



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ 94-003 Dispersion Coating

Issue Date: 01/29/2026

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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™ 94-003 Dispersion Coating

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Coatings

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674-0001
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 for the product as supplied

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

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

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260	Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response

P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	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.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P261	In case of fire: Avoid breathing fume.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Fluorosilicone

This product is a mixture.

Nº	Component	CASRN	Concentration	US Unique Identifier (internal)
0001	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	>= 34.0 - <= 44.0 %	Not applicable
0002	Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane	2224-33-1	>= 5.0 - <= 8.0 %	Not applicable
0003	Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane	429-67-4	>= 1.7 - <= 2.3 %	Not applicable
0004	Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane	2374-14-3	>= 0.021 - <= 0.028 %	Not applicable

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

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

Skin contact: 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:

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. 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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry sand.

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

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. 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..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

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

Environmental precautions: 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	75 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane	Dow IHG	TWA	5 Parts per billion
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane	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: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all

relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material.

Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

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

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	yellow

Odor Solvent

Odor Threshold No data available

pH Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic

Melting point/freezing point

Melting point/ range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available

Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range

Boiling point (760 mmHg)	105 °C (221 °F)
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Flash point **Pensky-Martens closed cup** -1 °C (30 °F)

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) No data available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available

Vapor Pressure No data available

Relative vapour density

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
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Density and / or relative density

Relative Density (water = 1)	1.04
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Solubility(ies)

Water solubility	No data available
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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	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 characteristics	
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. Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products:

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:

Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity**Information for the Product:**

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**

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, female, 2,328 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 423

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male, 2,054 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 423

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

LD50, Rat, male, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD 425 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male, 10,000 mg/kg

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

LD50, Rat, male and female, 4,650 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Acute dermal toxicity**Information for the Product:**

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

Information for components:**Methyl ethyl ketone**

LD50, Rabbit, male, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, 25,400 mg/kg

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 20,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

The LC50 has not been determined.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

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.

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.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the Product:

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.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

For similar material(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

For skin sensitization:
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

For skin sensitization:
For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness., Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

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.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

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

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

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)

May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

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.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

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

Liver

Heart

Muscles.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Information for the Product:

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

For similar material(s): Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

No relevant data found.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

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

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

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

No relevant data found.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

No relevant data found.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

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

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

No relevant data found.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 566 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,240 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 96 Hour, Respiration rates., > 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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 843 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203
LC50, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 201 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth, 16 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Static, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 300 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka), flow-through, 14 d, mortality, 50 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, > 100 mg/l

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

Acute toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):
Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations above material's water solubility.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations above material's water solubility.

Persistence and degradability**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**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 %

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: 20 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

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

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.29 OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.69 Estimated by Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR).

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 12.38 estimated

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 9 Estimated by Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR).

Mobility in soil

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Methyl ethyl ketone

Partition coefficient (Koc): 3.8 Estimated.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

No relevant data found.

Trifluoropropyl methyl cyclotetrasiloxane

No relevant data found.

Trifluoropropylmethyl cyclotrisiloxane

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 of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION 1: Identified Uses. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

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

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	METHYL ETHYL KETONE SOLUTION
UN number	UN 1193
Class	3
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions for user	EmS: F-E, S-D
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Methyl ethyl ketone solution
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UN number	UN 1193
Class	3
Packing group	II

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Hazard not otherwise classified (physical hazards)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Carcinogenicity

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 (US TSCA)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
3	3	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3*	3	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 2294460 / A713 / Issue Date: 01/29/2026 / Version: 12.0

In case this version of the SDS contains significant changes from the previous version, they are listed below or noted by bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.

Changes encompass identification, hazards, tox/eco-tox information and the addition/removal of the ingredients, and regulatory information, hazard information, uses, risk management measures and other key regulatory changes of the product. Detailed explanation of the changes can be obtained upon request.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
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

AllC - 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 rateresponse; 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 inhibitoryconcentration; 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