The Dow Chemical Company encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name
Adhesion Promoter AP3000

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

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400
Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
Color: Clear
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Ether

Hazards of product:

WARNING! Flammable liquid and vapor. May cause skin irritation. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause central nervous system effects. Isolate area. Vapor explosion hazard. Vapors may travel a long distance; ignition and/or flash back may occur. Stay out of low areas. Warn public of downwind explosion hazard.

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

Potential Health Effects
Eye Contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Skin Contact: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation.
Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact with very large amounts may cause dizziness or drowsiness.

* Indicates a Trademark
Inhalation: The odor is objectionable at 100 ppm; higher levels produce eye, nose, and throat irritation and are intolerable at 1000 ppm. Anesthetic effects are seen at or above 1000 ppm.

Ingestion: Very 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.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, Liver.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Effects: In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

3. Composition Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether</td>
<td>107-98-2</td>
<td>&gt; 98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organosilicate polymer</td>
<td>Trade Secret</td>
<td>&lt;= 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>&lt; 1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methoxy-1-propanol</td>
<td>1589-47-5</td>
<td>&lt;= 0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. First-aid measures

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.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

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.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

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

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. 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. Eliminate ignition sources. 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.

**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. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

**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.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:** Contain spilled material if possible. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

**Personal Precautions:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. No smoking in area. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures.

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

### 7. Handling and Storage

**Handling**

**General Handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material. Never use air pressure for transferring product. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

**Storage**

Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Store in the following material(s): High density polyethylene (HDPE) Polyethylene-lined container. Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Teflon. Glass.

### 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Personal Protection

Eye/ Face Protection: Use safety glasses.

Skin Protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly.

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. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR").

NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point - Closed Cup</td>
<td>32 °C (90 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits In Air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>1.5 % (V) Literature Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>10.9 % (V) Literature Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temperature</td>
<td>287 °C (549 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>16.7 hPa @ 25 °C Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>120 °C (248 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (air = 1)</td>
<td>3.12 Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)</td>
<td>0.919 Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Density</td>
<td>0.917 g/cm³ Test method in development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>-97 °C (-143 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water (by weight)</td>
<td>soluble in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Viscosity</td>
<td>1.7 mPa.s @ 25 °C Literature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability
Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

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

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

**Hazardous Polymerization**
Will not occur.

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

### 11. Toxicological Information

**Acute Toxicity**

**Ingestion**
- LD50, Rat 7,200 mg/kg

**Skin Absorption**
- Approximate. LD50, Rabbit 13,000 mg/kg

**Inhalation**
- LC50, 6 h, Rat > 7,500 ppm

**Sensitization**
- Skin
  - Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

**Repeated Dose Toxicity**
- Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

**Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity**
- Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Developmental Toxicity**
- Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive Toxicity**
- In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

**Genetic Toxicology**
- In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

### 12. Ecological Information

**CHEMICAL FATE**
Data for Component: Propylene glycol monomethyl ether

**Movement & Partitioning**
- Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
- Henry’s Law Constant \( H \): 1.40E-6 atm*m³/mole  Estimated
- Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water \( \log \text{Pow} \): -0.49  Estimated
- Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water \( \text{Koc} \): 0.2 - 1.0  Estimated

**Persistence and Degradability**
- Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

**Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate Constant</th>
<th>Atmospheric Half-life</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.65E-11 cm³/s</td>
<td>7.8 h</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodegradation</th>
<th>Exposure Time</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96 %</td>
<td>28 d</td>
<td>OECD 301E Test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOD 5</th>
<th>BOD 10</th>
<th>BOD 20</th>
<th>BOD 28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.5 %</td>
<td>58.5 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.84 mg/g
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.95 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITY
Data for Component: Propylene glycol monomethyl ether

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, golden orfe (Leuciscus idus), 96 h: 4,600 - 10,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
LC50, water flea Daphnia magna, 48 h: 23,300 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity
EC50, green alga Selenastrum capricornutum, biomass growth inhibition, 7 d: > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms
IC50; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. DOW HAS 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. As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Telephone Dow's Customer Information Group at 1-800-258-2436 or 1-989-832-1556 (U.S.), or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada) for further details.

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk
Proper Shipping Name: 1-methoxy-2-propanol
Hazard Class: 3  ID Number: UN3092  Packing Group: PG III

DOT Bulk
Proper Shipping Name: 1-methoxy-2-propanol
Hazard Class: 3  ID Number: UN3092  Packing Group: PG III

IMDG
Proper Shipping Name: 1-methoxy-2-propanol
Hazard Class: 3  ID Number: UN3092  Packing Group: PG III
EMS Number: F-E,S-D
Marine pollutant.: No
ICAO/IATA
Proper Shipping Name: 1-methoxy-2-propanol
Hazard Class: 3  ID Number: UN3092  Packing Group: PG III
Cargo Packing Instruction: 310
Passenger Packing Instruction: 309

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

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

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard  Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard  Yes
Fire Hazard  Yes
Reactive Hazard  No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard  No

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

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:
The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether</td>
<td>107-98-2</td>
<td>&gt; 98.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)
This product contains one or more substances which are not listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL). Contact your Dow representative for more information.
16. Other Information

**Recommended Uses and Restrictions**
Primer for polymers on various surfaces.

**Revision**
Identification Number: 51153 / 1001 / Issue Date 06/07/2006 / Version: 3.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

**Legend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>W/W</td>
<td>Weight/Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEL</td>
<td>Occupational Exposure Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short Term Exposure Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time Weighted Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOW IHG</td>
<td>Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEL</td>
<td>Workplace Environmental Exposure Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZ DES</td>
<td>Hazard Designation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.*