DOW CORNING

DOW CORNING CORPORATION
Material Safety Data Sheet

Version: 2.1
Revision Date: 2008/06/19

DOW CORNING(R) 1200 RTV PRIME COAT/CLEAR

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

Dow Corning Corporation
South Saginaw Road
Midland, Michigan 48686

24 Hour Emergency Telephone: (989) 496-5900
Customer Service: (989) 496-6000
Product Disposal Information: (989) 496-6315
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

MSDS No.: 01495933 Revision Date: 2008/06/19

Generic Description: Mixture of inorganic and organic compounds
Physical Form: Liquid
Color: Colorless
Odor: Solvent odor.

NFPA Profile: Health 2 Flammability 3 Instability/Reactivity 0

Note: NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute Effects

Eye: Direct contact may cause severe irritation. Vapor may cause eye irritation.

Skin: May cause moderate irritation.

Inhalation: Vapor and/or mist may irritate respiratory tract. Overexposure by inhalation may cause central nervous system depression which may be characterized by drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness, and at very high concentrations even death.

Oral: May cause vomiting. Aspiration of liquid while vomiting may injure lungs seriously.

Prolonged/Repeated Exposure Effects

Skin: Overexposure may injure internally if absorbed. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

Inhalation**:** Overexposure by inhalation may injure the following organ(s): Nervous system. Liver. Kidneys. Blood. Reproductive organs. Brain. Lungs.

Oral: Repeated ingestion or swallowing large amounts may injure internally.

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure

No known applicable information.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

No known applicable information.

The above listed potential effects of overexposure are based on actual data, results of studies performed upon similar compositions, component data and/or expert review of the product. Please refer to Section 11 for the detailed toxicology information.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
64742-89-8	> 60.0	Light aliphatic petroleum solvent naphtha
1330-20-7	5.0 - 10.0	Xylene
682-01-9	5.0 - 10.0	Tetrapropyl orthosilicate
5593-70-4	3.0 - 7.0	Tetrabutyl titanate
2157-45-1	3.0 - 7.0	Tetra (2-methoxyethoxy) silane
109-86-4	<=3.0	Ethylene glycol methyl ether
100-41-4	1.0 - 5.0	Ethylbenzene

The above components are hazardous as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye:	Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin:	Remove from skin and immediately flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation or ill effects develop or persist.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention.
Oral:	Get immediate medical attention. Only induce vomiting at the instructions of a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Notes to Physician:	Treat according to person's condition and specifics of exposure.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	55 °F / 12.8 °C (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)
Autoignition Temperature:	Not determined.

Flammability Limits in Air:	Not determined.
Extinguishing Media:	On large fires use dry chemical, foam or water spray. On small fires use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical or water spray. Water can be used to cool fire exposed containers.
Fire Fighting Measures:	Self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing should be worn in fighting large fires involving chemicals. Determine the need to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool.
Unusual Fire Hazards:	Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Static electricity will accumulate and may ignite vapors. Prevent a possible fire hazard by bonding and grounding or inert gas purge.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Containment/Clean up:	Remove possible ignition sources. Determine whether to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan. Observe all personal protection equipment recommendations described in Sections 5 and 8. For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Clean area as appropriate since spilled materials, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard. Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents. Dispose of saturated absorbant or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. Local, state and federal laws and 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 federal, state and local laws and regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this MSDS provide information regarding certain federal and state requirements.

Note: See section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment for Spills. Call (989) 496-5900, if additional information is required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Use with adequate ventilation. Product evolves n-propyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control n-propyl alcohol within exposure guidelines or use respiratory protection. Product evolves n-butyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control n-butyl alcohol within exposure guidelines or use respiratory protection. Product evolves 2-methoxyethanol on exposure to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control 2-methoxyethanol within exposure guidelines or use respiratory protection. Traces of benzene (carcinogen) may form if heated in air above 300 F (149 C). Provide ventilation to control vapor exposure within inhalation guidelines when handling at elevated temperatures. Review the OSHA benzene regulation for detailed information on safe handling requirements. Avoid eye exposure. Avoid skin contact. Do not breathe vapor, mist, dust, or fumes. Keep container closed. Do not take internally.

Static electricity will accumulate and may ignite vapors. Prevent a possible fire hazard by bonding and grounding or inert gas purge. Keep container closed and away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep container closed and store away from water or moisture.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component Exposure Limits

CAS Number	Component Name	Exposure Limits
64742-89-8	Light aliphatic petroleum solvent naphtha	Observe petroleum distillates limits. OSHA PEL (final rule): TWA 400 ppm.
1330-20-7	Xylene	Observe xylene limits. OSHA PEL (final rule) and ACGIH TLV: TWA 100 ppm, STEL 150 ppm.
682-01-9	Tetrapropyl orthosilicate	See n-propyl alcohol comments.
5593-70-4	Tetrabutyl titanate	See n-butyl alcohol comments.
2157-45-1	Tetra (2-methoxyethoxy) silane	See 2-methoxyethanol comments.
109-86-4	Ethylene glycol methyl ether	OSHA PEL-skin: TWA 25 ppm. ACGIH TLV-skin: TWA 0.1 ppm.
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	OSHA PEL (final rule): TWA 100 ppm, 435 mg/m3. ACGIH TLV: TWA 100 ppm, STEL 125 ppm.

n-Propyl alcohol is formed upon contact with water or humid air. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposures within guidelines of OSHA PEL (final rule): TWA 200 ppm, STEL 250 ppm. ACGIH TLV: TWA 100 ppm. n-Butyl alcohol is formed on contact with water or humid air. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposures within guidelines of OSHA PEL (final rule): TWA 100 ppm and ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm. 2-Methoxyethanol is formed upon contact with water or humid air. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposure to within the exposure guideline of ACGIH TLV-skin: TWA 0.1 ppm.

Engineering Controls

Local Ventilation: Recommended.
General Ventilation: Recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment for Routine Handling

Eyes: Use chemical worker's goggles.

Skin: Wash at mealtime and end of shift. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be removed as soon as practical and thoroughly cleaned before reuse. Chemical protective gloves are recommended.

Suitable Gloves:	Avoid skin contact by implementing good industrial hygiene practices and procedures. Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing to further minimize the potential for skin contact. Consult with your glove and/or personnel protective equipment manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible materials.
Inhalation:	Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. IH personnel can assist in judging the adequacy of existing engineering controls.
Suitable Respirator:	General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators.

Personal Protective Equipment for Spills

Eyes:	Use full face respirator.
Skin:	Wash at mealtime and end of shift. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be removed as soon as practical and thoroughly cleaned before reuse. Chemical protective gloves are recommended.
Inhalation/Suitable Respirator:	Respiratory protection recommended. Follow OSHA Respirator Regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MHSA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.
Precautionary Measures:	Avoid eye exposure. Avoid skin contact. Do not breathe vapor, mist, dust, or fumes. Keep container closed. Do not take internally. Use reasonable care.
Comments:	Product evolves n-propyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control n-propyl alcohol within exposure guidelines or use respiratory protection. Product evolves n-butyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control n-butyl alcohol within exposure guidelines or use respiratory protection. Product evolves 2-methoxyethanol on exposure to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control 2-methoxyethanol within exposure guidelines or use respiratory protection. Traces of benzene (carcinogen) may form if heated in air above 300 F (149 C). Provide ventilation to control vapor exposure within inhalation guidelines when handling at elevated temperatures. Review the OSHA benzene regulation for detailed information on safe handling requirements.

Note: These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may require added precautions. For further information regarding aerosol inhalation toxicity, please refer to the guidance document regarding the use of silicone-based materials in aerosol applications that has been developed by the silicone industry (www.SEHSC.com) or contact the Dow Corning customer service group.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Form:	Liquid
Color:	Colorless
Odor:	Solvent odor.
Specific Gravity @ 25°C:	0.760
Viscosity:	1 cSt
Freezing/Melting Point:	Not determined.
Boiling Point:	> 100 °C
Vapor Pressure @ 25°C:	Not determined.
Vapor Density:	Not determined.
Solubility in Water:	Not determined.
pH:	Not determined.
Volatile Content:	Not determined.
Flash Point:	55 °F / 12.8 °C (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)
Autoignition Temperature:	Not determined.
Flammability Limits in Air:	Not determined.

Note: The above information is not intended for use in preparing product specifications. Contact Dow Corning before writing specifications.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	None.
Materials to Avoid:	Oxidizing material can cause a reaction. Water, moisture, or humid air can cause hazardous vapors to form as described in Section 8.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following decomposition products: Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Silicon dioxide. Metal oxides. Formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component Toxicology Information

Product may evolve vapors of 2-methoxy ethanol. Laboratory studies have shown high levels of exposure to 2-methoxy ethanol have resulted in birth defects and adverse reproductive effects in animals.

Special Hazard Information on Components

Carcinogens

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name	
100-41-4	1.0 - 5.0	Ethylbenzene	IARC Group 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Teratogens

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name	
109-86-4	<=3.0	Ethylene glycol methyl ether	Evidence of teratogenicity (birth defects) in laboratory animals.
100-41-4	1.0 - 5.0	Ethylbenzene	Evidence of teratogenicity (birth defects) in laboratory animals.

Mutagens

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name	
100-41-4	1.0 - 5.0	Ethylbenzene	Genetically active in IN VIVO assay(s).

Reproductive Effects

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name	
109-86-4	<=3.0	Ethylene glycol methyl ether	Evidence of reproductive effects in humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate and Distribution

Complete information is not yet available.

Environmental Effects

Complete information is not yet available.

Fate and Effects in Waste Water Treatment Plants

Complete information is not yet available.

Ecotoxicity Classification Criteria

Hazard Parameters (LC50 or EC50)	High	Medium	Low
Acute Aquatic Toxicity (mg/L)	<=1	>1 and <=100	>100
Acute Terrestrial Toxicity	<=100	>100 and <= 2000	>2000

This table is adapted from "Environmental Toxicology and Risk Assessment", ASTM STP 1179, p.34, 1993.

This table can be used to classify the ecotoxicity of this product when ecotoxicity data is listed above. Please read the other information presented in the section concerning the overall ecological safety of this material.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA Hazard Class (40 CFR 261)

When a decision is made to discard this material, as received, is it classified as a hazardous waste? Yes

Characteristic Waste:
Ignitable: D001
TCLP: D018

State or local laws may impose additional regulatory requirements regarding disposal.Call (989) 496-6315, if additional information is required.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Road Shipment Information (49 CFR 172.101)

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

Hazard Technical Name: Naphtha / Xylene

Hazard Class: 3

UN/NA Number: UN 1993

Packing Group: II

Hazard Label(s): Flammable Liquid

Ocean Shipment (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Hazard Technical Name: Naphtha / Xylene

Hazard Class: 3

UN/NA Number: UN 1993

Packing Group: II

Hazard Label(s): flammable liquid

Air Shipment (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s.

Hazard Technical Name: Naphtha / Xylene

Hazard Class: 3

UN/NA Number: UN 1993

Packing Group: II

Hazard Label(s): Flammable Liquid

Call Dow Corning Transportation, (989) 496-8577, if additional information is required.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Contents of this MSDS comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Status: All chemical substances in this material are included on or exempted from listing on the TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has determined that an ingredient in this material has a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) assigned to it, which limits it's use to applications approved by the USEPA, per 40 CFR 721. For further assistance, contact the Regulatory Compliance Department of Dow Corning Corporation.

EPA SARA Title III Chemical Listings

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 355):
None.

Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
1330-20-7	6.8	Xylene
100-41-4	1.7	Ethylbenzene

Section 311/312 Hazard Class (40 CFR 370):

Acute: Yes
Chronic: Yes
Fire: Yes
Pressure: No

Reactive: No

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372):

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
1330-20-7	6.8	Xylene
109-86-4	<=3.0	Ethylene glycol methyl ether
100-41-4	1.7	Ethylbenzene

Note: Chemicals are listed under the 313 Toxic Chemicals section only if they meet or exceed a reporting threshold.

Supplemental State Compliance Information

California

Warning: This product contains the following chemical(s) listed by the State of California under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) as being known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name	
109-86-4	<=3.0	Ethylene glycol methyl ether	Developmental toxin. Male reproductive toxin.
100-41-4	1.0 - 5.0	Ethylbenzene	Carcinogenic.

Massachusetts

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
1330-20-7	5.0 - 10.0	Xylene
109-86-4	<=3.0	Ethylene glycol methyl ether
100-41-4	1.0 - 5.0	Ethylbenzene

New Jersey

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
64742-89-8	> 60.0	Light aliphatic petroleum solvent naphtha
1330-20-7	5.0 - 10.0	Xylene

682-01-9	5.0 - 10.0	Tetrapropyl orthosilicate
5593-70-4	3.0 - 7.0	Tetrabutyl titanate
2157-45-1	3.0 - 7.0	Tetra (2-methoxyethoxy) silane
109-86-4	<=3.0	Ethylene glycol methyl ether
100-41-4	1.0 - 5.0	Ethylbenzene

Pennsylvania

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
64742-89-8	> 60.0	Light aliphatic petroleum solvent naphtha
1330-20-7	5.0 - 10.0	Xylene
682-01-9	5.0 - 10.0	Tetrapropyl orthosilicate
5593-70-4	3.0 - 7.0	Tetrabutyl titanate
2157-45-1	3.0 - 7.0	Tetra (2-methoxyethoxy) silane
109-86-4	<=3.0	Ethylene glycol methyl ether
100-41-4	1.0 - 5.0	Ethylbenzene

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by: Dow Corning Corporation

These data are offered in good faith as typical values and not as product specifications. No warranty, either expressed or implied, is hereby made. The recommended industrial hygiene and safe handling procedures are believed to be generally applicable. However, each user should review these recommendations in the specific context of the intended use and determine whether they are appropriate.

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