SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

Product name: DOWSIL™ 20 Release Coating

Revision Date: 30.08.2018
Version: 4.0
Date of last issue: 22.03.2018
Print Date: 01.09.2018

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™ 20 Release Coating

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses: Anti-set off and adhesive agents

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED
STATION ROAD, BIRCH VALE, HIGH PEAK
DERBYSHIRE
England
SK22 1BR
UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number: +44 (0) 1663 746518
SDSQuestion@dow.com
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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:
Flammable liquids - Category 3 - H226
Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315
Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1 - Inhalation - H372
Aspiration hazard - Category 1 - H304
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 2 - H411

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:

Hazard pictograms

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H372	Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Contains Stoddard solvent; Xylene; Ethylbenzene

2.3 Other hazards
Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone resin solution
3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 8052-41-3 **EC-No.** 232-489-3 **Index-No.** 649-345-00-4	_	>= 30.0 - <= 46.0 %	Stoddard solvent	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 STOT RE - 1 - H372 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
CASRN 1330-20-7 **EC-No.** 215-535-7 **Index-No.** 601-022-00-9	01-2119488216-32	>= 8.0 - <= 12.0 %	Xylene	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Acute Tox. - 4 - H312 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412
CASRN 100-41-4 **EC-No.** 202-849-4 **Index-No.** 601-023-00-4	_	>= 2.5 - <= 3.3 %	Ethylbenzene	Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 STOT RE - 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412

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

Note
Stoddard solvent:
The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not to apply because the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note P of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

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. 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: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

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

4.2 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.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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: Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical

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 Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Chlorine compounds Oxides of phosphorus Silicon oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: 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. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

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

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. 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, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

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. Avoid inhalation of vapour or 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.
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 isnecessary 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/Notation
Stoddard solvent	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
Xylene	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	GB EH40	STEL	441 mg/m3 100 ppm
	GB EH40	TWA	SKIN
	GB EH40	TWA	220 mg/m3 50 ppm
	GB EH40	STEL	SKIN
	2000/39/EC	TWA	221 mg/m3 50 ppm
	2000/39/EC	STEL	442 mg/m3 100 ppm
	2000/39/EC	TWA	SKIN
	2000/39/EC	STEL	SKIN
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	2000/39/EC	TWA	442 mg/m3 100 ppm
	2000/39/EC	STEL	884 mg/m3 200 ppm
	2000/39/EC	TWA	SKIN
	2000/39/EC	STEL	SKIN
	GB EH40	TWA	SKIN
	GB EH40	STEL	SKIN
	GB EH40	TWA	441 mg/m3 100 ppm
	GB EH40	STEL	552 mg/m3 125 ppm

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acid	Urine	After shift	650 Millimoles per mole Creatinine	GB EH40 BAT
		Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Derived No Effect Level

Ethylbenzene

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.	293 mg/m3	180 mg/kg bw/day	77 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

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.	n.a.	15 mg/m3	1.6 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Xylene

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.327 mg/l
Marine water	0.327 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.327 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	6.58 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	12.46 mg/kg
Marine sediment	12.46 mg/kg
Soil	2.31 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.1 mg/l
Marine water	0.01 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.1 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	9.6 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	13.7 mg/kg
Soil	2.68 mg/kg
Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	0.02 mg/kg food

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

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

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene.

Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls

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

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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)	> 140 °C

Flash point	**Pensky-Martens closed cup** 32.2 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	1.1 % vol
Upper explosion limit	7 % vol
Vapor Pressure	9.3 hPa
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	3.9
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.93
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	500 °C
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	11 mm2/s at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	Not applicable

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

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

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.
As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. In humans, symptoms may include: Lethargy. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Bone marrow.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
central nervous system damage
Liver.
Blood.
Lung.
Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.
May cause hearing loss based on animal data.

Carcinogenicity

Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

Teratogenicity
Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies. Contains component(s) which did not interfere with fertility in animal studies.

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

Aspiration Hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Stoddard solvent

Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system effects.

LC50, Rat, vapour, > 14 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Xylene

Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, 4,300 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 27.5 mg/l

Ethylbenzene

Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 17.2 mg/l

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

Stoddard solvent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
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).
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, crustacean Chaetogammarus marinus, 96 Hour, 3.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 1.2 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.1 mg/l

Xylene

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 73 Hour, Growth rate, 4.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 73 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

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

Ethylbenzene

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 12 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, 0.96 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm2

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Stoddard solvent
Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Xylene
Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: > 60 %
Exposure time: 10 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Ethylbenzene
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 6 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Stoddard solvent
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.01 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 140 Fish Estimated.

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

12.4 Mobility in soil

Stoddard solvent

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 1700 Estimated.

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.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

Xylene
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).

Ethylbenzene
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

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

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

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. 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**	UN 1993
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Ethylbenzene, Stoddard solvent)
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	III
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Stoddard solvent
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	Hazard Identification Number: 30

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1	**UN number**	UN 1993
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Ethylbenzene, Stoddard solvent)
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	III
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Stoddard solvent
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	EmS: F-E, S-E
14.7	**Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code**	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

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

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACh Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express 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.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
Number in Regulation: P5c
5,000 t
50,000 t
Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Number in Regulation: E2
200 t
500 t
Listed in Regulation: Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)
Number in Regulation: 34
2,500 t
25,000 t

Further information
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
Not applicable

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 - Based on product data or assessment
Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method
Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method
STOT RE - 1 - H372 - Calculation method
Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 - Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411 - Calculation method

Revision
Identification Number: 1317504 / A279 / Issue Date: 30.08.2018 / Version: 4.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
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 - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS -

Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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.

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