



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

**Product name:** DOWSIL™ Primer-C OS

**Issue Date:** 02/11/2020

**Print Date:** 02/12/2020

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** DOWSIL™ Primer-C OS

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

**Identified uses:** Adhesive, binding agents

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY  
2211 H.H. DOW WAY  
MIDLAND MI 48674  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

800-258-2436  
SDSQuestion@dow.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300

**Local Emergency Contact:** 800-424-9300

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

### Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response**

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

**Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

**Disposal**

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

**Other hazards**

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**Chemical nature:** Silicone in solvent

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	>= 82.0 - <= 100.0 %

Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer	26936-30-1	>= 3.0 - <= 4.0 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 2.0 - <= 2.8 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1.8 - <= 2.4 %
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	>= 0.72 - <= 0.98 %

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice:

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

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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.

**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:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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

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

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

**Notes to physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry sand. Dry chemical.

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

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

### Advice for firefighters

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

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

**Environmental precautions:** 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.

**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. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not 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.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Methyl acetate	Dow IHG	TWA	200 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	250 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: Eye damage (degeneration of ganglion cells in the retina); headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: Eye damage (degeneration of ganglion cells in the retina); headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	610 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	OSHA P0	TWA	610 mg/m3 200 ppm
	OSHA P0	STEL	760 mg/m3 250 ppm
Xylene	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper		

	Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: cochlear imp: Cochlear impair; kidney dam (nephropathy): Kidney damage (nephropathy); URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	OSHA P0	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	OSHA P0	STEL	545 mg/m3 125 ppm
Cyclohexanone	Dow IHG	TWA	7.5 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	50 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	200 mg/m3 50 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness; eye dam: Eye damage; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness; eye dam: Eye damage; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	OSHA P0	STEL	325 mg/m3 250 ppm
	Further information: X: Skin notation		
	OSHA P0	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: X: Skin notation		

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
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

		acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid		soon as possible after exposure ceases)		
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	1,2- Cyclohexan ediol	Urine	End of shift at end of workweek	80 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Cyclohexan ol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	8 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

**Exposure controls**

**Engineering controls:** Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

**Individual protection measures**

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

**Skin protection**

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	colourless
Odor	solvent-like
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	57 °C ( 135 °F)
Flash point	<b>Tag closed cup</b> -4 °C ( 25 °F)
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)	0.9
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	1 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 25 °C (77 °F)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
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.

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** Not classified as a reactivity hazard.



**Chemical stability:** Stable under normal conditions.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**Conditions to avoid:** Heat, flames and sparks.

**Incompatible materials:** Oxidizing agents

**Hazardous decomposition products:**

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

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

#### Acute oral toxicity

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

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

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### Information for components:

##### Methyl acetate

LD50, Rat, > 6,482 mg/kg

##### Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

##### Xylene

LD50, Rat, 4,300 mg/kg

##### Ethylbenzene

LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

##### Cyclohexanone

LD50, Rat, 1,890 mg/kg

#### Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl acetate**

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Xylene**

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Ethylbenzene**

LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

**Cyclohexanone**

LD50, Rabbit, 950 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Brief exposure (minutes) to easily attainable concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl acetate**

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Brief exposure (minutes) to easily attainable concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 49 mg/l

**Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Xylene**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 27.5 mg/l

**Ethylbenzene**

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

**Cyclohexanone**

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure.  
May cause central nervous system effects. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 6.2 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

**Information for components:****Methyl acetate**

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

**Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer**

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness.

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

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Based on information for component(s):

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause moderate corneal injury.

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

**Information for components:****Methyl acetate**

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause moderate corneal injury.

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

**Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer**

May cause moderate eye irritation.

**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).

**Cyclohexanone**

May cause severe eye irritation.  
May cause severe corneal injury.  
Vapor may cause severe eye irritation and corneal injury.  
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).  
In humans, eye irritation resulted from brief (minutes) exposure to cyclohexanone vapor concentration of 50 ppm and above.

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:  
For the major component(s):  
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl acetate**

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

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)**

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl acetate**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

**Information for components:**

**Methyl acetate**

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

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

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

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

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

May cause hearing loss based on animal data.

Kidney.

Liver.

Lung.

Blood.

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

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

May cause central nervous system effects.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

In humans, symptoms may include:

Lethargy.

**Information for components:****Methyl acetate**

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

May cause central nervous system effects.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

In humans, symptoms may include:

Lethargy.

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

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

Central nervous system.

Kidney.

Liver.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

**Carcinogenicity**

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Information for components:****Methyl acetate**

No relevant data found.

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

**Carcinogenicity****Component****List****Classification****Ethylbenzene**

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

ACGIH

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

**Cyclohexanone**

ACGIH

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

**Teratogenicity**

Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother.

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.

**Information for components:****Methyl acetate**

No relevant data found.

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Information for components:****Methyl acetate**

No relevant data found.

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

Cyclohexanone caused reduced growth and survival of offspring in an animal reproduction study. Dose levels producing this effect also caused central nervous system effects in parental animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in males. Effects have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

**Mutagenicity**

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

**Information for components:****Methyl acetate**

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

**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.

**Cyclohexanone**

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

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**Toxicity****Methyl acetate****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 320 - 399 mg/l  
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, 250 - 350 mg/l  
LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 225 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,027 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to bacteria**



EC50, Bacteria, 30 min, 6,100 mg/l  
EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 6,000 mg/l

**Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer****Acute toxicity to fish**

Based on data from similar materials  
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l  
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on data from similar materials  
EC50, Daphnia sp. (water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on data from similar materials  
EC50, Scenedesmus subspicatus, 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l

**Xylene****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
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 moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
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/cm<sup>2</sup>

**Cyclohexanone****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 630 mg/l

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 527 - 732 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 820 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

LOEC, Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae), 192 Hour, 370 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

EC50, Desmodium subspicatus (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

**Persistence and degradability****Methyl acetate**

**Biodegradability:** Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** > 95 %

**Exposure time:** 6 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.51 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 41 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.17 mg/mg

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	37.000 %
10 d	58.000 %
20 d	72.000 %

**Photodegradation****Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 19.7 Hour**Method:** Estimated.**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**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.17 mg/mg Estimated.**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 2.62 mg/mg Dichromate**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	31.5 %
10 d	38.5 %
20 d	45.4 %

**Photodegradation****Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 55 Hour**Method:** Estimated.**Cyclohexanone****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 87 %**Exposure time:** 14 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 90 - 100 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.61 mg/mg

**Photodegradation****Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 10.6 Hour**Method:** Estimated.**Bioaccumulative potential****Methyl acetate****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.18 Measured**Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer****Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.**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**Cyclohexanone****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.81 Measured**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 3.16 Fish**Mobility in soil****Methyl acetate**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 5 - 30 Estimated.**Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate polymer**

No relevant data found.

**Xylene**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 443 Estimated.**Ethylbenzene**

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 518 Estimated.**Cyclohexanone**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 15 Estimated.

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal methods:** DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(Methyl acetate, Ethylbenzene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1993
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	Xylene, Ethylbenzene

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Methyl acetate, Ethylbenzene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1993
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	No
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Methyl acetate, Ethylbenzene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1993
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional

transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Hazard not otherwise classified (physical hazards)

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

#### Components

#### CASRN

Xylene

1330-20-7

Ethylbenzene

100-41-4

### Pennsylvania Right To Know

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

#### Components

#### CASRN

Methyl acetate

79-20-9

Methyl methacrylate, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate  
polymer

26936-30-1

Xylene

1330-20-7

Ethylbenzene

100-41-4

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

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

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
2	3	0

#### HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
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2*	3	0
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\* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

### Revision

Identification Number: 4113224 / A001 / Issue Date: 02/11/2020 / Version: 6.0

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

### Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

### Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY 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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