



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™ Construction Primer P

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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™ Construction Primer P

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

Identified uses: Use at industrial sites: Use in coatings. Widespread use by professional workers: Use in coatings.

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:

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+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 2 - H225

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Serious eye damage - Category 1 - H318

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2 - H361d
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H336
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: **DANGER**

Hazard statements

| | |
|-------|--|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statements

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P260 | Do not breathe mist or vapours. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER and/or doctor. |
| P370 + P378 | In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish. |

Contains toluene; 1-Butanol

2.3 Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.
This product contains no substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Organosilane solution

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 108-88-3 EC-No. 203-625-9 Index-No. 601-021-00-3 | — | >= 60.0 - <= 70.0 % | toluene | 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 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 |
| CASRN 71-36-3 EC-No. 200-751-6 Index-No. 603-004-00-6 | — | >= 1.0 - <= 5.0 % | 1-Butanol | Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 2,292 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 17.76 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: 3,430 mg/kg |
| Substances with a workplace exposure limit | | | | |
| CASRN 1185-55-3 EC-No. | — | >= 4.0 - <= 6.0 % | Methyltrimethoxysilane | Flam. Liq. 2; H225 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 214-685-0 Index-No. — | | | | Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 11,685 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 7605 ppm, 6 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: > 9,500 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: Wash off with plenty of water. 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: Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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

Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. 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. 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: Carbon oxides. Formaldehyde. Silicon 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. Ventilate the area. Use personal protective equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

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 |
|------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| 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. | | |
| 1-Butanol | ACGIH | TWA | 20 ppm |
| | GB EH40 | STEL | 154 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. | | |
| | Dow IHG | TWA | 7.5 ppm |
| Methyltrimethoxysilane | ACGIH | TWA | 200 ppm |
| methanol | ACGIH | TWA | 200 ppm |

| | | | |
|--|--|------|-------------------|
| | Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption | | |
| | ACGIH | STEL | 250 ppm |
| | Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption | | |
| | GB EH40 | TWA | 266 mg/m3 200 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 | 333 mg/m3 250 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. | | |

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

Biological occupational exposure limits

| Components | CAS-No. | Control parameters | Biological specimen | Sampling time | Permissible concentration | Basis |
|------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| 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 |
| methanol | 67-56-1 | Methanol | Urine | End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases) | 15 mg/l | 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

toluene

Workers

| Acute systemic effects | | Acute local effects | | Long-term systemic effects | | Long-term local effects | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation |
| n.a. | 384 mg/m ³ | n.a. | 384 mg/m ³ | 384 mg/kg bw/day | 192 mg/m ³ | n.a. | 192 mg/m ³ |

Consumers

| Acute systemic effects | | | Acute local effects | | Long-term systemic effects | | | Long-term local effects | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Dermal | Inhalation | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation |
| n.a. | 226 mg/m ³ | n.a. | n.a. | 226 mg/m ³ | 226 mg/kg bw/day | 56.5 mg/m ³ | 8.13 mg/kg bw/day | n.a. | 56.5 mg/m ³ |

1-Butanol

Workers

| Acute systemic effects | | Acute local effects | | Long-term systemic effects | | Long-term local effects | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation |
| n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 310 mg/m ³ |

Consumers

| Acute systemic effects | | | Acute local effects | | Long-term systemic effects | | | Long-term local effects | |
|------------------------|------------|------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dermal | Inhalation | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation |
| n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.125 mg/kg bw/day | 55.37 mg/m ³ | 1.562 mg/kg bw/day | n.a. | 155 mg/m ³ |

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Workers

| Acute systemic effects | | Acute local effects | | Long-term systemic effects | | Long-term local effects | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation | Dermal | Inhalation |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-----------|------------|------|------|
| n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.6 mg/m3 | 25.6 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. | 7.2 mg/m3 | 6.25 mg/m3 | 0.26 mg/m3 | n.a. | n.a. |

Predicted No Effect Concentration

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.) |

1-Butanol

| Compartment | PNEC |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fresh water | 0.082 mg/l |
| Marine water | 0.008 mg/l |
| Intermittent use/release | 2.25 mg/l |
| Sewage treatment plant | 2476 mg/l |
| Fresh water sediment | 0.324 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |
| Marine sediment | 0.032 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |
| Soil | 0.017 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |

Methyltrimethoxysilane

| Compartment | PNEC |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Fresh water sediment | 0.73 mg/kg |
| Marine sediment | 0.073 mg/kg |
| Soil | 0.03 mg/kg |

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: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 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. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. 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.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Physical state | liquid |
| Color | colourless |
| Odor | aromatic |
| 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) | > 70 °C |
| Flash point | Seta closed cup 8 °C |
| Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) | No data available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not Applicable |
| Flammability (liquids) | Static-accumulating flammable liquid. |
| 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) | 0.95 |
| Water solubility | No data available |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | No data available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | > 100 °C No data available |
| Decomposition temperature | No data available |
| Kinematic Viscosity | 200 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

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. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Highly 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: Formaldehyde. Methanol.

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. 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.

Information for components:

toluene

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

1-Butanol

LD50, Rat, female, 2,292 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rat, male and female, 11,685 mg/kg

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

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, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

toluene

LD50, Rabbit, 12,267 mg/kg

1-Butanol

LD50, Rabbit, male, 3,430 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 9,500 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death.

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. Alcohol consumption and exertion may increase the adverse effects of toluene.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

toluene

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

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

1-Butanol

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 17.76 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 7605 ppm OECD Test Guideline 403

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

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.

1-Butanol

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Information for components:**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).

1-Butanol

Based on product testing:

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

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

Effects may be slow to heal.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization**Information for the Product:**

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

toluene

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

1-Butanol

For skin sensitization:
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

For skin sensitization:
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

toluene

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

1-Butanol

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Nervous system
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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:

toluene

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

1-Butanol

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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 through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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.

1-Butanol

Butanol has been reported to cause eye effects (tearing, blurred vision, sensitivity to light, temporary corneal effects), hearing loss and vertigo.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Carcinogenicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

toluene

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

1-Butanol

No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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.

1-Butanol

n-Butanol has caused birth defects and has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

toluene

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

1-Butanol

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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.

1-Butanol

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

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

1-Butanol**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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 1,376 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,328 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 225 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, static test, 17 Hour, Growth inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, DIN 38412

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 4.1 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

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), flow-through, 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

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 3.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, >= 3.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, activated sludge, Static, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, >= 10 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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

1-Butanol

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 19 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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.

Biodegradation: 54 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.4-A

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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

1-Butanol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1 at 25 °C OECD Guideline 117 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water), HPLC Method)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16 Fish Estimated.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.82 Estimated.

12.4 Mobility in soil

toluene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 205 Estimated.

1-Butanol

Partition coefficient (Koc): 2.4 Estimated.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

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

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).

1-Butanol

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).

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).

12.6 Other adverse effects**toluene**

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

1-Butanol

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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 ECDirective 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 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 3
- 14.4 Packing group II
- 14.5 Environmental hazards Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
- 14.6 Special precautions for user Special Provision 640D
Hazard Identification Number: 33

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 1263
- 14.2 UN proper shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 3
- 14.4 Packing group II
- 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 instruments

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

- 14.1 UN number or ID number UN 1263
- 14.2 UN proper shipping name Paint related material
- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 3
- 14.4 Packing group II
- 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**

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). 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.

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Number on list 3
toluene (Number on list 48)

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. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 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. - 2 - H225 - Based on product data or assessment
 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method
 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 - Calculation method
 Repr. - 2 - H361d - Calculation method
 STOT SE - 3 - H336 - Calculation method
 STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Calculation method
 Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| ACGIH | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| ACGIH BEI | ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) |
| Dow IHG | Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline |
| GB EH40 | UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits |
| STEL | Short-term exposure limit |
| TWA | Time weighted average |
| Acute Tox. | Acute toxicity |
| Aquatic Chronic | Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard |
| Asp. Tox. | Aspiration hazard |
| Eye Dam. | Serious eye damage |
| Flam. Liq. | Flammable liquids |
| Repr. | Reproductive toxicity |
| Skin Irrit. | Skin irritation |
| 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; TECl - 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.

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