

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

## Product name: DOWSIL<sup>™</sup> 3-6752 Thermally Conductive Adhesive

Issue Date: 02/12/2020

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

## **1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name: DOWSIL™ 3-6752 Thermally Conductive Adhesive

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

## COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION 2200 WEST SALZBURG ROAD MIDLAND MI 48686-0994 UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:** 

800-258-2436 SDSQuestion@dow.com

## EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 1 800 424 9300 Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

#### Label elements

#### **Precautionary statements**

Prevention

Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep only in original container.

#### Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place.

#### Other hazards

May generate flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid contact with water, alcohols, acidic, basic, or oxidizing materials.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<b>Chemical nature:</b> Silicone elastomer This product is a mixture. <b>Component</b>	CASRN	Concentration
Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide	Not available	>= 73.0 - <= 93.0 %

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures General advice:

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.

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

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

#### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Notes to physician:** No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical.

#### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

#### 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. Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evolution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.. Use personal protective equipment..

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** 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. 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:** Soak up with inert absorbent material. 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. Materials in contact with water, moisture, acids or bases have the potential to generate hydrogen gas. Recovered material should bestored in a vented container. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container.

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from water. Protect from moisture. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in original container. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Product may evolve minute quantities of flammable hydrogen gas which can accumulate. Adequately ventilate to maintain vapors well below flammability limits and exposure guidelines. Do not repackage. Clogged container vents may increase pressure build up. Store in a closed container.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Unsuitable materials for containers: Do not store in or use containers except the original product package.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Methyltrimethoxysilane	OSHA Z-1	TWA total dust	15 mg/m3
treated aluminum oxide			-
	OSHA Z-1	TWA respirable	5 mg/m3
		fraction	
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable	1 mg/m3 , Aluminium
		particulate matter	
	Further information: LRT irr: Lower Respiratory Tract irritation; pneumoconiosis: Pneumoconiosis; neurotoxicity: Neurotoxicity; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; varies: varies		
	OSHA P0	TWA Total dust	10 mg/m3
	OSHA P0	TWA respirable dust	5 mg/m3
		fraction	

#### 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 when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

**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 with a particulate pre-filter.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Appearance

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	grey
Odor	slight
Odor Threshold	No data available
рН	No data available
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 100 °C (> 212 °F)
Flash point	closed cup >100 °C (212 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	Ignitable (see flash point)
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)	2.6
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	80000 cSt at 25 °C (77 °F)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	Not applicable

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Reactivity:** Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Product may evolve flammable hydrogen gas on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds and can form explosive mixtures in air. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to moisture

**Incompatible materials:** Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde.

## **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. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Gastrointestinal irritation.

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

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

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

#### 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:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, male and female, dust/mist, > 2.3 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s): Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Mechanical injury only.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s): May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

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

#### Sensitization

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:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

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)

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

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

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

#### Aspiration Hazard

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

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

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

# 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)

Repeated excessive exposures to alumina (aluminium oxide) dust or fumes may cause respiratory effects.

Exposure to alumina alone has not been shown to cause chronic lung disease. Some forms of alumina, when injected directly into the lungs of animals, caused fibrosis, but this is an abnormal route of exposure.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

Repeated excessive exposures to alumina (aluminium oxide) dust or fumes may cause respiratory effects.

Exposure to alumina alone has not been shown to cause chronic lung disease. Some forms of alumina, when injected directly into the lungs of animals, caused fibrosis, but this is an abnormal route of exposure.

#### Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

Although certain forms of alumina have been reported to induce tumors when injected directly into the lungs of laboratory animals, there is no evidence that alumina is carcinogenic under normal routes of exposure.

#### Teratogenicity

High doses of aluminium and aluminium salts given to laboratory animals during pregnancy have caused developmental toxicity in the fetus at doses mildly toxic to the mother. The relevance of these data to alumina is unknown.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

High doses of aluminium and aluminium salts given to laboratory animals during pregnancy have caused developmental toxicity in the fetus at doses mildly toxic to the mother. The relevance of these data to alumina is unknown.

#### Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

No relevant data found.

#### Mutagenicity

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in some animal genetic toxicity studies and positive in others.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

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

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

#### Toxicity

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

#### 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). EC50, Fish, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

#### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

#### Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

#### Persistence and degradability

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

#### Bioaccumulative potential

<u>Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide</u> Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Mobility in soil

Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide

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 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):

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code Not regulated for transport Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

Further information: VENTED PACKAGES ARE FORBIDDEN FOR AIR TRANSPORT.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the 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 No SARA Hazards

# 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

Methyltrimethoxysilane treated aluminum oxide Dimethyl Siloxane, Dimethylvinylsiloxy-terminated CASRN Not available 68083-19-2

#### California Prop. 65

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

#### **United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)**

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Hazard Rating System

NFPA

	Health	Flammability	Instability
	0	1	0
H	MIS		
			Physical

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
0/	1	1

#### Revision

Identification Number: 4121539 / A713 / Issue Date: 02/12/2020 / Version: 5.0 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 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

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

#### Information Source and References

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

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown 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