021

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: XIAMETER™ CTG-1890 Protective Coating Gray OH

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Construction materials and additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

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

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Skin irritation - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone in solvent

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling	68410-97-9	>= 27.0 - <= 41.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

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

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

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

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

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

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. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry sand. Dry chemical.

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. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. 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
Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm
	OSHA P0	TWA	1,600 mg/m3 400 ppm

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).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. 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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	viscous liquid
Color	grey
Odor	acetic acid
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
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 17.7 °C (63.9 °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)	0.908
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	400 poise
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle 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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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: lung effects Central nervous system depression

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause: lung effects Central nervous system depression

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 5.61 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

For similar material(s):

Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause mild eye discomfort.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

For similar material(s):

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant information found.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Aspiration Hazard

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

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on information for component(s):

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

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

For similar material(s):

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

Carcinogenicity

Based on information for component(s): 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.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

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.

Carcinogenicity

Component

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

List

IARC

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

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

Reproductive toxicity

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

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

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

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

Information for components:

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

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).

LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 4.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 3.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

For similar material(s):

NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):
NOELR, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), semi-static test, 14 d, mortality, 2.6 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 2.6 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.15

Mobility in soil

Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
UN number	UN 1268
Class	3
Packing group	II

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
UN number	UN 1268
Class	3
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling
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	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
UN number	UN 1268
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)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know

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

Components	CASRN
Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated	70131-67-8
Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling	68410-97-9

Silicon dioxide

7631-86-9

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Silicon dioxide, Ethylbenzene, 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
0	3	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
2/	3	0

Revision

Identification Number: 4107782 / A001 / Issue Date: 03/16/2021 / Version: 9.0

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

Legend

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
TWA	8-hour 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; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

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

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

US