



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

**Product name:** MOLYKOTE™ 1000 Thread Paste Spray

**Issue Date:** 03/21/2018

**Print Date:** 07/10/2018

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.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** MOLYKOTE™ 1000 Thread Paste Spray

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** Lubricants and lubricant additives

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY  
2030 DOW CENTER  
MIDLAND MI 48674-0000  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

800-258-2436  
SDSQuestion@dow.com

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300

**Local Emergency Contact:** 800-424-9300

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**Hazard classification**

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Flammable aerosols - Category 1

Gases under pressure - Dissolved gas

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

Extremely flammable aerosol.  
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.  
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

**Storage**

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

**Other hazards**

No data available

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Chemical nature:** Hydrocarbon aerosol propellant

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene ))	106-97-8	>= 45.0 - <= 61.0 %
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	>= 12.0 - <= 18.0 %
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates	64742-65-0	>= 8.0 - <= 11.0 %
Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic	64742-56-9	>= 8.0 - <= 11.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	>= 7.0 - <= 11.0 %
Calcium difluoride	7789-75-5	>= 4.0 - <= 6.0 %
Graphite	7782-42-5	>= 2.1 - <= 2.9 %
Copper metal powder	7440-50-8	>= 1.5 - <= 2.1 %
Polybutene	9003-29-6	>= 1.2 - <= 1.6 %
Zinc	7440-66-6	>= 0.77 - <= 1.04 %

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

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

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

**Eye contact:** Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

**Ingestion:** No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Notes to physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Dry chemical

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream.

#### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous combustion products:** Carbon oxides Fluorine compounds Metal oxides Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Flash back possible over considerable distance. May form explosive mixtures in air. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

#### Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. EXPLOSION HAZARD. Fight advanced fires from a protected location. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

**Environmental precautions:** Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Close valve after each use and when empty. Do NOT change or force fit connections. Open the valves slowly to prevent pressure surges. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Store locked up. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Do not store with the following product types: Self-reactive substances and mixtures. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Oxidizing agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene ))	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates	OSHA Z-1	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	5 mg/m3
Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic	OSHA Z-1	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	5 mg/m3
Propane	ACGIH		Asphyxiant
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	CAL PEL	PEL	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
Calcium difluoride	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2.5 mg/m3 , Fluorine
	ACGIH	TWA	2.5 mg/m3 , Fluorine
	CAL PEL	PEL	2.5 mg/m3 , Fluorine
Graphite	OSHA Z-3	TWA Dust	15 Million particles per cubic foot
	OSHA Z-1	TWA total dust	15 mg/m3
	OSHA Z-1	TWA respirable fraction	5 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	2 mg/m3
Copper metal powder	ACGIH	TWA	1 mg/m3 , Copper
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1 mg/m3 , Copper
	OSHA P0	TWA	1 mg/m3 , Copper
	ACGIH	TWA	0.2 mg/m3 , Copper
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Copper

OSHA P0 TWA 0.1 mg/m3 , Copper

This material contains a simple asphyxiant which may displace oxygen. Insure adequate ventilation to prevent an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

The minimum requirement of 19.5% oxygen at sea level (148 torr O2, dry air) provides an adequate amount of oxygen for most work assignments.

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Calcium difluoride	7789-75-5	Fluoride (Fluorine)	Urine	Prior to shift (16 hours after exposure ceases)	2 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Fluoride (Fluorine)	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	3 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

**Exposure controls**

**Engineering controls:** Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

**Individual protection measures**

**Eye/face protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields).

**Skin protection**

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

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

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

required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	Aerosol containing a dissolved gas
<b>Color</b>	brown
<b>Odor</b>	solvent-like
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No data available
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point/range</b>	No data available
<b>Freezing point</b>	No data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	0.67
<b>Water solubility</b>	No data available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	Not applicable
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	Not applicable
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available
<b>Particle size</b>	Not applicable

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

**Chemical stability:** Stable under normal conditions.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can react with strong oxidizing agents. When heated to temperatures above 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde vapours. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapour concentrations within the occupational exposure limit for formaldehyde. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Extremely flammable aerosol.

If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.

**Conditions to avoid:** Heat, flames and sparks.

**Incompatible materials:** Oxidizing agents

**Hazardous decomposition products:** 1-Butene. Sodium.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

No hazard from gas. Swallowing is unlikely because of the physical state.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

#### Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):  
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.



Corneal injury is unlikely.

**Sensitization**

Based on information for component(s):

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

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

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

Based on information for component(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Liver.

Lung.

Observations in animals include:

May cause fluorosis of teeth and bones.

**Carcinogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Teratogenicity**

Based on information for component(s): Typical for this family of materials. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Fluorides may cause mottling of teeth in children of mothers exposed excessively before or during pregnancy or during lactation.

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Mutagenicity**

Based on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene )**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 658 mg/l

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 4,951 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.53 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

**Propane**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 425000 ppm

**Calcium difluoride**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.07 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Graphite**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**Copper metal powder**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 2,500 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 423 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.11 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 436 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

### **Polybutene**

#### **Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 4.82 mg/l

### **Zinc**

#### **Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.41 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

### **Carcinogenicity**

#### **Component**

**Naphtha (petroleum),  
hydrotreated heavy**

#### **List**

IARC

#### **Classification**

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

### **Toxicity**

#### **Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene )**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

#### **Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on data from similar materials

LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 10 - 30 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 22 - 46 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

##### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LL50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, 10 min, > 1.93 mg/l, DIN 38 412 Part 8

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 10 mg/l

**Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on data from similar materials

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, 10 min, > 1.93 mg/l, DIN 38 412 Part 8

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 10 mg/l

**Propane**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Calcium difluoride**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 105 - 698 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

For similar material(s):

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 53.4 - 98.5 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

For similar material(s):

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), 96 Hour, 88.3 - 250 mg/l

For similar material(s):

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), 96 Hour, 103 - 510 mg/l

For similar material(s):

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 96 Hour, 166 mg/l

**Graphite**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis

(LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Toxicity to bacteria**

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

**Copper metal powder**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, 96 Hour, 8.1 µg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.792 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae), 72 Hour, 0.333 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 1 µg/l

**Polybutene**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Zinc**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 Hour, 0.59 mg/l  
LC50, Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 96 Hour, 0.238 g/L

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 0.413 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.150 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, 3 Hour, 5.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 30 d, 0.199 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, 0.1 mg/l

**Persistence and degradability**

**Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene )**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.58 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 49 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy**

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Based on data from similar materials 10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 89 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F

**Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 2 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301B

**Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic**

**Biodegradability:** Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 2 - 4 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301B

**Propane**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.64 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 8.4 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Calcium difluoride**

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

**Graphite**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Copper metal powder**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Polybutene**

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 93.9 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 310

**Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 48.76 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Zinc**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene )**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.89 Measured

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.9 - 6 Estimated.

**Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Propane**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.36 Measured

**Calcium difluoride**

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

**Graphite**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Copper metal powder**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Polybutene**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.89 Measured

**Zinc**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 177 Fish

**Mobility in soil**

**Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene )**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 44 - 900 Estimated.

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy**



No relevant data found.

**Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates**

No relevant data found.

**Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic**

No relevant data found.

**Propane**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 24 - 460 Estimated.

**Calcium difluoride**

No relevant data found.

**Graphite**

No relevant data found.

**Copper metal powder**

No relevant data found.

**Polybutene**

For similar material(s):

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 43.79 Estimated.

**Zinc**

No relevant data found.

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### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Disposal methods:** DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1950
<b>Class</b>	2.1
<b>Packing group</b>	
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Copper metal powder

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1950
<b>Class</b>	2.1
<b>Packing group</b>	
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Copper metal powder
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1950
<b>Class</b>	2.1
<b>Packing group</b>	

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
 Gases under pressure  
 Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313**

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:  
**Components** **CASRN**

Copper metal powder 7440-50-8  
 Zinc 7440-66-6

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103**

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

Components	CASRN	RQ (RCRA Code)
Zinc	7440-66-6	1000 lbs RQ

**Pennsylvania Right To Know**

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

Components	CASRN
Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene )	106-97-8
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9
Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic	64742-56-9
Propane	74-98-6
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates	64742-65-0
Calcium difluoride	7789-75-5
Graphite	7782-42-5
Copper metal powder	7440-50-8
Zinc	7440-66-6

**California Prop. 65**

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillates, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)**

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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**Hazard Rating System**

**NFPA**

Health	Flammability	Instability
1	4	0

**HMIS**

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
0/	4	3

**Revision**

Identification Number: 4045662 / A001 / Issue Date: 03/21/2018 / Version: 7.0

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

**Legend**

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
Asphyxiant	Asphyxiant
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

**Full text of other abbreviations**

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

**Information Source and References**

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

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.

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