



Material Safety Data Sheet

DOW CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD.

Product name: DOWCAL™ 200 Heat Transfer Fluid

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DOW CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD. 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: DOWCAL™ 200 Heat Transfer Fluid

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Intended as a heat transfer fluid for closed-loop systems. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD.
UNIT NO. 801, 8th FLOOR, BUILDING NO. 9,
GIGAPLEX,
TTC INDUSTRIAL AREA, MIDC, AIROLI
NAVI, MUMBAI
400708 NAVI, MUMBAI
INDIA

Customer Information Number:

(91) 22-6674-1500
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 91-22-6674-1800

Local Emergency Contact: 0091-22-6674-1800

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazard statements

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response

IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and/or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 25.0 - <= 96.0 %
Water	7732-18-5	<= 75.0 %
Sodium benzoate	532-32-1	< 3.5 %
Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate	12045-78-2	< 2.0 %
Tolyl triazole	29385-43-1	>= 0.1 - < 0.25 %

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 and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

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: Rinse mouth with water. 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: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray.. Dry chemical fire extinguishers.. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.. Foam.. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective..

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream.. May spread fire..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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.. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water.. 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..

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).. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sawdust. Vermiculite. Zorb-all®. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Do not store in: Opened or unlabeled containers. Store in a dry place. Avoid moisture. Store away from direct sunlight. Store in tightly closed container. Use only with adequate ventilation. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Storage stability

Shelf life: Use within 24 Month

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
Propylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³
Sodium benzoate	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m ³

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: 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.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. 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: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Color is variable
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.2 - 8.2 50% <i>Literature</i>
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	-51 - -12 °C <i>Literature</i>
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	170 °C <i>Literature</i>
Flash point	closed cup 101 °C at 760 mmHg <i>Literature</i>

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<0.5 <i>Estimated.</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammability (liquids)	Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.
Lower explosion limit	2.6 % vol <i>Literature</i> (based on major component)
Upper explosion limit	12.5 % vol <i>Literature</i> (based on major component)
Vapor Pressure	3 mbar <i>Literature</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	>1.0 <i>Literature</i>
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.045 - 1.055 at 20 °C / 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
Water solubility	completely miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	420 °C <i>Literature</i> Propylene glycol
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	50 - 75 mm ² /s at 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No Oxidizing
Molecular weight	No test data available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.
Hygroscopic

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources.

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.. Alcohols.. Ethers.. Organic acids..

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute oral toxicity

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

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

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 20,000 mg/kg

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

LD50, Rat, > 20,000 mg/kg

Sodium benzoate

Estimated. LD50, Rat, male and female, 2,100 - 3,450 mg/kg

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

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.

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, male, 3,690 mg/kg

Tolyl triazole

LD50, Rat, male and female, 720 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

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

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

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

Sodium benzoate

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

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

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Tolyl triazole

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

LC50, Rabbit, 2 Hour, dust/mist, 317.042 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Sodium benzoate

The LC50 has not been determined.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Typical for this family of materials. LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.03 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Tolyl triazole

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Repeated contact may cause flaking and softening of skin.

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Repeated contact may cause flaking and softening of skin.

Sodium benzoate

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Tolyl triazole

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Mist may cause eye irritation.

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Mist may cause eye irritation.

Sodium benzoate

May cause severe eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Boron potassiiium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Tolyl triazole

May cause slight eye irritation.

Sensitization

Based on information for component(s):

For skin sensitization:

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Sodium benzoate

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Boron potassiiium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

For this family of materials, sensitization studies done in guinea pigs have been negative.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Tolyl triazole

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Sodium benzoate

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Tolyl triazole

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

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

Sodium benzoate

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

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

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

Tolyl triazole

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

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on information for component(s):

In humans, symptoms may include:

Respiratory effects

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

Liver.

Testes

In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Sodium benzoate

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

Liver.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

For this family of materials:

In humans, symptoms may include:

Respiratory effects.

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

Central nervous system.

Testes.

Tolyl triazole

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Sodium benzoate

No relevant data found.

Boron potassium oxide (B₄K₂O₇), tetrahydrate

For this family of materials: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Tolyl triazole

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals. In laboratory animals, boron compounds have caused birth defects only at doses toxic to the mother and have been toxic to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Information for components:

Propylene glycol

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Sodium benzoate

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Boron potassium oxide (B₄K₂O₇), tetrahydrate

In laboratory animals, boron compounds have caused birth defects only at doses toxic to the mother and have been toxic to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Tolyl triazole

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

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

For the minor component(s): In animal studies, boron compounds have been shown to interfere with fertility in males, and to a lesser degree in females.

Information for components:**Propylene glycol**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Sodium benzoate

No relevant data found.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

In animal studies, boron compounds have been shown to interfere with fertility in males, and to a lesser degree in females.

Tolyl triazole

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

Information for components:**Propylene glycol**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Sodium benzoate

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

For this family of materials: In vitro mutagenicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Tolyl triazole

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity**Propylene glycol****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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 40,613 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 18,340 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 19,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

NOEC, Pseudomonas putida, 18 Hour, > 20,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 13,020 mg/l

Sodium benzoate

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, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

Acute toxicity to fish

For this family of materials:

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).

For this family of materials:

LC50, dab (Limanda limanda), flow-through, 96 Hour, 523 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For this family of materials:

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 939 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Tolyl triazole

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).

LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 55 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, copepod Acartia tonsa, static test, 48 Hour, 55 mg/l

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia galeata (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 8.58 mg/l

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia galeata (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 15.8 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 53 mg/l

NOEC, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 30 mg/l

For similar material(s):

EC10, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2.86 mg/l

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2.5 mg/l

For similar material(s):

EC10, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1.18 mg/l

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1.2 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, Reproduction, 18.4 mg/l

For similar material(s):

EC10, Daphnia galeata (water flea), 21 d, Reproduction, 0.4 mg/l

For similar material(s):

EC10, Daphnia galeata (water flea), 21 d, Reproduction, 0.97 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Propylene glycol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 81 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.000 %
10 d	70.000 %
20 d	86.000 %

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 10 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Sodium benzoate

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 74 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Tolyl triazole

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

Biodegradation: 4 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Propylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.07 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09 Estimated.

Sodium benzoate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.27 Estimated.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

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

Tolyl triazole

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.71 Estimated.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 4.17 Estimated.

Mobility in Soil

Propylene glycol

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.
Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Sodium benzoate

No relevant data found.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

No relevant data found.

Tolyl triazole

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1647 Estimated.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Propylene glycol

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Sodium benzoate

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Tolyl triazole

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Other adverse effects**Propylene glycol**

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Sodium benzoate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Boron potassium oxide (B4K2O7), tetrahydrate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Tolyl triazole

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

**Transport in bulk
according to Annex I or II
of MARPOL 73/78 and the
IBC or IGC Code**

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been classified in accordance with the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), rev. 8.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

Health	Flammability	Instability
0	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 99194262 / A146 / Issue Date: 23.07.2021 / Version: 6.0

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

Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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