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SAFETY DATA SHEET
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: DOWSIL™ RSN-0997 Resin

Issue Date: 11/11/2024
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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.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ RSN-0997 Resin

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Electrical industry and electronics Coatings

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Flammable liquids - Category 3
Skin irritation - Category 2
Eye irritation - Category 2A
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Reproductive toxicity - Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

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Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazards

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and/or face protection.

Response

P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice and/or attention.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice and/or attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

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Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents and/or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards
Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone resin
This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 28.0 - <= 42.0 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 9.0 - <= 13.0 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	>= 4.0 - <= 5.0 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.39 - <= 0.53 %
Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-53-8	<= 0.22 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry sand.

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

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

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

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

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.
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 evenafter 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 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.

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.

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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
Xylene	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: Ototoxicant; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
Naphthalene	Dow IHG	TWA	0.5 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 ppm

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)	0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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

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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: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

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

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	brown
Odor	solvent-like
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic
Melting point/ range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 130 °C (> 266 °F)
Flash point	**Pensky-Martens closed cup** 25 °C (77 °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)	1.002

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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	105 cSt 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.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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. Flammable liquid and vapour.

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

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data are 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 Toxicity Endpoints:
Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

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Very low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea.

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

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Xylene
LD50, Rat, 4,300 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene
LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Naphthalene
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic anemia. Toxicity from swallowing may be greater in humans than in animals. In humans, symptoms may include: Confusion. Lethargy. Muscle spasms or twitches. Convulsions. Coma. ALD - Approximate Lethal Dose, Humans, 5 - 15 grams Estimated.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
LD50, Rat, male, 3,700 mg/kg

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

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 4,500 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Xylene
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene
LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Naphthalene
Human case reports suggest Naphthalene may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts, especially in children. LD50, Rat, > 2,500 mg/kg

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. In humans, symptoms may include: Lethargy. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.28 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Naphthalene
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 0.41 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
Maximum achievable concentration. LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, > 23.2 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.
Vapor may cause skin irritation.

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May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Naphthalene
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.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
May cause slight eye irritation.

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Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
May cause severe eye irritation.
May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:
Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:
Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:
Based on information for component(s):
Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Xylene
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Naphthalene
Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

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No relevant data found.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Xylene
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Xylene
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver
kidney
Blood
Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.

Ethylbenzene
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
May cause hearing loss based on animal data.
Kidney.
Liver.
Lung.
Although one early inhalation study on ethylbenzene reported an adverse effect on the testes, recent, more comprehensive studies have not shown this effect.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Lung.
Gastrointestinal tract.
Thyroid.
Urinary tract.
Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.
Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.

Naphthalene
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Lung.
Nasal tissue.

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Observations in animals include:
Respiratory effects.
Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.
Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.
Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic anemia.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
For similar material(s):
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Naphthalene
Has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Component	List	Classification
Ethylbenzene	IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Naphthalene	IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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US NTP	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Teratogenicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Naphthalene
Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Xylene
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

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Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.

Naphthalene
Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.

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

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

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

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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/cm2

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

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), static test, 96 Hour, 2 - 5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.4 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, 11 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.48 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Based on information for a similar material:
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 6,500 ppm

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Based on information for a similar material:
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2,250 mg/kg

Naphthalene

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus gorbusha (Pink salmon), 96 Hour, 0.96 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 2.16 - 24.1 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.4 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
IC50, Nitrosomonas sp., 24 Hour, 29 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon), flow-through, 40 d, mortality, 0.37 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia pulex (Water flea), 125 d, number of offspring, 0.59 mg/l

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), 96 Hour, 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 5.0 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 96 Hour, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 25 d, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Xylene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: > 60 %
Exposure time: 10 d

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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.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 39 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

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Naphthalene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: > 74 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.00 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	57.000 %
10 d	71.000 %
20 d	71.000 %

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 5.9 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: > 60 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential

Xylene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.12 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured

Ethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Measured

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.9 - 6.1 Measured

Naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.3 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 36 - 168 Fish Measured

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Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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

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

Mobility in soil

Xylene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 443 Estimated.

Ethylbenzene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 518 Estimated.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

No relevant data found.

Naphthalene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 378 - 664 Measured

Zinc bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 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 SDS SECTION 1: Identified Uses. 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 of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

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Reportable Quantity	Xylene, Ethylbenzene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	No
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):

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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)
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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
Naphthalene	91-20-3

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

Components	CASRN
Dimethyl, methyl, phenyl, phenylmethyl silicone resin	68037-66-1
Xylene	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Refined Linseed Oil	8001-26-1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5
Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	64742-47-8

California Prop. 65
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene, Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum), which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to 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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
2	3	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
2*	3	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision
Identification Number: 6023872 / A001 / Issue Date: 11/11/2024 / Version: 12.0

In case this version of the SDS contains significant changes from the previous version, they are listed below or noted by bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.
Changes encompass identification, hazards, tox/eco-tox information and the addition/removal of the ingredients, and regulatory information, hazard information, uses, risk management measures and other key regulatory changes of the product. Detailed explanation of the changes can be obtained upon request.
Legend

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

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TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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 informationherein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express orimplied, 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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