DOW CORNING

DOW CORNING CORPORATION
Material Safety Data Sheet

Version: 4.0
Revision Date: 2006/08/28

DOW CORNING(R) 795 SILICONE BUILDING SEALANT NATURAL STONE

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.: 04028587
Revision Date: 2006/08/28

Generic Description: Silicone elastomer
Physical Form: Paste
Color: See product name
Odor: Alcoholic odor

NFPA Profile: Health 1 Flammability 1 Instability/Reactivity 0

Note: NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute Effects

Eye: Direct contact may cause mild irritation.

Skin: No significant irritation expected from a single short-term exposure.

Inhalation: Vapor overexposure may cause drowsiness.

Oral: Low ingestion hazard in normal use.

Prolonged/Repeated Exposure Effects

Skin: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

Inhalation**:** Prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation may injure internally.

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
1185-55-3	1.0 - 5.0	Methyltrimethoxysilane
7429-90-5	1.0 - 5.0	Aluminum

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye:	Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes.
Skin:	No first aid should be needed.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if ill effects persist.
Oral:	Get medical attention.
Notes to Physician:	Treat according to person's condition and specifics of exposure.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	Not applicable.
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:	None.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Containment/Clean up:	Observe all personal protection equipment recommendations described in Sections 5 and 8. Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. 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 flammable methyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control exposure within Section 8 guidelines or use air-supplied or self-contained breathing apparatus. Product evolves flammable methyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control exposure within Section 8 guidelines or use air-supplied or self-contained breathing apparatus. Avoid eye contact. Avoid breathing vapor. Keep container closed. Do not take internally.

Use reasonable care and store away from oxidizing materials. Keep container closed and store away from water or moisture.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component Exposure Limits

CAS Number	Component Name	Exposure Limits
1185-55-3	Methyltrimethoxysilane	Dow Corning guide: TWA 50 ppm. Also see methyl alcohol comments.
7429-90-5	Aluminum	OSHA PEL (final rule): TWA 15 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/3 respirable dust. ACGIH TLV: TWA 10 mg/m3.

Methyl alcohol forms on contact with water or humid air. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposures within guidelines of OSHA PEL: TWA 200 ppm and ACGIH TLV-skin: TWA 200 ppm, STEL 250 ppm.

Engineering Controls

Local Ventilation:	Recommended.
General Ventilation:	Recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment for Routine Handling

Eyes:	Use proper protection - safety glasses as a minimum.
Skin:	Washing at mealtime and end of shift is adequate.
Suitable Gloves:	No special protection needed.
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:	Washing at mealtime and end of shift is adequate.
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 contact. Avoid breathing vapor. Keep container closed. Do not take internally. Use reasonable care.
Comments:	Product evolves flammable methyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control exposure within Section 8 guidelines or use air-supplied or self-contained breathing apparatus.
	Product evolves flammable methyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control exposure within Section 8 guidelines or use air-supplied or self-contained breathing apparatus.

Note: These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may require added precautions.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Form:	Paste
Color:	See product name
Odor:	Alcoholic odor
Specific Gravity @ 25°C:	1.53

Viscosity:	Not determined.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Not determined.
Boiling Point:	Not determined.
Vapor Pressure @ 25°C:	Not determined.
Vapor Density:	Not determined.
Solubility in Water:	Not determined.
pH:	Not determined.
Volatile Content:	Not determined.
Flash Point:	Not applicable.
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. Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Formaldehyde. Quartz.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component Toxicology Information

This material contains methyltrimethoxysilane (MTMS). MTMS was evaluated in a combined repeated-dose toxicity study that included screening tests for reproductive and developmental toxicity (OECD 422). Sprague-Dawley rats were treated (oral route, corn oil as carrier) daily at dose levels of 0, 50, 250, and 1000 mg MTMS/kg body weight. Test article effects on organ weight were limited to increased liver weight for both males and females in the top two dose levels. Histomorphological findings included increased hepatocellular hypertrophy (both sexes) and increased periportal vacuolation (females only) in the top two dose levels. Thymus weight was decreased in males in the top two dose groups. The thymus appeared normal histomorphologically. Other test article related histomorphological changes included increased incidence of thyroid follicular cell hyperplasia/hypertrophy and severity in males and females in the top two dose levels. There was also an increased incidence of hyperplasia/hypertrophy, apoptosis, and lymphocytic infiltration in the zona reticularis of the adrenal glands in high-dose females and acanthocytosis in high-dose males and females. Clinical pathology evaluations demonstrated a marked prolongation in prothrombin time for males in the top two dose

levels. Marked elevation in blood platelet count was observed in both males and females at the high dose. Serum total protein was elevated in high-dose males and in females from the top two dose levels. Serum total cholesterol was elevated in females from the top two dose levels. There were no test article related effects on any of the reproductive and developmental endpoints. Because this study is considered to be a screening of repeated-dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity, the results do not provide sufficient information needed to interpret potential relevance to human health and are not indicative of a specific toxicity. This type of study is commonly used as a screening study to determine whether further testing should be conducted. Also, this study was conducted via the oral route of exposure, which is not a typical route of exposure for either manufacturing or end use applications of MTMS. A longer-term study by a more relevant route of exposure (inhalation) is being conducted to understand these preliminary findings.

A 14-day whole-body inhalation toxicity study of methyltrimethoxysilane (MTMS) in Sprague-Dawley rats (5 males / 5 females per group) was conducted in preparation of dose level selection for a 90-day repeated dose toxicity study. Sprague-Dawley rats were treated six hours per day for 14 consecutive days to exposure levels of 0 (control), 400, 800, 4000 and 8000 ppm MTMS. Signs of excessive urine staining and bloody urine were present following the first or second day of exposure in animals from 4000 and 8000 ppm exposure groups. All animals from the 8000 ppm exposure group and three animals from the 4000 ppm group were euthanized prior to scheduled terminal sacrifice. The primary gross pathology findings in these animals consisted of urinary bladder and kidney effects. Urinary bladder findings included dilation, calculi, abnormal contents and color. Kidney findings included mild to moderate dilation. Additional findings in females from the 4000 ppm exposure group included enlarged adrenal glands, small thymus and a mild gaseous intestinal tract. The relevance of these findings to human health is unknown. Additional testing (90-day repeated dose) is being conducted to better understand these findings.

Special Hazard Information on Components

No known applicable information.

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? No

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)

Not subject to DOT.

Ocean Shipment (IMDG)

Not subject to IMDG code.

Air Shipment (IATA)

Not subject to IATA regulations.

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.

EPA SARA Title III Chemical Listings

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

Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):
None.

Section 311/312 Hazard Class (40 CFR 370):
Acute: Yes
Chronic: Yes
Fire: No

Pressure: No
Reactive: No

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372):

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
69991-68-0	3.0	Antimony chromium manganese titanium brown rutile
7429-90-5	1.0	Aluminum

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.

None known.

Massachusetts

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
13463-67-7	3.0 - 7.0	Titanium dioxide
7631-86-9	3.0 - 7.0	Silica, amorphous
1309-37-1	3.0 - 7.0	Iron oxide
7429-90-5	1.0 - 5.0	Aluminum
546-93-0	1.0 - 5.0	Magnesium carbonate

New Jersey

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
471-34-1	40.0 - 70.0	Calcium carbonate
70131-67-8	30.0 - 60.0	Dimethyl siloxane, hydroxy-terminated
63148-62-9	7.0 - 13.0	Polydimethylsiloxane

57455-37-5	3.0 - 7.0	C.I. Pigment Blue 29
1317-61-9	3.0 - 7.0	Black iron oxide
1309-37-1	3.0 - 7.0	Iron oxide
7631-86-9	3.0 - 7.0	Silica, amorphous
13463-67-7	3.0 - 7.0	Titanium dioxide
69991-68-0	3.0 - 7.0	Antimony chromium manganese titanium brown rutile
51274-00-1	3.0 - 7.0	Yellow iron oxide
7429-90-5	1.0 - 5.0	Aluminum
14808-60-7	1.0 - 5.0	Quartz
1333-86-4	0.5 - 1.5	Carbon black

Pennsylvania

CAS Number	Wt %	Component Name
471-34-1	40.0 - 70.0	Calcium carbonate
70131-67-8	30.0 - 60.0	Dimethyl siloxane, hydroxy-terminated
63148-62-9	7.0 - 13.0	Polydimethylsiloxane
57455-37-5	3.0 - 7.0	C.I. Pigment Blue 29
1317-61-9	3.0 - 7.0	Black iron oxide
1309-37-1	3.0 - 7.0	Iron oxide
7631-86-9	3.0 - 7.0	Silica, amorphous
13463-67-7	3.0 - 7.0	Titanium dioxide
69991-68-0	3.0 - 7.0	Antimony chromium manganese titanium brown rutile
51274-00-1	3.0 - 7.0	Yellow iron oxide
7429-90-5	1.0 - 5.0	Aluminum
14808-60-7	1.0 - 5.0	Quartz

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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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