Material Safety Data Sheet
The Dow Chemical Company

Product Name: DOWANOL(TM) DiPPH Glycol Ether

Issue Date: 08/20/2012
Print Date: 14 Aug 2013

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. Product and Company Identification

Product Name
DOWANOL(TM) DiPPH Glycol Ether

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
The Dow Chemical Company
2030 Willard H. Dow Center
Midland, MI 48674
United States

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400
Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
Color: Colorless to yellow
Physical State: Liquid.
Odor: Odorless to mild
Hazards of product:

WARNING! Causes eye irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May be harmful if swallowed. Isolate area.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects
Eye Contact: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.
Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

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Potential Health Effects
Eye Contact: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.
Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Inhalation: At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material or mist may be hazardous on single exposure. For respiratory irritation and narcotic effects: No relevant data found.
Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.
Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the major component(s): Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether	51730-94-0	>= 60.0 %
Propylene glycol phenyl ether	770-35-4	<= 25.0 %
Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether	28212-40-0	<= 15.0 %

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 effects occur, consult a physician.
Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.
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: 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

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.
Extinguishing Media to Avoid: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Freedom_0001129_0003

Inhalation: At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material or mist may be hazardous on single exposure. For respiratory irritation and narcotic effects: No relevant data found.
Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.
Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the major component(s): Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

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Extinguishing Media to Avoid: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Vermiculite. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling
General Handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.
Other Precautions: Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Storage
Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Phenolic lined steel drums. Do not store in: Aluminum. Copper. Galvanized iron. Galvanized steel. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage Period:
Bulk
6 Months

Freedom_0001129_0005

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
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Storage Period:
Bulk
6 Months

Freedom_0001129_0006

Metal drums.
24 Months

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

None established

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.
Skin 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.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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.

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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. Use an approved air-purifying respirator when vapors are generated at increased temperatures or when dust or mist is present. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.
Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Colorless to yellow
Odor	Odorless to mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not available
Melting Point	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing Point	< -50 °C (< -58 °F) *Literature*
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	280 °C (536 °F) *Calculated* .
Flash Point - Closed Cup	138 °C (280 °F) *Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93*
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<0.01 *Literature*
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammable Limits In Air	**Lower**: Not available **Upper**: Not available
Vapor Pressure	0.002 mmHg @ 20 °C *Calculated* (based on major component)
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not available

Freedom_0001129_0007

Metal drums.
24 Months

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

None established

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.
Skin 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.

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Flash Point - Closed Cup	138 °C (280 °F) *Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93*
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<0.01 *Literature*
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammable Limits In Air	**Lower**: Not available **Upper**: Not available
Vapor Pressure	0.002 mmHg @ 20 °C *Calculated* (based on major component)
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not available

Freedom_0001129_0008

Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.0513 25 °C/25 °C *ASTM D4052*
Solubility in water (by weight)	30 g/l 1.5 % @ 25 °C *Measured*
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	36 cps @ 25 °C *ASTM D445*
Kinematic Viscosity	34.3 cSt @ 25 °C *Calculated*
Liquid Density	1.0482 g/cm3 @ 25 °C *Digital density meter*

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability
Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Do not distill to dryness. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products
Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity
Ingestion
As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.
For the major component(s): LD50, rat > 2,000 mg/kg
Dermal
As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
For the major component(s): LD50, rat > 2,000 mg/kg
Inhalation
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
Eye damage/eye irritation
May cause severe eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.
Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Sensitization
Skin
For the major component(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Respiratory
No specific, relevant data available for assessment.
Repeated Dose Toxicity
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Freedom_0001129_0009

Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.0513 25 °C/25 °C *ASTM D4052*
Solubility in water (by weight)	30 g/l 1.5 % @ 25 °C *Measured*
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	36 cps @ 25 °C *ASTM D445*
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As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
For the major component(s): LD50, rat > 2,000 mg/kg
Inhalation
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
Eye damage/eye irritation
May cause severe eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.
Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Sensitization
Skin
For the major component(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Respiratory
No specific, relevant data available for assessment.
Repeated Dose Toxicity
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Freedom_0001129_0010

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity
No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Developmental Toxicity
For the major component(s): Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Toxicity
For the major component(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. For the component(s) tested: Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether**

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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 204 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 336 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 188 mg/l

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol phenyl ether**

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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 h: 280 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, survival: 370 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: > 100 mg/l

Data for Component: **Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether**

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether**

Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
100 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	pass

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol phenyl ether**

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
72 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	fail

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
3.72E-11 cm3/s	3.5 h	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.31 mg/mg

Freedom_0001129_0011

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity
No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Developmental Toxicity
For the major component(s): Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Toxicity
For the major component(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. For the component(s) tested: Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

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Toxicity

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LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 204 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 336 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 188 mg/l

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol phenyl ether**

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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 h: 280 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, survival: 370 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: > 100 mg/l

Data for Component: **Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether**

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether**

Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
100 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	pass

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol phenyl ether**

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
72 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	fail

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
3.72E-11 cm3/s	3.5 h	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.31 mg/mg

Freedom_0001129_0012

Data for Component: **Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether**
No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether**
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1.73 Estimated.
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 1; Estimated.
Data for Component: **Propylene glycol phenyl ether**
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1.41 Measured
Data for Component: **Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether**
Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether**
Mobility in soil: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 12.36 Estimated.
Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.77E-10 atm*m3/mole
Data for Component: **Propylene glycol phenyl ether**
Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 19 - 21 Estimated.
Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.41E-07 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.
Data for Component: **Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether**
Mobility in soil: No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

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: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk
NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk
NOT REGULATED

IMDG
NOT REGULATED

Freedom_0001129_0013

Data for Component: **Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether**
No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether**
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1.73 Estimated.
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 1; Estimated.
Data for Component: **Propylene glycol phenyl ether**
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1.41 Measured
Data for Component: **Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether**
Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol phenyl ether**
Mobility in soil: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 12.36 Estimated.
Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.77E-10 atm*m3/mole
Data for Component: **Propylene glycol phenyl ether**
Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 19 - 21 Estimated.
Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.41E-07 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.
Data for Component: **Polypropylene glycol phenyl ether**
Mobility in soil: No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

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: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk
NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk
NOT REGULATED

IMDG
NOT REGULATED

Freedom_0001129_0014

ICAO/IATA
NOT REGULATED

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. 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

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:
To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:
To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act
All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)
All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	**Health**	**Fire**	**Reactivity**

Freedom_0001129_0015

ICAO/IATA
NOT REGULATED

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16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	**Health**	**Fire**	**Reactivity**

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Revision

Identification Number: 1062740 / 0000 / Issue Date 08/20/2012 / Version: 1.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

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 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.

Freedom_0001129_0017

3 1 0

Revision

Identification Number: 1062740 / 0000 / Issue Date 08/20/2012 / Version: 1.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

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N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
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