

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

Product name: POLYCRAFT RTC-10VF CURING AGENT

Print Date: 16.12.2020

MB Fibreglass encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: POLYCRAFT RTC-10VF CURING AGENT
UFI: 69KF-W0HT-200S-DDWF

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Vulcanising agents Polymer

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MB Fibreglass
Unit 17 & 20 Abbey Business Park
Mill Road
Newtownabbey
BT36 7EE

Customer Information Number:

Tel: 02890 861992

Email: sales@mbfg.co.uk

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Local Emergency Contact: 02890 861992

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Flammable liquids - Category 3 - H226

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING**

Hazard statements

- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements

- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261 Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours and/or spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.
P303 + P361 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
+ P353
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Contains Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane; Methyltrimethoxysilane

2.3 Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

This product contains no substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Endocrine disrupting properties

- Environment: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.
- Human Health: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Organotin compound

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 68928-76-7 EC-No. 273-028-6 Index-No. -	01-2120770324-57	>= 12.0 - <= 17.0 %	Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 892 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,000 mg/kg
CASRN 1185-55-3 EC-No. 214-685-0 Index-No. -	01-2119517436-40	>= 8.0 - <= 11.0 %	Methyltrimethoxysilane	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 11,685 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 7605 ppm, 6 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: > 9,500 mg/kg
CASRN 78-10-4 EC-No. 201-083-8 Index-No. 014-005-00-0	01-2119496195-28	>= 3.3 - <= 4.2 %	tetraethyl silicate	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 2,500 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 10 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist > 16.8 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: 5,878 mg/kg
CASRN 67-56-1 EC-No. 200-659-6 Index-No. 603-001-00-X	-	>= 0.15 - <= 0.26 %	methanol	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H331 Acute Tox. 3; H311 STOT SE 1; H370 (Eyes, Central nervous system)

				specific concentration limit STOT SE 1; H370 >= 10 % STOT SE 2; H371 3 - < 10 % Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 5,000 mg/kg 340 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 3 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: 15,800 mg/kg
CASRN 1112-39-6 EC-No. 214-189-4 Index-No. -	-	>= 0.08 - <= 0.14 %	Dimethyldimethoxy silane	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Repr. 2; H361 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 4.7 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 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. 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: 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. 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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

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

4.2 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.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry sand. Dry chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream..

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides. Metal oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. 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.. 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. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

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

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 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.

6.3 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. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. 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, store recovered material in appropriate container.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

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

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Keep container tightly closed. 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. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. 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. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 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
Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane	ACGIH	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	0.2 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	IE OEL	OELV - 15 min (STEL)	0.2 mg/m3 , Tin
Methyltrimethoxysilane	Dow IHG	TWA	7.5 ppm
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
tetraethyl silicate	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	44 mg/m3 5 ppm
	2017/164/EU	TWA	44 mg/m3 5 ppm
Further information: Indicative			
methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	2006/15/EC	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
Further information: Indicative; skin: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
Ethanol	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Substances which have the capacity to penetrate intact skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body		
	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		
	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation			
	IE OEL	OELV - 15 min (STEL)	1,000 ppm

The following substance(s), which have Occupational Exposure Limit(s) (OEL), may be formed during handling or processing:, Methanol., Ethanol

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

possible
after
exposure
ceases)

Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the Occupational Exposure Limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods.
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), United Kingdom: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances.

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany.

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France.

Derived No Effect Level

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
0.38 mg/kg bw/day	25.6 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	0.38 mg/kg bw/day	25.6 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
0.3 mg/kg bw/day	6.25 mg/m3	0.26 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.	0.3 mg/kg bw/day	6.25 mg/m3	0.26 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

tetraethyl silicate

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation

12.1 mg/kg bw/day	85 mg/m3	n.a.	85 mg/m3	12.1 mg/kg bw/day	85 mg/m3	n.a.	85 mg/m3
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Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
8.4 mg/kg bw/day	25 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	25 mg/m3	8.4 mg/kg bw/day	25 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	25 mg/m3

methanol

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
40 mg/kg bw/day	260 mg/m3	n.a.	260 mg/m3	40 mg/kg bw/day	260 mg/m3	n.a.	260 mg/m3

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
8 mg/kg bw/day	50 mg/m3	8 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	50 mg/m3	8 mg/kg bw/day	50 mg/m3	8 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	50 mg/m3

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
7.44 mg/kg bw/day	88.4 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	7.44 mg/kg bw/day	88.4 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.21 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	>= 1.3 mg/l
Marine water	>= 0.13 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	>= 1.1 mg/kg

Marine sediment	>= 0.11 mg/kg
Soil	>= 0.17 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	> 6.9 mg/l

tetraethyl silicate

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.192 mg/l
Marine water	0.0192 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0.18 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0.018 mg/kg
Soil	0.05 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	4000 mg/l

methanol

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	20.8 mg/l
Marine water	2.08 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	1540 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	77 mg/kg
Marine sediment	7.7 mg/kg
Soil	100 mg/kg

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.24 mg/l
Marine water	0.024 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0.22 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0.022 mg/kg
Soil	0.053 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l

8.2 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 with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator (meeting standard EN 136) with organic vapor cartridge (meeting standard EN 14387).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes

according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. **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.

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	Clear to slightly hazy, colourless
Odor	not significant
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Melting point/freezing point	
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 65 °C
Flash point	Seta closed cup 25 °C
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	not determined
Lower explosion limit	No data available

Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.004
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	Not applicable
9.2 Other information	
Molecular weight	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	30 mPa.s
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Self-heating substances	The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.
Metal corrosion rate	Not corrosive to metals
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Avoid static discharge. Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde. Methanol. Ethanol.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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. Swallowing may result in irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. May cause nausea and vomiting.

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

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane

LD50, Rat, male and female, 892 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rat, male and female, 11,685 mg/kg

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

tetraethyl silicate

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,500 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 425 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

methanol

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. Effects may be delayed. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Lethal Dose, Humans, 340 mg/kg Estimated.

Lethal Dose, Humans, 29 - 237 ml Estimated.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

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, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:**Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 9,500 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death.

tetraethyl silicate

LD50, Rabbit, 5,878 mg/kg

methanol

Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death. LD50, Rabbit, 15,800 mg/kg

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Excessive exposure may cause: Headache. May cause dizziness and drowsiness.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:**Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane**

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 7605 ppm OECD Test Guideline 403

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death.

tetraethyl silicate

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 10 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

LC50, Rat, female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 16.8 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

methanol

Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. At lower concentrations: May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death. Effects may be delayed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 3 mg/l

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 4.7 mg/l

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

tetraethyl silicate

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

methanol

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

tetraethyl silicate

Based on product testing:

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

In humans, symptoms may include:

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

methanol

May cause eye irritation.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

For skin sensitization:

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

tetraethyl silicate

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

methanol

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

For similar material(s):
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)

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

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

tetraethyl silicate

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

methanol

Causes damage to organs.
Route of Exposure: Oral
Target Organs: Eyes, Central nervous system

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

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:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

tetraethyl silicate

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

methanol

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

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)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Kidney.

Blood

Liver

Immune system.

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

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

Blood

Kidney

Liver

Immune system.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

tetraethyl silicate

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

Kidney.

methanol

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

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

Liver

Male reproductive organs.

This material contains dimethyldimethoxysilane. Repeated exposure in rats to dimethyldimethoxysilane resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown.

Carcinogenicity

Contains a component(s) which did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies which used routes of exposure considered relevant to industrial handling.

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

tetraethyl silicate

No relevant data found.

methanol

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals.

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

tetraethyl silicate

Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

methanol

Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of rats.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Contains component(s) which have interfered with fertility in animal studies.

Information for components:

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

tetraethyl silicate

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

methanol

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

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:**Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane**

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

tetraethyl silicate

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

methanol

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

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

11.2 Information on other hazards**Endocrine disrupting properties**

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Information for components:**Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane**

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

tetraethyl silicate

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

methanol

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

For similar material(s):

LC50, Zebra fish (Danio/Brachydanio rerio), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna, static test, 48 Hour, 39 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), Growth rate, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 7.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), Growth rate, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 1.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar material(s):

EC50, Bacteria, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., 14 mg/l

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 110 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 122 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 3.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, >= 3.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 28 d, number of offspring, >= 10 mg/l

tetraethyl silicate

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 Hour, > 245 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 75 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

methanol

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).

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 15,400 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 22,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish), 200 Hour, 15,800 mg/l

Dimethyldimethoxysilane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Based on data from similar materials

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 126 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 119 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, > 118 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

12.2 Persistence and degradability**Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane**

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

For similar material(s): 10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 3 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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.

Biodegradation: 54 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.4-A

tetraethyl silicate

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, 4.4 Hour, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

methanol

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

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, < 0.6 Hour, pH 7

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.82 Estimated.

tetraethyl silicate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.18 EU Method A.8 (Partition Coefficient)

methanol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.77 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10 *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe) Measured

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): Pow: 2 estimated

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16 Estimated.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

tetraethyl silicate

No relevant data found.

methanol

Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.44 Estimated.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

Partition coefficient (Koc): 168.6 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane**

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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).

tetraethyl silicate

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).

methanol

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).

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Bis(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy(dimethyl)stannane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

tetraethyl silicate

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

methanol

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

tetraethyl silicate

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

methanol

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

Dimethyldimethoxysilane

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 1993 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Methyltrimethoxysilane, Tetraethoxysilane) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 3 |
| 14.4 Packing group | III |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | Hazard Identification Number: 30 |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1 UN number or ID number	UN 1993
14.2 UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Methyltrimethoxysilane, Tetraethoxysilane)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
14.6 Special precautions for user	EmS: F-E, S-E
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk instruments

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1 UN number or ID number	UN 1993
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Methyltrimethoxysilane, Tetraethoxysilane)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available.

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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:

substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) Number on list 3
Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-
dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane
(Number on list 20)
methanol (Number on list 69)

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Number in Regulation: P5c

5,000 t

50,000 t

Further information

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs if swallowed.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 - Based on product data or assessment

Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method

Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method

Revision

Identification Number: 4107688 / A279 / Issue Date: 25.05.2021 / Version: 5.0

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

Legend

2006/15/EC	Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
2017/164/EU	Europe. Commission Directive 2017/164/EU establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
IE OEL	Ireland. List of Chemical Agents and Occupational Exposure Limit Values - Schedule 1
OELV - 15 min (STEL)	Occupational exposure limit value (15-minute reference period)
OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous

Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; 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.

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