



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL THAILAND LTD

**Product name:** XIAMETER™ RTV-4131-P1 Curing Agent

**Issue Date:** 01.03.2018

**Print Date:** 28.03.2018

DOW CHEMICAL THAILAND LTD 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. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** XIAMETER™ RTV-4131-P1 Curing Agent

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

**Identified uses:** Vulcanising agents

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL THAILAND LTD  
75 SOI SAENG CHAN-RUBIA  
SUKHUMVIT ROAD, PRAKANONG  
KLONG TOEY BANGKOK 10110  
THAILAND

**Customer Information Number:**

(66)2-3657000

SDSQuestion@dow.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** (66)38-925-400

**Local Emergency Contact:** 038-925-400

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### GHS Classification

Flammable liquids - Category 4

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **WARNING!**

**Hazard statements**

Combustible liquid.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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

Keep only in original container.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or water mist for extinction.

**Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

**Disposal**

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

**Other hazards**

May generate flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid contact with water, alcohols, acidic, basic, or oxidizing materials.

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	>= 4.0 - <= 5.0 %
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	>= 2.3 - <= 3.1 %
Methylvinyl cyclosiloxanes	68082-23-5	>= 1.3 - <= 1.7 %

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice:

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

**Skin contact:** Wash off with plenty of water.

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

**Ingestion:** No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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

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

**Notes to physician:** 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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**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

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

#### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Flash back possible over considerable distance. Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Fire burns more vigorously than would be expected. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

#### Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. 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. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen

evolution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. 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.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**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.

**Environmental precautions:** Discharge into the environment must be avoided. 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, Materials in contact with water, moisture, acids or bases have the potential to generate hydrogen gas. Recovered material should bestored in a vented container. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container.

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from water. Protect from moisture. 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. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use with local exhaust ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in original container. 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. Product may evolve minute quantities of flammable hydrogen gas which can accumulate. Adequately ventilate to maintain vapors well below flammability limits and exposure guidelines. Do not repackage. Clogged container vents may increase pressure build up. Store in a closed container.



<b>Color</b>	colourless
<b>Odor</b>	none
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No data available
<b>pH</b>	No data available
<b>Melting point/range</b>	No data available
<b>Freezing point</b>	No data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	> 100 °C
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>Seta closed cup</b> 72.5 °C
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	0.96
<b>Water solubility</b>	No data available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	150 cSt at 25 °C
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available
<b>Particle size</b>	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. When heated to temperatures above 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde vapours. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapour concentrations within the occupational exposure limit for formaldehyde. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Product may evolve flammable hydrogen gas on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds and can form explosive mixtures in air. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures. Combustible liquid.

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

**Incompatible materials:** Oxidizing agents

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Formaldehyde.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

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

#### 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

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to vapor. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).  
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

### Sensitization

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

### Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

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

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:  
Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

### Carcinogenicity

Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not

demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown. Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumors) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if this effect occurs through a pathway that is relevant to humans.

**Teratogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Contains component(s) which have interfered with fertility in animal studies. Contains component(s) which have been shown to interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. No aspiration toxicity classification

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

**Acute oral toxicity**

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 24,134 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 8.67 mg/l

**Methylvinyl cyclosiloxanes**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Ecotoxicity

#### Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 0.022 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), flow-through, 14 d, > 0.0063 mg/l

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 0.0091 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.015 mg/l

##### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.022 mg/l

##### **Chronic toxicity to fish**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 93 d,  $\geq$  0.0044 mg/l

##### **Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d,  $\geq$  0.0079 mg/l

#### Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 16 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 204 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, > 2.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.012 mg/l

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 0.012 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

No toxicity at the limit of solubility  
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 14 d, > 16 mg/l  
No toxicity at the limit of solubility  
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 45 d, >= 0.017 mg/l  
No toxicity at the limit of solubility  
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 90 d, >= 0.014 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, 0.015 mg/l

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

This product does not have any known adverse effect on the soil organisms tested.  
NOEC, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), >= 76 mg/kg

**Methylvinyl cyclosiloxanes**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 3.7 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 310

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, DT50, 69.3 - 144 Hour, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 24.6 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

**Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 16 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0.14 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 310

**Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 7.15 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Methylvinyl cyclosiloxanes**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Bioaccumulative potential****Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 6.49 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 12,400 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

**Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 5.2 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 2,010 Fish Estimated.

**Methylvinyl cyclosiloxanes**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 6.7 Estimated.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 12,370 Fish Estimated.

**Mobility in Soil****Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

**Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** > 5000 Estimated.

**Methylvinyl cyclosiloxanes**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 14000 Estimated.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment****Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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).

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

**Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) meets the current REACh Annex XIII criteria for vPvB. However, D5 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of

scientific evidence from field studies shows that D5 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D5 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D5 in air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms. Based on an independent scientific panel of experts, the Canadian Minister of the Environment has concluded that "D5 is not entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity, or that constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends".

#### **Methylvinyl cyclosiloxanes**

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

#### **Other adverse effects**

#### **Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane**

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

#### **Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane**

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

#### **Methylvinyl cyclosiloxanes**

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

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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: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

This product when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste.

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### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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#### **Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:**

Not regulated for transport

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

Not regulated for transport

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

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

Not regulated for transport

**Further information:**

VENTED PACKAGES ARE FORBIDDEN FOR AIR TRANSPORT.

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

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Thailand: Notification of Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (List of Hazardous Chemicals)**

All components of this product are not listed.

**Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535**

Not applicable

**Emergency Decree on Controlling the Use of Volatile Substances B.E. 2533**

Not applicable

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Revision**

Identification Number: 4108956 / A176 / Issue Date: 01.03.2018 / Version: 3.0

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

**Legend**

TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

**Full text of other abbreviations**

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

DOW CHEMICAL THAILAND LTD 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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