



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as retained and amended in UK law

Product name: DOWSIL™ RSN-0996 Resin

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DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: DOWSIL™ RSN-0996 Resin

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Use at industrial sites: Use in coatings. Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED
5 OAKWATER AVENUE
CHEADLE ROYAL BUSINESS PARK
CHEADLE
SK8 3SR
UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number:

+44 (0) 1663 746518

SDSQuestion@dow.com

Fax:

+44 (0) 1663 746605

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0031 115 694 982

Local Emergency Contact: 00 31 115 69 4982

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as retained and amended in UK law

Flammable liquids - Category 3 - H226

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H335

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - H373
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as retained and amended in UK law

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING**

Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Supplemental information

EUH208 Contains: Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate). May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains xylene; ethylbenzene

2.3 Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

This product contains octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) that has been identified by the Member State Committee of ECHA as fulfilling the PBT and vPvB criteria laid down in Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. See Section 12 for additional information.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone resin

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	UK REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008, as retained and amended in UK law
CASRN 1330-20-7 EC-No. 215-535-7 Index-No. 601-022-00-9	—	>= 31.0 - <= 39.0 %	xylene	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 4,300 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 27.5 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,000 mg/kg
CASRN 100-41-4 EC-No. 202-849-4 Index-No. 601-023-00-4	—	>= 7.0 - <= 11.2 %	ethylbenzene	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 4; H332 STOT RE 2; H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 3,500 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 17.2 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: 15,500 mg/kg
CASRN 128-37-0 EC-No. 204-881-4 Index-No. —	—	>= 0.41 - <= 0.55 %	Di-t-butyl-p-cresol	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1

				<p>Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 6,000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,000 mg/kg</p>
<p>CASRN 136-53-8 EC-No. 205-251-1 Index-No. 607-230-00-6</p>	—	<= 0.29 %	Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	<p>Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Repr. 1B; H360D Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411</p> <p>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1</p> <p>Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 3,700 mg/kg 3,550 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 23.2 mg/l, 1 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,000 mg/kg</p>
<p>CASRN 108-88-3 EC-No. 203-625-9 Index-No. 601-021-00-3</p>	—	>= 0.09 - <= 0.13 %	toluene	<p>Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Repr. 2; H361d STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412</p> <p>Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 5,580 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 25.7 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour 30 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: 12,267 mg/kg</p>
<p>CASRN 136-52-7 EC-No. 205-250-6 Index-No.</p>	—	0.08%	Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)	<p>Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Muta. 2; H341 Carc. 1B; H350</p>

607-230-00-6				Repr. 1B; H360D STOT RE 1; H372 (Thyroid, Heart, Blood, Respiratory system) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 3,129 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,000 mg/kg
CASRN 556-67-2 EC-No. 209-136-7 Index-No. 014-018-00-1	—	0.02%	octamethylcyclotetr asiloxane [D4]	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 4,800 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 36 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,400 mg/kg

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

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 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: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

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

Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. 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.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 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..

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

5.3 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.. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.. 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..

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. 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.

6.2 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. 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections:
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 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. 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: 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: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 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
xylene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	GB EH40	TWA	220 mg/m3 50 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
	GB EH40	STEL	441 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	GB EH40	TWA	441 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
	GB EH40	STEL	552 mg/m3 125 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
Di-t-butyl-p-cresol	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor	2 mg/m3
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	GB EH40	TWA	10 mg/m3
toluene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	GB EH40	TWA	191 mg/m3 50 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
	GB EH40	STEL	384 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)	GB EH40	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Cobalt
	Further information: Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.; Carc: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.		
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
xylene	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acid	Urine	After shift	650 Millimoles per mole creatinine	GB EH40 BAT
		Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the Occupational Exposure Limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres -

General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods. Health and Safety Executive (HSE), United Kingdom: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances.

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany.

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France.

Derived No Effect Level

xylene

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	442 mg/m ³	n.a.	442 mg/m ³	212 mg/kg bw/day	221 mg/m ³	n.a.	221 mg/m ³

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	260 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	260 mg/m ³	125 mg/kg bw/day	65.3 mg/m ³	12.5 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	65.3 mg/m ³

ethylbenzene

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	293 mg/m ³	180 mg/kg bw/day	77 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15 mg/m ³	1.6 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5 mg/kg bw/day	1.76 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.25 mg/kg bw/day	0.435 mg/m3	0.25 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1 mg/kg bw/day	26.32 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.05 mg/kg bw/day	10.6 mg/m3	3.05 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

toluene

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	384 mg/m3	n.a.	384 mg/m3	384 mg/kg bw/day	192 mg/m3	n.a.	192 mg/m3

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	226 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	226 mg/m3	226 mg/kg bw/day	56.5 mg/m3	8.13 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	56.5 mg/m3

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.235 mg/m3

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation

n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0276 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	0.037 mg/m3
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octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73 mg/m3	n.a.	73 mg/m3

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13 mg/m3	3.7 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	13 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration

xylene

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.327 mg/l
Marine water	0.327 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.327 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	6.58 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	12.46 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	12.46 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	2.31 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

ethylbenzene

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.1 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.1 mg/l
Marine water	0.01 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	9.6 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	13.7 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	1.37 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	2.68 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Oral	20 mg/kg food

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	199 ng/l
Intermittent use/release	0.00199 mg/l
Marine water	19.9 ng/l
Sewage treatment plant	0.017 mg/l

Fresh water sediment	0.45819 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0.04582 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0.0539 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	20.6 µg/l
Marine water	6.1 µg/l
Sewage treatment plant	52 µg/l
Fresh water sediment	117.8 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	56.5 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	35.6 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

toluene

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.074 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.0378 mg/l
Marine water	0.0074 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	0.84 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	1.78 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0.178 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0.313 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.0006 mg/l
Marine water	0.00236 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	0.37 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	9.5 mg/kg
Marine water	9.5 mg/kg
Soil	10.9 mg/kg

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.0015 mg/l
Marine water	0.00015 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	3 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0.3 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0.84 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Oral	41 mg/kg food

8.2 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. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator (meeting standard EN 136) with organic vapor cartridge (meeting standard EN 14387).

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: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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. 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.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 °C, meeting standard EN 14387).

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	blue
Odor	solvent-like
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic
Melting point/ range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 100 °C
Flash point	Pensky-Martens closed cup 27.2 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.01
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	125 cSt at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
9.2 Other information	
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	Not applicable

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 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. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Avoid static discharge. Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

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

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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:

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation.

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:

xylene

LD50, Rat, 4,300 mg/kg

ethylbenzene

LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

LD50, Rat, > 6,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

LD50, Rat, male, 3,700 mg/kg

LD50, Rat, female, 3,550 mg/kg

toluene

LD50, Rat, male, 5,580 mg/kg

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, female, 3,129 mg/kg Estimated.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

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:**xylene**

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

ethylbenzene

LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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

toluene

LD50, Rabbit, 12,267 mg/kg

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

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

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

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.

In humans, symptoms may include: Lethargy. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

xylene

Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 27.5 mg/l

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

The LC50 has not been determined.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Maximum achievable concentration. LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, > 23.2 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

toluene

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, 25.7 mg/l

LC50, Rat, female, 4 Hour, vapour, 30 mg/l

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

The LC50 has not been determined.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Vapor may cause skin irritation.

Information for components:

xylene

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Vapor may cause skin irritation.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

toluene

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.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Information for components:**xylene**

May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

May cause slight eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

May cause severe eye irritation.
May cause slight corneal injury.

toluene

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

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

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

May cause moderate eye irritation.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Sensitization

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:

A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

Contains component(s) which have demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Information for components:

xylene

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

ethylbenzene

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

toluene

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

For skin sensitization:
For similar material(s):
Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.
Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
For similar material(s):
Has caused allergic respiratory reactions in humans.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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 respiratory irritation.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

xylene

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory system

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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

toluene

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

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

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

Aspiration Hazard

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

xylene

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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

toluene

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

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

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Material is not classified as an aspiration hazard based on insufficient data, however materials with low viscosity may be aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting.

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 (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

xylene

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

Liver

kidney

Blood

Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.

ethylbenzene

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

May cause hearing loss based on animal data.

Kidney.

Liver.

Lung.

Although one early inhalation study on ethylbenzene reported an adverse effect on the testes, recent, more comprehensive studies have not shown this effect.

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

BHT is toxic only at concentrations much higher than normally consumed in man, causing organ changes (liver, lung, brain, thyroid, kidney) and anti-clotting effects; however, it may enhance or inhibit the effects of other substances.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

For similar material(s):

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

toluene

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

Central nervous system.

Excessive exposure may cause neurologic signs and symptoms.

Toluene has caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations.

Intentional misuse by deliberately inhaling toluene may cause nervous system damage, hearing loss, liver and kidney effects and death.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

For similar material(s):

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

Blood.

Heart.

Lung.

Thyroid.

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

Testes.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

Carcinogenicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**xylene**

Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

It is generally recognized that at high doses BHT may act as a promoter or inhibitor of certain tumor formation in laboratory animals; at the maximum acceptable daily intake for man it is not believed to cause cancer.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

No relevant data found.

toluene

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

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

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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.

Teratogenicity**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**xylene**

Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects. Available data are inadequate for evaluation of maternal toxicity.

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

For the hydrolysis product: 2-Ethylhexanoic acid Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

toluene

In laboratory animals, toluene has been toxic to the fetus at doses toxic to the mother; it has caused birth defects in mice when administered orally, but not by inhalation.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

For similar material(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

Reproductive toxicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

xylene

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

For the hydrolysis product: 2-Ethylhexanoic acid In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

toluene

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

For similar material(s): In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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.

Mutagenicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

xylene

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

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

toluene

The majority and most reliable of the many genetic toxicity studies on toluene, both in vitro and in animals, indicate that it is not genetically toxic.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were positive.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

xylene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

IC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 1 - 4.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 73 Hour, Growth rate, 4.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 73 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/l

ethylbenzene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, 0.96 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm²

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Acute toxicity to fish

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

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 0.57 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0.48 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC10, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.4 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 0.4 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 3 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.07 mg/l

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), 96 Hour, 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 5.0 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 96 Hour, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 25 d, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

toluene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 5.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50, Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 5.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, 7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, semi-static test, 48 Hour, 3.78 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Chlorella sp, 3 Hour, 134 mg/l

NOEC, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, Biomass, 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Nitrosomonas sp., Static, 24 Hour, Respiration rates., 84 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon), flow-through test, 40 d, growth, 1.39 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 7 d, number of offspring, 0.74 mg/l

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 2 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 28 d, mortality, 150 - 280 mg/kg

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

Based on data from similar materials

LC50, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (chinook salmon), 14 d, 2.062 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 3.563 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.6542 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 30 min, 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 16 d, 2.003 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC10, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 28 d, 0.026 mg/l

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]**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, Mysisidopsis 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), 96 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.022 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC10, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 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, growth, ≥ 0.0044 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, survival, ≥ 0.0079 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

xylene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 60 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

ethylbenzene

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 6 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

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: 4.5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 60 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

toluene

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 60 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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, 3.9 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Hydrolysis, DT50, 16.7 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 12 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

Hydrolysis, DT50, 0.075 d, pH 4, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**xylene**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.12 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) Measured

ethylbenzene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Measured

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.17 - 5.10 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 598.4 Fish Estimated.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): > 5.7 Estimated.

toluene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.73 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 90 Carp (*Leuciscus idus melanotus*) Measured

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

12.4 Mobility in soil

xylene

Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): 443 Estimated.

ethylbenzene

Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): 518 Estimated.

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): > 5000 Estimated.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): > 5000 Estimated.

toluene

Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): 205 Estimated.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**xylene**

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

ethylbenzene

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

No data available

toluene

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT).
Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

No data available

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) meets the current criteria for PBT and vPvB under REACH Annex XIII or other regionally specific criteria. However, D4 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D4 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D4 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D4 in air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms.

12.6 Other adverse effects

xylene

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

ethylbenzene

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

Di-t-butyl-p-cresol

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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

toluene

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

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

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

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment 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, provided it fulfils the criteria listed in Annex III of this directive. 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.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1 UN number or ID number	UN 1993
14.2 UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazard Identification Number: 30

Classification for INLAND waterways (ADNR/ADN):**Consult your Dow contact before transporting by inland waterway****Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 1993 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Ethylbenzene, Xylene) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 3 |
| 14.4 Packing group | III |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | EmS: F-E, S-E |
| 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 1993 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Ethylbenzene, Xylene) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 3 |
| 14.4 Packing group | III |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not applicable |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | No data available. |

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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**UK REACH - UK Statutory Instruments 2019 No.758 as amended**

The aforementioned indications of the UK REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the

regulatory status of this product is correct., This product contains only components that have been either registered, notified for downstream user import (DUIN), are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to UK Statutory Instruments 2019 No.758 as amended (UK REACH)., Polymers are exempted from registration under REACH. All relevant starting materials and additives have been registered, notified for downstream user import (DUIN) or are exempt from registration according to UK Statutory Instruments 2019 No.758 as amended (UK REACH).

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Number on list 3, 48
toluene (Number on list 48)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4] (Number on list 70)

Authorisation status under REACH:

The following substance/s contained in this product might be or is/are subject to authorization in accordance with REACH:

CAS-No.: 556-67-2	Name: octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]
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Authorisation status: listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

Authorisation number: Not available

Sunset date: Not available

Exempted (Categories of) Uses: Not available

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH)

Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Number in Regulation: P5c

5,000 t

50,000 t

Further information

Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to new and expectant mothers at work contained in Regulation 16 to 18) and of the Pregnant Workers Directive 92/85/EEC.

Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to protection of young people at work contained in Regulation 19) and of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 - Based on product data or assessment

Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method

Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method

STOT SE - 3 - H335 - Calculation method

STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Calculation method

Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

Revision

Identification Number: 4119475 / A279 / Issue Date: 07.05.2025 / Version: 11.0

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)
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
STEL	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Carc.	Carcinogenicity

Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Muta.	Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Resp. Sens.	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; 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 CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED 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.

GB