



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

**Product name: DOWSIL™ 94-003 Dispersion Coating**

**Issue Date: 04/06/2020**

**Print Date: 04/07/2020**

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.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** DOWSIL™ 94-003 Dispersion Coating

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** 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

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Oral

### Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye damage.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention**

Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.  
Use only non-sparking tools.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.  
Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response**

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.  
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
In case of fire: Avoid breathing fume.  
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

**Storage**

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

**Disposal**

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

**Other hazards**

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**Chemical nature:** Fluorosilicone

This product is a mixture.

<b>Component</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
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Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	>= 34.0 - <= 44.0 %
Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane	2224-33-1	>= 5.0 - <= 8.0 %
Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane	2374-14-3	>= 0.021 - <= 0.028 %

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice:

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

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Skin contact:** Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

**Eye contact:** Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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

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:** Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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### Extinguishing media

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

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** High volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream..

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous combustion products:** Silicon oxides. Fluorine compounds. Formaldehyde. Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. Toxic vapours are evolved.. Fire burns more vigorously than would be expected.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

### Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire..

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.. Use personal protective equipment.. Wear neoprene gloves to prevent contact with hydrofluoric acid..

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area. Use personal protective equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

**Environmental precautions:** 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:** Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from moisture. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: Do not store in or use iron or steel containers.

## 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
Methyl ethyl ketone	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	OSHA P0	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane	OSHA P0	STEL	885 mg/m3 300 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	5 Parts per billion
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Dow IHG	TWA	0.15 ppm
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
	Further information: DSEN: Dermal Sensitization Notation		

The following substance(s), which have Occupational Exposure Limit(s) (OEL), may be formed during handling or processing:, Methyl ethyl ketoxime

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	methyl ethyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

**Exposure controls**

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

**Individual protection measures**

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles.

**Skin protection**

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

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

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

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

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	liquid
<b>Color</b>	yellow
<b>Odor</b>	Solvent

<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No data available
<b>pH</b>	No data available
<b>Melting point/range</b>	No data available
<b>Freezing point</b>	No data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	105 °C ( 221 °F)
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>Pensky-Martens closed cup</b> -1 °C ( 30 °F)
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.04
<b>Water solubility</b>	No data available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	5,000 cP
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available
<b>Particle size</b>	Not applicable

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**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. Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**Conditions to avoid:** Do not expose to temperatures above 212 °F/100 °C. Heat, flames and sparks. Exposure to moisture

**Incompatible materials:** Oxidizing agents

**Hazardous decomposition products:**

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Benzene. Formaldehyde. Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime. Hydrofluoric acid. 3,3,3-Trifluoropropionaldehyde.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*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**

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause central nervous system effects.

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

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

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

LD50, Rat, 2,657 - 5,554 mg/kg

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

LD50, Rat, 4,650 mg/kg

**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, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.



**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. May cause nausea and vomiting.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 34.5 mg/l

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 13.44 mg/l

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Based on information for component(s):

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

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

May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.

May cause moderate corneal injury.

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

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

May cause slight eye irritation.

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:

Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

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

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

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

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

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)**

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:  
Blood.

Liver.

Methyl ethyl ketone has caused liver effects in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation to high concentrations.

Methyl ethyl ketone is probably not neurotoxic in itself but it potentiates the neurotoxicity of methyl-n-butyl ketone and n-hexane.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

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

Liver.

Methyl ethyl ketone has caused liver effects in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation to high concentrations.

Methyl ethyl ketone is probably not neurotoxic in itself but it potentiates the neurotoxicity of methyl-n-butyl ketone and n-hexane.

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

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

Blood.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

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

Liver

Heart

Muscles.

Bone.

**Carcinogenicity**

During use of the material, small amounts of methylethylketoxime (MEKO) will be released. Rodents exposed to chronic MEKO inhalation throughout their lifetimes showed significant increases in liver tumour rates.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

No relevant data found.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

No relevant data found.

**Teratogenicity**

Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

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

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

No relevant data found.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

No relevant data found.

**Reproductive toxicity**

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

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

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

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

No relevant data found.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction.

**Mutagenicity**

Based on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl ethyl ketone**

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

**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

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

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

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

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Toxicity

#### Methyl ethyl ketone

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 2,993 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 308 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

##### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2,029 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

##### **Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, Bacteria, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, hUCC

#### Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

##### **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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203  
LC50, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

#### Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

### Persistence and degradability

#### Methyl ethyl ketone

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 98 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.44 mg/mg

#### **Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	71 - 76 %
10 d	71 - 82 %

20 d	71 - 89 %
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**Photodegradation****Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 8 d**Method:** Estimated.**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane****Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 0 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, DT50, &lt; 1 min, Half-life Temperature 2 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane****Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.**Biodegradation:** 0 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** CO2 Evolution Test**Bioaccumulative potential****Methyl ethyl ketone****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.29 Measured**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane****Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane****Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.**Mobility in soil****Methyl ethyl ketone**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 3.8 Estimated.**Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane**

No relevant data found.

**Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**

No relevant data found.

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Methyl ethyl ketone solution
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1193
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	Butanone

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	METHYL ETHYL KETONE SOLUTION
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1193
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	No
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Methyl ethyl ketone solution
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1193
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional

transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
 Hazard not otherwise classified (physical hazards)  
 Respiratory or skin sensitisation  
 Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)  
 Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

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
Trifluoropropylmethyl siloxane, hydroxy-terminated	68607-77-2
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3
Hexamethyldisilazane reaction with Silica	68909-20-6
Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane	2224-33-1

### California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

### 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.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
3	3	0

#### HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3*	3	0

\* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)



**Revision**

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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. 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
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

**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.

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