SAFETY DATA SHEET
DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ 3-6121 Low Temperature Elastomer Curing Agent

Issue Date: 10/12/2022

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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™ 3-6121 Low Temperature Elastomer Curing Agent

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Corrosion inhibitors Coatings

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 1B

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards
May damage 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.
Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep only in original container.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and/or face protection.

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

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place.
Store locked up.

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

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone elastomer
This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Methylvinylcyclosiloxane	2554-06-5	>= 0.1 - <= 3.4 %
CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-	10448-09-6	>= 0.1 - <= 0.52 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 0.1 - <= 0.13 %
2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane	33204-76-1	0.009%

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: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
May damage fertility or the unborn child.

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations..
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evolution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.. Use personal protective equipment..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: 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. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from water. Protect from moisture. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.
Use with local exhaust ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in original container. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. 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 accordance with the particular national regulations. Store in a closed container.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Explosives. Gases.
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
CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-	Dow IHG	TWA	2 Parts per billion
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	OSHA P0	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	OSHA P0	STEL	545 mg/m3 125 ppm
2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane	Dow IHG	TWA	0.5 Parts per billion
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

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

Skin protection

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

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

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.
The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	colorless to pale yellow
Odor	slight
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 100 °C (> 212 °F)
Flash point	**Tag closed cup** 94 °C (201 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	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)	1.0
Water solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	5,000 cP
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	Not applicable

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. When heated to temperatures above 180 °C (356 °F) in the presence of air, trace quantities of formaldehyde may be released. Adequate ventilation is required. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Product may evolve flammable hydrogen gas on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds and can form explosive mixtures in air. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to moisture

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products:
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Benzene. 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 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.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
LD50, Rat, > 15,000 mg/kg

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene
LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials: LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Ethylbenzene
LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 1.32 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
The LC50 has not been determined.

Ethylbenzene
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 17.2 mg/l

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Ethylbenzene
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
May cause slight eye irritation.

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
May cause slight eye irritation.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
May cause slight eye irritation.

Ethylbenzene
May cause moderate eye irritation.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
May cause slight eye irritation.

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:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

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

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

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

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

Ethylbenzene
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
No relevant data found.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Male reproductive organs.
Female reproductive organs.

Ethylbenzene
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
May cause hearing loss based on animal data.
Kidney.
Liver.
Lung.
Although one early inhalation study on ethylbenzene reported an adverse effect on the testes, recent, more comprehensive studies have not shown this effect.

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
adrenal gland
Pituitary gland
Bone.
Liver
spleen

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
No relevant data found.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene
Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans.

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Component	**List**	**Classification**
Ethylbenzene	IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Teratogenicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother.

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane
In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

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

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane

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, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 Hour, 221 mg/l, ISO 14669 and PARCOM method

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Skeletonema sp., 72 Hour, > 988 mg/l, ISO 10253

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-

Acute toxicity to fish
No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene

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, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 3.6 - 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 12 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, 0.96 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm2

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane

Acute toxicity to fish
No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 3.7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Ethylbenzene

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 6 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.62 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	31.5 %
10 d	38.5 %
20 d	45.4 %

Photodegradation
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 55 Hour
Method: Estimated.

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Bioaccumulative potential

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.47

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 5,300 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Ethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Measured

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): > 500 Fish

Mobility in soil

Methylvinylcyclosiloxane

No relevant data found.

CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, HEPTAMETHYLPHENYL-

No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 518 Estimated.

2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Xylene)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Xylene

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

Further information:

VENTED PACKAGES ARE FORBIDDEN FOR AIR TRANSPORT.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
Reproductive toxicity

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
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

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

Components	CASRN
Dimethyl, phenylmethyl, siloxane, methylphenylvinyl-terminated	70084-77-4
Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, Me hydrogen	68037-59-2
Dimethylvinylated and trimethylated silica	68988-89-6
Methylvinylcyclosiloxane	2554-06-5

California Prop. 65
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and 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	1

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision
Identification Number: 4059792 / A713 / Issue Date: 10/12/2022 / Version: 8.0
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)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA P0	USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants

STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

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