SAFETY DATA SHEET
DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ 3-6077 RTV Silicone Ablative Base **Issue Date:** 08/24/2021
Print Date: 08/25/2021

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™ 3-6077 RTV Silicone Ablative Base

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Ablatives

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)
Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazards
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage
Store locked up.

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

Other hazards
No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone elastomer
This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Zircon	14940-68-2	>= 20.0 - <= 30.0 %
Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined	68855-54-9	>= 10.0 - <= 20.0 %
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	>= 10.0 - <= 20.0 %
Amorphous silica	7631-86-9	>= 1.0 - <= 2.0 %
Quartz	14808-60-7	>= 1.0 - <= 2.0 %
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	<= 0.2 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice:
No special precautions are necessary for first aid responders.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Skin contact: Wash with water and soap as a precaution. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Eye contact: Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health..

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..
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: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. 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.
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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 locked up. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
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
Zircon	OSHA Z-1	TWA	5 mg/m3 , Zirconium
	ACGIH	TWA	5 mg/m3 , Zirconium
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	10 mg/m3 , Zirconium
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 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

The following substance(s), which have Occupational Exposure Limit(s) (OEL), may be formed during handling or processing:
Propyl alcohol
Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

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.

Hygiene measures: Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may require added precautions.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, 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.

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	paste
Color	white
Odor	none
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	Not applicable
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)	1.5 1.5
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	500 °C (932 °F)
Kinematic Viscosity	1500000 cSt at 25 °C (77 °F)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	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 180 °C (356 °F) in the presence of air, trace quantities of formaldehyde may be released. Adequate ventilation is required.

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal decomposition**:**
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Benzene. Formaldehyde. Propyl alcohol.

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
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Cristobalite
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Amorphous silica
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Quartz
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
LD50, Rat, male, > 4,800 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Cristobalite
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

Quartz
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,400 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
The LC50 has not been determined.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.6 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Cristobalite
Vapors are unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Amorphous silica
Maximum attainable concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.08 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Quartz
The LC50 has not been determined.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 36 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Skin corrosion/irritation
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Cristobalite
May cause skin irritation due to mechanical abrasion.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Amorphous silica
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
May cause skin irritation due to mechanical abrasion.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Quartz
May cause skin irritation due to mechanical abrasion.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
May cause eye irritation.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Cristobalite
Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Amorphous silica
Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Quartz
Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Sensitization
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
For skin sensitization:
No data available

For respiratory sensitization:
No data available

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Cristobalite
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Amorphous silica
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Quartz
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
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)
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

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

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

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

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

Aspiration Hazard
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

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

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

Quartz

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
May be harmful 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)
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
No relevant data found.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
Repeated excessive inhalation exposures to dusts may cause respiratory effects.
Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Cristobalite
Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.
For similar material(s):
In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Amorphous silica
Diatomaceous earth or amorphous silica is considered a nuisance dust and does not cause the lung injury associated with crystalline silica. However, repeated excessive exposures to dust of amorphous silica (which is the main component in this product) may cause potentially reversible lung effects.
Repeated exposures to dusts of this material are not anticipated to result in systemic toxicity or permanent lung injury; however, excessive exposures may cause less severe respiratory effects.
Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Quartz
In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.
Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.
Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

Carcinogenicity
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
No data available.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Cristobalite
Has caused cancer in humans. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Amorphous silica
Animal testing and human experience demonstrate no significant risk of human cancer from exposure to relatively pure amorphous silica.

Quartz
Has caused cancer in humans. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 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.

Teratogenicity
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
No data available.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
No relevant data found.

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

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

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

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

Reproductive toxicity
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
No data available.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
No relevant data found.

Cristobalite
No relevant data found.

Amorphous silica
No relevant data found.

Quartz
No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity
Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Zircon
No data available

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Cristobalite
For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

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

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

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Zircon

Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae), 15 d, > 200 mg/l

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined

Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.
No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EL50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
NOELR, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Cristobalite

Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Amorphous silica

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, 5,000 - 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 440 mg/l

Quartz

Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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, 96 Hour, > 0.022 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), flow-through, 14 d, > 0.0063 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 0.0091 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.015 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.022 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 93 d, >= 0.0044 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, >= 0.0079 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Zircon

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Cristobalite

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Amorphous silica

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Quartz

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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: 3.7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, DT50, 69.3 - 144 Hour, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 24.6 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Photodegradation
Atmospheric half-life: 16 d
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Zircon
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Cristobalite
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Amorphous silica
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.53
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16

Quartz
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.49 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12,400 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

Mobility in soil

Zircon
No relevant data found.

Cristobalite
No relevant data found.

Amorphous silica
Partition coefficient (Koc): 21.73

Quartz
No relevant data found.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Partition coefficient (Koc): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

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: Recycler. Reclaimer. 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):

Not regulated for transport

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):

Not regulated for 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
Reproductive toxicity

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
Zircon	14940-68-2
Diatomaceous earth, Flux-calcined	68855-54-9
Cristobalite	14464-46-1
Quartz	14808-60-7

California Prop. 65
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Toluene, 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	1	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
0*	1	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision
Identification Number: 4059744 / A713 / Issue Date: 08/24/2021 / Version: 3.0
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)

OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Full text of other abbreviations
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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

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