



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW EUROPE GMBH

Product name: DOWSIL™ 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone White

Issue Date: 2018.05.02

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DOW EUROPE GMBH 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. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone White

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Construction materials and additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW EUROPE GMBH
BACHTOBELSTRASSE 3
8810 HORGEN
SWITZERLAND

Customer Information Number:

31 115 67 2626
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 00 41 447 28 2820

Local Emergency Contact: 00 971 4883 18 28

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3 - H412

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Label elements

Hazard statements

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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

Supplemental information

EUH208 Contains: Methyltrimethoxysilane; N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine.
May produce an allergic reaction.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone elastomer

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification
CASRN 1185-55-3 EC-No. 214-685-0 Index-No. -	>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %	Methyltrimethoxysilane	Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 Skin Sens. - 1B - H317
CASRN 1760-24-3 EC-No. 217-164-6 Index-No. -	< 0.1 %	N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)- 1,2-ethanediamine	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Skin Sens. - 1A - H317
CASRN 20018-09-1 EC-No. 243-468-3 Index-No. -	>= 0.025 - < 0.1 %	Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	Acute Tox. - 3 - H331 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 1309-37-1 EC-No. 215-168-2 Index-No. -	>= 1.0 - < 10.0 %	Iron oxide (Fe2O3)	Not classified
CASRN 12001-26-2 EC-No. 310-127-6 Index-No. -	>= 1.0 - < 10.0 %	Mica muscovite	Not classified

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

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; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

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

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: 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: Metal fume fever symptoms of headache, nausea, chills, cough and fever may be accompanied by leukocytosis, and typically resolve in 24 - 48hr. Treatment includes antipyretics, hydration, oxygen, bronchodilators, and rest. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Silicon oxides Metal oxides Formaldehyde Cobalt compounds Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) Chlorine compounds Fluorine compounds Sulphur oxides

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. 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, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. 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 swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in 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/Notation
Methyltrimethoxysilane	Dow IHG	TWA	7.5 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	Skin Sensitizer
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Dow IHG		Skin Sensitizer
Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	Dow IHG	TWA Inhalable fraction	0.1 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	TWA Inhalable fraction	Skin Sensitizer
	Dow IHG	STEL Inhalable fraction	1 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL Inhalable fraction	Skin Sensitizer
Iron oxide (Fe2O3)	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3
	ARE OEL	TWA Respirable dust	5 mg/m3
Mica muscovite	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3
	ARE OEL	TWA Respirable dust	3 mg/m3

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

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 safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. 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"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief

contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	paste
Color	in accordance with the product description
Odor	none
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	closed cup > 100 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard

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)	1.52
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.

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.

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

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. Rat. > 5,000 mg/kg 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.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to metal oxide fumes may cause metal fume fever, characterized by influenza-like symptoms.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

May cause mild eye discomfort.

Sensitization

For the major component(s):

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant information found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For this family of materials:

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

Contains an additional component(s) that is/are encapsulated in the product and are not expected to be released under normal processing conditions or foreseeable emergency.

Carcinogenicity

For this family of materials: Did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies which used routes of exposure considered relevant to industrial handling. Positive results have been reported in other studies using routes of exposure not relevant to industrial handling.

Teratogenicity

For this family of materials: Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For this family of materials: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50. Rat. male and female. 4 Hour. vapour. 51.6 mg/l

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50. Rat. 4 Hour. dust/mist. 1.49 - 2.44 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50. Rat. 4 Hour. dust/mist. 0.96 mg/l

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapors are unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Exposure to metal oxide fumes may cause metal fume fever, characterized by influenza-like symptoms.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Mica muscovite

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50. Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout). 96 Hour. > 110 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50. Daphnia magna (Water flea). flow-through test. 48 Hour. > 122 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae). 72 Hour. Growth rate inhibition. > 120 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae). 72 Hour. Growth rate inhibition. 120 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 201

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For the hydrolysis product(s)

LC50. zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio). 96 Hour. 597 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)

EC50. Daphnia magna (Water flea). 48 Hour. 81 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For the hydrolysis product(s)

ErC50. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae). 72 Hour. Growth rate inhibition. 8.8 mg/l

For the hydrolysis product(s)

NOEC. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae). 72 Hour. Growth rate inhibition. 3.1 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

For the hydrolysis product(s)

EC50. Pseudomonas putida. 16 Hour. Growth inhibition. 67 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)

NOEC. Daphnia magna (Water flea). semi-static test. 21 d. number of offspring. > 1 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

NOEC. Eisenia fetida (earthworms). 14 d. \geq 1,000 mg/kg

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50. Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout). flow-through test. 96 Hour. 0.067 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50. Daphnia magna (Water flea). static test. 48 Hour. 0.071 - 8 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50. Daphnia magna (Water flea). flow-through test. 48 Hour. 0.279 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae). 72 Hour. Growth rate inhibition. 0.102 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50. Danio rerio (zebra fish). static test. 96 Hour. > 50,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50. Daphnia magna (Water flea). static test. 48 Hour. > 100 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50. Pseudomonas fluorescens. 24 Hour. >5,000 mg/l

EC50. activated sludge. static test. 3 Hour. Respiration rates.. > 10,000 mg/l. ISO 8192

Mica muscovite

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 39 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Biodegradability: Inherent biodegradable test(s) with radiolabeled material shows complete primary biodegradation of the parent compound. This was coupled with limited mineralization (<20%) to radiolabeled CO₂ in the 28 day test. These results indicate that the material is susceptible to complete degradation consistent with inherent, primary biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 10.8 - 13.8 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Mica muscovite

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.36

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): < 3 estimated

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.66 Measured

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Mica muscovite

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Mobility in soil

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 200 Estimated.

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Methyltrimethoxysilane

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Mica muscovite

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Other adverse effects

Methyltrimethoxysilane

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Mica muscovite

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

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

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: Not applicable

Classification and labeling have been performed according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Revision

Identification Number: 4072840 / A305 / Issue Date: 2018.05.02 / Version: 3.0

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)
ARE OEL	Abu Dhabi Emirate - EHSMS Manual, Volume 2, Environment, Health and Safety Protection Policies, Section 2, Part I: EEP Air Quality Standards
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; 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 EUROPE GMBH 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.

AE