



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ PR-1204 RTV Prime Coat Clear

Issue Date: 02/12/2024

Print Date: 02/13/2024

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™ PR-1204 RTV Prime Coat Clear

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 the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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 container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe mist or vapours.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and/or face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
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 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 and/or doctor.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
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: Inorganic and organic compounds, Mixture

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling	68410-97-9	>= 62.0 - <= 69.0 %
Toluene	108-88-3	>= 15.0 - <= 23.0 %
Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate	18765-38-3	>= 3.0 - <= 4.0 %
Tetra n-Butyl titanate	5593-70-4	>= 3.0 - <= 4.0 %
Butanol	71-36-3	>= 2.0 - <= 2.8 %
Octane	111-65-9	<= 1.1 %

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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, 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 skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. 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. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. 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. Formaldehyde. Metal 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. 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
Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm
Toluene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-2	TWA	200 ppm
	OSHA Z-2	CEIL	300 ppm
	OSHA Z-2	Peak	500 ppm
Butanol	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	300 mg/m3 100 ppm
Octane	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,350 mg/m3 500 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	300 ppm
Propyl alcohol	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	500 mg/m3 200 ppm
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	240 mg/m3 50 ppm
	Further information: X: Skin designation		

The following substance(s), which have Occupational Exposure Limit(s) (OEL), may be formed during handling or processing: butanol, Propyl alcohol, Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	Butoxyacetic acid (BAA)	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	200 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
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Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

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

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	Colorless to pale yellow
Odor	solvent-like
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic

Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 65 °C (> 149 °F)
Flash point	Tag closed cup 6 °C (43 °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)	0.77
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	1 mm ² /s 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. 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. Propyl alcohol. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether. Butanol.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:

Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

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

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

Information for components:

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

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

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

Toluene

LD50, Rat, male, 5,580 mg/kg

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

LD50, Rat, male, 4,220 mg/kg

Butanol

LD50, Rat, female, 2,292 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Octane

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

Information for components:

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

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

Toluene

LD50, Rabbit, 12,267 mg/kg

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Information taken from reference works and the literature. LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

LD50, Rabbit, 5,300 mg/kg

Butanol

LD50, Rabbit, male, 3,430 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Octane

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

Information for the Product:

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Alcohol consumption and exertion may increase the adverse effects of toluene.

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

The LC50 has not been determined.

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

Toluene

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, 25.7 mg/l

LC50, Rat, female, 4 Hour, vapour, 30 mg/l

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 11 mg/l

Butanol

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 17.76 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Octane

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 24.88 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):

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

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.

Toluene

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Butanol

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Octane

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 pain.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

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

Effects may be slow to heal.

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

May cause permanent impairment of vision.

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.

Toluene

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

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

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

May cause permanent impairment of vision.

Butanol

Based on product testing:

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

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

Effects may be slow to heal.

Octane

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

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

For similar material(s):

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Toluene

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

For skin sensitization:

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

No relevant data found.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Butanol

For skin sensitization:

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Octane

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)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

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

Toluene

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

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

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

Butanol

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Octane

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

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:

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Toluene

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

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

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

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

Butanol

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Octane

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)

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

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.

Toluene

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

Central nervous system.

Excessive exposure may cause neurologic signs and symptoms.

Toluene has caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations.

Intentional misuse by deliberately inhaling toluene may cause nervous system damage, hearing loss, liver and kidney effects and death.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

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

Blood.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

No relevant data found.

Butanol

Butanol has been reported to cause eye effects (tearing, blurred vision, sensitivity to light, temporary corneal effects), hearing loss and vertigo.

Octane

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

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.

Toluene

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

No relevant data found.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

No relevant data found.

Butanol

No relevant data found.

Octane

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Component

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

List

IARC

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Teratogenicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

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.

Toluene

In laboratory animals, toluene has been toxic to the fetus at doses toxic to the mother; it has caused birth defects in mice when administered orally, but not by inhalation.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

No relevant data found.

Butanol

n-Butanol has caused birth defects and has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Octane

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

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

Toluene

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

No relevant data found.

Butanol

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Octane

For similar material(s): 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:**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.

Toluene

The majority and most reliable of the many genetic toxicity studies on toluene, both in vitro and in animals, indicate that it is not genetically toxic.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

No relevant data found.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

No relevant data found.

Butanol

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

Octane

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data are 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

Toluene

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, 5.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203
LC50, Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 5.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, 7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202
LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, semi-static test, 48 Hour, 3.78 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Chlorella sp, 3 Hour, 134 mg/l
NOEC, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, Biomass, 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Nitrosomonas sp., Static, 24 Hour, Respiration rates., 84 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon), flow-through test, 40 d, growth, 1.39 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 7 d, number of offspring, 0.74 mg/l
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 2 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 28 d, mortality, 150 - 280 mg/kg

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 201 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia sp. (water flea), 48 Hour, > 90 mg/l, EG 84/449

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Scenedesmus subspicatus, 72 Hour, > 161 mg/l, 88/302/EC

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Butanol

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), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 1,376 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,328 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 225 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, static test, 17 Hour, Growth inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, DIN 38412

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 4.1 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Octane

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, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 96 Hour, 0.42 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.3 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Pseudokirchneriella subcapita, 72 Hour, Growth rate, >1.1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.17 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

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

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Toluene

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.13 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 2 d
Method: Estimated.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 83 %
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Butanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 98 %
Exposure time: 19 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.59 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.45 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 55.9 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Octane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 60 %
Exposure time: 20 d
Method: Other guidelines

Bioaccumulative potential

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

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

Toluene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.73 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 90 Carp (*Leuciscus idus melanotus*) Measured

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.88 Estimated.

Butanol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1 at 25 °C OECD Guideline 117 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water), HPLC Method)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16 Fish Estimated.

Octane

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

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

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 198.7 Mytilus eduli (saltwater mussels) 105 min

Mobility in soil

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

No relevant data found.

Toluene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 205 Estimated.

Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate

No relevant data found.

Tetra n-Butyl titanate

No relevant data found.

Butanol

Partition coefficient (Koc): 2.4 Estimated.

Octane

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 436.8 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.(Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling, Toluene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	II
Reportable Quantity	Toluene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling, Toluene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling, Octane
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.(Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling, Toluene)
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)
 Reproductive toxicity
 Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
 Aspiration hazard
 Skin corrosion or irritation
 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
Toluene	108-88-3
Butanol	71-36-3

Pennsylvania Right To Know

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

Components	CASRN
Distillates, petroleum, light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling	68410-97-9
Toluene	108-88-3
Tetra n-Butyl titanate	5593-70-4
Tetrapropyl orthosilicate	682-01-9
Tetrakis(2-butoxyethyl) orthosilicate	18765-38-3
Butanol	71-36-3
Octane	111-65-9

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including 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
3	3	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3*	3	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 4094513 / A713 / Issue Date: 02/12/2024 / Version: 9.0

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)
CEIL	Acceptable ceiling concentration
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
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIIC - 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; TECl - 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.

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