



Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations Revision Date:: 07/16/2024 Date of Issue: 12/12/2013

Version 5.0

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#### **SECTION 1: Identification**

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form Mixture
Product Name MED11-6604
Synonyms Silicone Dispersion

#### 1.2. Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

Use of the Substance/Mixture For professional use only.

# 1.3. Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

NuSil Technology LLC 1050 Cindy Lane

Carpinteria, California 93013

USA

(805) 684-8780

productstewardship@avantorsciencesgcc.com

www.nusil.com

#### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (in US); +1 703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (International

Number and Maritime)

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards Identification**

## 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### **GHS-US Classification**

Flammable liquids Category 2	H225
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1C	H314
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1	H318
Carcinogenicity Category 2	H351
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis	H336
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation	H335
Reproductive toxicity Category 2	H361
Hazardous to the aguatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3	H412

#### 2.2. Label Elements

#### **GHS-US Labeling**

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)









GHS02

GHS05

GHS07

GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US)

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Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

Danger

EN (English US)

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 - Causes serious eye damage H335 - May cause respiratory irritation H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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/attention.

P310 - Immediately call a poison center or doctor.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.

P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 - Store locked up.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

#### 2.3. Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems.

#### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute toxicity.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/Information On Ingredients**

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

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#### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product Identifier	%*	GHS-US Classification
Tetrahydrofuran	(CAS-No.) 109-99-9	40 - 60	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Carc. 2, H351 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335
Silanetriol, methyl-, triacetate	(CAS-No.) 4253-34-3	< 10	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Corr. 1C, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	(CAS-No.) 556-67-2	< 0.25	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Repr. 2, H361 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Dibutyltin dilaurate	(CAS-No.) 77-58-7	< 0.1	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Muta. 2, H341 Repr. 1B, H360 STOT SE 1, H370 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

#### **SECTION 4: First Aid Measures**

#### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.
First-aid Measures After	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable
Inhalation	for breathing. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary.
	Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
First-aid Measures After Skin	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush
Contact	skin with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
First-aid Measures After Eye	Immediately rinse with water for at least 30 minutes. Remove
Contact	contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get
	immediate medical advice/attention.
First-aid Measures After	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency
Ingestion	medical attention.

## 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility

or the unborn child.

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<sup>\*</sup>The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret [29 CFR 1910.1200].

Symptoms/Injuries After Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous

Inhalation membranes. High concentrations may cause central nervous

system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness,

drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. May be

corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns. Contact

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Contact Causes permanent damag

Symptoms/Injuries After May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat,

Ingestion and gastrointestinal tract.

Chronic Symptoms Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility

or the unborn child. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness

or cracking.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

# **SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures**

# 5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media : Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide

(CO<sub>2</sub>).

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media : Reacts with water.

## 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors are heavier than air

and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors. Will float and can be

reignited on water surface.

Explosion Hazard May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

Reactivity Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or

explosion. May hydrolyze with water to form acetic acid. When exposed to air, unstabilized tetrahydrofuran forms unstable peroxides that may spontaneously explode when their

concentrations exceed 1 percent.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions

Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case

of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire

remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment,

including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Silicon oxides. Tin oxides.

Products Formaldehyde.

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#### **SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures**

#### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment And Emergency Procedures

General Measures Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and

other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on

clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Emergency Procedures Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective Equipment Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures Eliminate ignition sources first, then ventilate the area. Upon

arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained

personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak

area in all directions. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents

to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Use

only non-sparking tools. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a

spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

# **SECTION 7: Handling And Storage**

## 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Will decompose above 150 °C (> 300 °F) releasing

Processed formaldehyde vapors. Peroxides may be formed on prolonged

contact with air. Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems. May release corrosive vapors. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are

flammable.

Precautions for Safe Handling Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all

safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mist, spray. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Wash hands and other

exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating,

drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

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Hygiene Measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting

equipment. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Comply with

applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight,

extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place. Store in original container or corrosive resistant

and/or lined container.

Incompatible Materials Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Water. Air.

**7.3. Specific End Use(S)** For professional use only.

# **SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

#### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), or OSHA (PEL).

(124), 61 0011/(122).			
Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9)			
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	50 ppm		
ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm		
ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route		
BEI (BL∨)	2 mg/l Parameter: Tetrahydrofuran - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift		
NIOSH REL (TWA)	590 mg/m³		
NIOSH REL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm		
NIOSH REL (STEL)	735 mg/m³		
NIOSH REL STEL [ppm]	250 ppm		
OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	590 mg/m³		
OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	200 ppm		
Tin organic compounds			
ACGIH OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m³		
ACGIH OEL STEL	0.2 mg/m³		
ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human		
	Carcinogen, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route		
NIOSH REL (TWA)	0.1 mg/m³ (except Cyhexatin)		
OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	0.1 mg/m³		
	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm] ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm] ACGIH chemical category  BEI (BLV)  NIOSH REL (TWA) NIOSH REL TWA [ppm] NIOSH REL (STEL) NIOSH REL STEL [ppm] OSHA PEL (TWA) [1] OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]  nds ACGIH OEL TWA ACGIH OEL STEL ACGIH chemical category		

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Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)			
	USA AIHA	WEEL TWA	10 ppm

#### 8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Use explosion-proof equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Face shield.

Personal Protective Equipment











Materials For Protective

Clothing

Hand Protection

Eye And Face Protection Skin And Body Protection

Respiratory Protection

Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Corrosion-proof clothing.

Wear protective gloves.

Chemical safety goggles and face shield.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved

respiratory protection.

Other Information When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

#### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State Liquid
Appearance Colorless
Odor Ether like

Odor Threshold

PH

No data available

Auto-ignition Temperature

Decomposition Temperature

Flammability (solid, gas)

Vapor Pressure

Relative Vapor Density at 20°C

Relative Density

No data available

No data available

No data available

No data available

Specific Gravity < 1

Solubility No data available Partition Coefficient n-Octanol/Water No data available

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Viscosity No data available

#### 9.2. Other Information

VOC Content 40 - 60 %

# **SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity**

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. May hydrolyze with water to form acetic acid. When exposed to air, unstabilized tetrahydrofuran forms unstable peroxides that may spontaneously explode when their concentrations exceed 1 percent.

## 10.2. Chemical Stability

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

#### 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

#### 10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

#### 10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Water. Air.

#### 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Silicon oxides. Tin oxides. Corrosive vapors. Will decompose above 150 °C (>300° F) releasing formaldehyde vapors. Formaldehyde is a potential carcinogen and can act as a potential skin and respiratory sensitizer. Formaldehyde can also cause respiratory and eye irritation. From hydrolysis: acetic acid.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological Information**

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral)	Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Dermal)	Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)	Not classified

Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	1650 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	53.6 mg/l/4h
Silanetriol, methyl-, triacetate (42	53-34-3)
LD50 Oral Rat	1437 – 1780 mg/kg
Dibutyltin dilaurate (77-58-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	2071 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2 g/kg
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 4800 mg/kg (No mortality)
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2375 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2.5 ml/kg (No mortality)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	36 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Causes severe skin burns.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization Not classified

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Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer.
Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Reproductive Toxicity Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	Not classified
Aspiration Hazard Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation	Not classified Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract.
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact	Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact	Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion Chronic Symptoms	May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological Information**

# 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	1970 (1970 – 2360) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species:
	Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	5930 mg/l
LC50 Fish 2	2700 (2700 – 3600) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species:
	Pimephales promelas [static])
NOEC Chronic Fish	216 mg/l
Dibutyltin dilaurate (77-58-7)	
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.463 mg/l (Daphnia magna)
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)	
LC50 Fish	> 22 µg/l
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.0044 mg/l

#### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

12.2. 1 0.0.0.0.0.0 0.1.0 2 0 3.0.0.0.0	
MED11-6604	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

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#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

MED11-6604	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9)	
BCF Fish 1	(will not bioconcentrate)
Partition coefficient n-	0.45 at 25 °C (at pH 7)
octanol/water (Log Pow)	
Silanetriol, methyl-, triacetate (42	53-34-3)
Partition coefficient n-	0.25 KowWin
octanol/water (Log Pow)	
Dibutyltin dilaurate (77-58-7)	
Partition coefficient n-	4.44
octanol/water (Log Pow)	
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)	
BCF Fish 1	12400
Partition coefficient n-	6.488 (at 25.1 °C)
octanol/water (Log Pow)	

#### 12.4. Mobility In Soil

No additional information available

#### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information Avoid release to the environment.

# **SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations**

#### 13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local,

Recommendations regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors

are flammable.

Ecology - Waste Materials Avoid release to the environment.

# **SECTION 14: Transport Information**

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

#### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Tetrahydrofuran,

Methyltriacetoxysilane)

Hazard Class 3

Identification NumberUN2924Label Codes3, 8Packing GroupIIERG Number132

#### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Tetrahydrofuran,

Methyltriacetoxysilane)

Hazard Class 3

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Subsidiary Risk(s) 8

Identification Number UN2924

Packing Group II
Label Codes 3, 8
EmS-No. (Fire) F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) S-C



#### 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Tetrahydrofuran,

Methyltriacetoxysilane)

Packing Group ||

Identification Number UN2924

Hazard Class 3
Label Codes 3, 8
Subsidiary Risk(s) 8
ERG Code (IATA) 3CH



# **SECTION 15: Regulatory Information**

## 15.1. US Federal Regulations

All components in this mixture are listed on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory, have been exempted, are not listed, not disclosed due to CBI requirements or disclosure rules according to the relevant regulation.

MED11-6604	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated
Classes	exposure)
	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity
	Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation
	Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation
	Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity
Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9)	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

#### 15.2. US State Regulations

# Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9)

RTK - U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List

RTK - U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List

U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances

U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs

U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs

U.S. - Massachusetts - Toxics Use Reduction Act

U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr)

U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs

U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min)

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- U.S. Washington Permissible Exposure Limits STELs
- U.S. Massachusetts Threshold Effects Exposure Limits (TELs)
- U.S. Massachusetts Allowable Ambient Limits (AALs)
- U.S. Idaho Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants Emission Levels (ELs)
- U.S. Idaho Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
- U.S. Illinois Toxic Air Contaminant Carcinogens
- U.S. New York Occupational Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Michigan Occupational Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Michigan Occupational Exposure Limits STELs
- U.S. Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits STELs
- U.S. Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List Reportable Quantity
- U.S. Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List Soil Reportable Concentration Reporting Category 2
- U.S. Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List Groundwater Reportable Concentration Reporting Category 2
- U.S. Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List Groundwater Reportable Concentration Reporting Category 1
- U.S. Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List Soil Reportable Concentration Reporting Category 1
- U.S. Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements Reportable Quantities
- U.S. New Jersey Discharge Prevention List of Hazardous Substances
- U.S. Washington Dangerous Waste Discarded Chemical Products List
- U.S. New Jersey Water Quality Practical Quantitation Levels (PQLs)
- U.S. New Jersey Water Quality Ground Water Quality Criteria
- U.S. Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Long Term
- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Short Term
- U.S. Michigan Polluting Materials List
- RTK U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) Environmental Hazard List
- U.S. Massachusetts Drinking Water Guidelines
- U.S. Massachusetts Allowable Threshold Concentrations (ATCs)
- U.S. Wisconsin Hazardous Air Contaminants All Sources Emissions From Stack Heights 75 Feet or Greater
- U.S. Wisconsin Hazardous Air Contaminants All Sources Emissions From Stack Heights 40 Feet to Less Than 75 Feet
- U.S. Wisconsin Hazardous Air Contaminants All Sources Emissions From Stack Heights 25 Feet to Less Than 40 Feet
- U.S. Wisconsin Hazardous Air Contaminants All Sources Emissions From Stack Heights Less Than 25 Feet
- U.S. North Dakota Hazardous Wastes Discarded Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container and Spill Residues
- U.S. Maine Air Pollutants Hazardous Air Pollutants
- U.S. Minnesota Groundwater Health Risk Limits
- U.S. North Dakota Air Pollutants Guideline Concentrations 1-Hour
- U.S. North Dakota Air Pollutants Guideline Concentrations 8-Hour
- U.S. New Hampshire Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants Ambient Air Levels (AALs) 24-Hour
- U.S. New Hampshire Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants Ambient Air Levels (AALs) Annual
- U.S. Colorado Hazardous Wastes Discarded Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container and Spill Residues
- U.S. Colorado Groundwater Quality Standards

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- U.S. Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern
- U.S. California Safer Consumer Products Initial List of Candidate Chemicals and Chemical Groups

#### Silanetriol, methyl-, triacetate (4253-34-3)

- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Long Term
- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Short Term

#### Dibutyltin dilaurate (77-58-7)

- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Long Term
- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Short Term
- U.S. New Hampshire Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants Ambient Air Levels (AALs) 24-Hour
- U.S. New Hampshire Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants Ambient Air Levels (AALs) Annual
- U.S. California Safer Consumer Products Initial List of Candidate Chemicals and Chemical Groups

#### Tin organic compounds

- U.S. Minnesota Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits Skin Designations
- U.S. Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants HLVs (8 hr)
- U.S. Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Skin Designations
- U.S. Washington Permissible Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants HLVs (30 min)
- U.S. Washington Permissible Exposure Limits STELs
- U.S. Washington Permissible Exposure Limits Skin Designations
- U.S. Idaho Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants Emission Levels (ELs)
- U.S. Idaho Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
- U.S. New York Occupational Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. New York Occupational Exposure Limits Skin Designations
- U.S. Michigan Occupational Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Michigan Occupational Exposure Limits Skin Designations
- U.S. Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits Skin Designations
- U.S. Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits TWAs
- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Long Term
- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Short Term
- U.S. Wisconsin Hazardous Air Contaminants All Sources Emissions From Stack Heights 75 Feet or Greater
- U.S. Wisconsin Hazardous Air Contaminants All Sources Emissions From Stack Heights 40 Feet to Less Than 75 Feet
- U.S. Wisconsin Hazardous Air Contaminants All Sources Emissions From Stack Heights 25 Feet to Less Than 40 Feet
- U.S. Wisconsin Hazardous Air Contaminants All Sources Emissions From Stack Heights Less Than 25 Feet
- U.S. North Dakota Air Pollutants Guideline Concentrations 1-Hour
- U.S. North Dakota Air Pollutants Guideline Concentrations 8-Hour
- U.S. New Hampshire Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants Ambient Air Levels (AALs) 24-Hour
- U.S. New Hampshire Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants Ambient Air Levels (AALs) Annual

#### Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (556-67-2)

- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Long Term
- U.S. Texas Effects Screening Levels Short Term

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- U.S. Maine Chemicals of Concern
- U.S. Oregon Priority Persistent Pollutant Tier I Persistent Pollutants
- U.S. Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern
- U.S. Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins
- U.S. California Safer Consumer Products Initial List of Candidate Chemicals and Chemical Groups

# SECTION 16: Other Information, Including Date of Preparation or Last Revision

Date of Preparation or Latest

Revision

Other Information

07/16/2024

This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS

requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29

CFR 1910.1200.

#### GHS Full Text Phrases:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or
	repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard 3 - Materials that, under emergency

conditions, can cause serious or

permanent injury.

NFPA Fire Hazard 3 - Liquids and solids (including finely

divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient

temperature conditions.

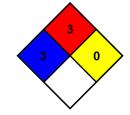
NFPA Reactivity Hazard 0 - Material that in themselves are

normally stable, even under fire

conditions.

**HMIS III Rating** 

Health 3 Serious Hazard



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According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

\* Chronic - Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from

repeated overexposure

Flammability 3 Serious Hazard
Physical 0 Minimal Hazard

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