DOW SILICONES CORPORATION 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: MOLYKOTE™ D-321 R Anti-Friction Coating

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW SILICONES CORPORATION
2200 WEST SALZBURG ROAD
MIDLAND MI 48686-0994
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1 800 424 9300
Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.
Flammable liquids - Category 3
Eye irritation - Category 2A
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1
Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

- Flammable
- Eye Irritation
- Caution
Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**
Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention**
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

**Response**
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

**Storage**
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

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

**Other hazards**
Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**
Chemical nature: Inorganic and organic compounds, in mineral oil
This product is a mixture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl Acetate</td>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>&gt;= 33.0 - &lt;= 34.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha (petroleum),</td>
<td>64742-82-1</td>
<td>&gt;= 30.0 - &lt;= 32.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrodesulfurized heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum disulfide</td>
<td>1317-33-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 18.0 - &lt;= 19.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybutyl titanate</td>
<td>9022-96-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 10.0 - &lt;= 11.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>7782-42-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 4.0 - &lt;= 5.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butanol</td>
<td>71-36-3</td>
<td>&gt;= 1.0 - &lt;= 1.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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

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

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, 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. 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

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.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Sulphur 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.

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. 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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: 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. 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 dyeing or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyed material can be pumped, clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

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


8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSOAL PROTECTION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Type of listing</th>
<th>Value/Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl Acetate</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>75 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>710 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy</td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2,000 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA P0</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1,600 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum disulfide</td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>TWA total dust</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA Inhalable</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fraction</td>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following substance(s), which have Occupational Exposure Limit(s) (OEL), may be formed during handling or processing:
butanol

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.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. 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"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. 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.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.
## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>dark grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>solvent-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/range</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>&gt; 100 °C ( &gt; 212 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point</strong></td>
<td><strong>closed cup</strong> 23 °C (73 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Density (water = 1)</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water solubility</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kinematic Viscosity</strong></td>
<td>&lt; 20.5 mm2/s at 25 °C (77 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explosive properties</strong></td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Particle size</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Butanol.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

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

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

Acute inhalation toxicity
Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. 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 may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause severe eye irritation. May cause corneal injury.

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

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**
Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans:
Central nervous system.
Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Nasal tissue.

**Carcinogenicity**
No relevant data found.

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

**Reproductive toxicity**
In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. 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. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

**Aspiration Hazard**
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

- **n-Butyl Acetate**
  - **Acute inhalation toxicity**
  - The LC50 has not been determined.

- **Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy**
  - **Acute inhalation toxicity**
  - Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 13.1 mg/l

- **Molybdenum disulfide**
  - **Acute inhalation toxicity**
  - LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.82 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

- **Polybutyl titanate**
  - **Acute inhalation toxicity**
  - The LC50 has not been determined.
Graphite

**Acute inhalation toxicity**
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2 mg/l  OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Butanol

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

### Carcinogenicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy</td>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

#### Toxicity

**n-Butyl Acetate**

**Acute toxicity to fish**
Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 18 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 44 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 648 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**
EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 23 mg/l

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy**

**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).
Based on data from similar materials
LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 10 - 30 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
Based on data from similar materials
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 10 - 22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 4.6 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
Based on data from similar materials
NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.097 mg/l

Molybdenum disulfide
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
For similar material(s):
LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
ErC50, algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 30 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Fish, 34 d, > 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, > 10 mg/l

Polybutyl titanate
Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Graphite
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 3 Hour, > 1,012.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Butanol
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 1,376 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

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

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

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

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

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

Persistence and degradability

n-Butyl Acetate
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 83 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 2.32 d
Method: Estimated.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy
**Biodegradability**: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
Based on data from similar materials 10-day Window: Pass
**Biodegradation**: 74.7 %
**Exposure time**: 28 d
**Method**: OECD Test Guideline 301F

**Molybdenum disulfide**
**Biodegradability**: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

**Polybutyl titanate**
**Biodegradability**: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

**Graphite**
**Biodegradability**: Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Butanol**
**Biodegradability**: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
**Biodegradation**: 98 %
**Exposure time**: 19 d
**Method**: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand**: 2.59 mg/mg Estimated.

**Chemical Oxygen Demand**: 2.45 mg/mg Estimated.

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubation Time</th>
<th>BOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 d</td>
<td>68 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 d</td>
<td>87 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 d</td>
<td>92 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 d</td>
<td>92 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photodegradation**
**Test Type**: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
**Sensitization**: OH radicals
**Atmospheric half-life**: 55.9 Hour
**Method**: Estimated.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**n-Butyl Acetate**
**Bioaccumulation**: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow)**: Pow: 3.2 at 25 °C Measured
**Bioconcentration factor (BCF)**: 15 Fish Estimated.

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy**
Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): > 4

**Molybdenum disulfide**
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Polybutyl titanate**
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

**Graphite**
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

**Butanol**
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1 at 25 °C OECD Guideline 117 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water), HPLC Method)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16 Fish Estimated.

**Mobility in soil**

**n-Butyl Acetate**
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 19 - 70 Estimated.

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy**
No relevant data found.

**Molybdenum disulfide**
No relevant data found.

**Polybutyl titanate**
No relevant data found.

**Graphite**
No relevant data found.

**Butanol**
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 2.4 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 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. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper shipping name</th>
<th>Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (n-Butyl acetate, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine pollutant</td>
<td>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, Zinc oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reportable Quantity</td>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper shipping name</th>
<th>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (n-Butyl acetate, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine pollutant</td>
<td>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, Zinc oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport in bulk</td>
<td>Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper shipping name</th>
<th>Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (n-Butyl acetate, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Aspiration hazard

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>RQ (RCRA Code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butanol</td>
<td>71-36-3</td>
<td>5000 lbs RQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butanol</td>
<td>71-36-3</td>
<td>100 lbs RQ (F003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl Acetate</td>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>5000 lbs RQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103
Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl Acetate</td>
<td>123-86-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy</td>
<td>64742-82-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum disulfide</td>
<td>1317-33-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybutyl titanate</td>
<td>9022-96-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>7782-42-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butanol</td>
<td>71-36-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

California Prop. 65
This product contains a chemical that is at or below California Propositions 65’s "safe harbor level" as determined via a risk assessment. Therefore, the chemical is not required to be listed as a Prop 65 chemical on the SDS or label.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Instability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HMIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Physical Hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 2287978 / A713 / Issue Date: 03/14/2018 / Version: 10.0

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

Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL PEL</td>
<td>California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA P0</td>
<td>USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-3</td>
<td>USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>Permissible exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>8-hour, time-weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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

DOW SILICONES CORPORATION 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.

US