



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW SILICONES CORPORATION

**Product name:** DOWSIL™ 738 Electrical Sealant, White

**Issue Date:** 04/24/2020

**Print Date:** 04/25/2020

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™ 738 Electrical Sealant, White

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

**Identified uses:** Construction materials and additives

### 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

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

### Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

### Hazards

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

**Storage**

Store locked up.

**Disposal**

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

**Other hazards**

No data available

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**Chemical nature:** Silicone elastomer

This product is a mixture.

<b>Component</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
Tetraisopropyl Titanate	546-68-9	>= 1.4 - <= 1.8 %
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	>= 0.17 - <= 0.28 %
Methanol	67-56-1	>= 0.07 - <= 0.14 %

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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; consult a physician.

**Skin contact:** Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

**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:**

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

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

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

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water spray. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Dry chemical.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** None known..

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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

### Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations..

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

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

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

**Environmental precautions:** Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material,

as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.

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

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

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

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.  
 Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
Isopropanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	400 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	980 mg/m3 400 ppm
	OSHA P0	TWA	980 mg/m3 400 ppm
	OSHA P0	STEL	1,225 mg/m3 500 ppm

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

### Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Isopropanol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	soon as possible after exposure ceases)	40 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
				End of shift at end of workweek		

**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 alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Other protection:** 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 handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

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

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**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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**Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	paste
<b>Color</b>	white
<b>Odor</b>	slight
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No data available
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point/range</b>	No data available

Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures.
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.04
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	No data available

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

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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 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde vapours. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapour concentrations within the occupational exposure limit for formaldehyde.

**Conditions to avoid:** None known.

**Incompatible materials:** Oxidizing agents

**Hazardous decomposition products:**

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

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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

Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

#### Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### Information for components:

##### Tetraisopropyl Titanate

LD50, Rat, male, 7,460 mg/kg

##### Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

##### Methanol

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. Effects may be delayed. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Lethal Dose, Humans, 340 mg/kg Estimated.

Lethal Dose, Humans, 29 - 237 ml Estimated.

#### 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:

##### Tetraisopropyl Titanate

LD50, Rabbit, > 16,000 mg/kg Estimated.

##### Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

**Methanol**

Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death. LD50, Rabbit, 15,800 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisopropyl Titanate**

No signs of toxicity during 7 hour exposure to saturated vapor: LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 3.77 mg/l

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

**Methanol**

Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. At lower concentrations: May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death. Effects may be delayed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 3 mg/l

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisopropyl Titanate**

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

**Methanol**

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Based on information for component(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause mild eye discomfort.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisopropyl Titanate**



May cause moderate eye irritation.

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

**Methanol**

May cause eye irritation.

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:

Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisopropyl Titanate**

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

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Methanol**

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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:**

**Tetraisopropyl Titanate**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation, Oral

Target Organs: Nervous system

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

**Methanol**

Causes damage to organs.

Route of Exposure: Oral

Target Organs: Eyes, Central nervous system

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisoopropyl Titanate**

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

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

**Methanol**

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

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

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

Based on available data for the component(s), repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisoopropyl Titanate**

No relevant data found.

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

**Methanol**

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

**Carcinogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisoopropyl Titanate**

For similar material(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown.

**Methanol**

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity**

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisoopropyl Titanate**

No relevant data found.

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

**Methanol**

Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of rats.

**Reproductive toxicity**

In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Contains component(s) which have interfered with fertility in animal studies.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisoopropyl Titanate**

No relevant data found.

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

**Methanol**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

**Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

**Information for components:**

**Tetraisoopropyl Titanate**

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

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

**Methanol**

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

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Toxicity

#### Tetraisopropyl Titanate

##### **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).

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

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 590 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

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

ErC50, Algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 820 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

#### Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 0.022 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), flow-through, 14 d, > 0.0063 mg/l

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

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 0.0091 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.015 mg/l

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

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.022 mg/l

##### **Chronic toxicity to fish**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 93 d, >= 0.0044 mg/l

##### **Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, >= 0.0079 mg/l

#### Methanol

##### **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, Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 15,400 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, &gt; 10,000 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 22,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to bacteria**

IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., &gt; 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 200 Hour, 15,800 mg/l

**Persistence and degradability****Tetraisopropyl Titanate****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane****Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 3.7 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 310**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, DT50, 69.3 - 144 Hour, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 24.6 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

**Photodegradation****Atmospheric half-life:** 16 d**Method:** Estimated.**Methanol****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.50 mg/mg**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.49 mg/mg Dichromate**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	72 %
20 d	79 %

**Photodegradation****Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 8 - 18 d

**Method:** Estimated.

#### Bioaccumulative potential

##### Tetraisopropyl Titanate

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

##### Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 6.49 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 12,400 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

##### Methanol

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -0.77 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** < 10 Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Measured

#### Mobility in soil

##### Tetraisopropyl Titanate

No relevant data found.

##### Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

##### Methanol

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 0.44 Estimated.

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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**

Not regulated for transport

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

**Transport in bulk  
according to Annex I or II  
of MARPOL 73/78 and the  
IBC or IGC Code**

Not regulated for transport

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

Not regulated for transport

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**

Reproductive toxicity

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

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

**Pennsylvania Right To Know**

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

**Components**

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated

Amorphous fumed silica

Siloxanes and silicones, methyl phenyl, hydroxy-terminated

**CASRN**

70131-67-8

112945-52-5

80801-30-5

**California Prop. 65**

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Silicon dioxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Methanol, 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](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)**

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

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****Hazard Rating System****NFPA**

Health	Flammability	Instability
0	1	0

**HMIS**

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
0*	1	0

\* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

**Revision**

Identification Number: 1907824 / A713 / Issue Date: 04/24/2020 / Version: 7.0

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)
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	8-hour, 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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