

SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: XIAMETER™ RTV-3203-U3 Catalyst

Issue Date: 11/08/2019 Print Date: 12/13/2019

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. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: XIAMETER™ RTV-3203-U3 Catalyst

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Vulcanising agents

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200
Flammable liquids - Category 3
Skin sensitisation - Category 1
Reproductive toxicity - Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1 - Oral

Label elements Hazard pictograms







Signal word: DANGER!

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and/or hot surfaces. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and/or lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours and/or spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and/or face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice and/or attention.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice and/or attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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

Chemical nature: Silicone elastomer

This product is a mixture.

ComponentCASRNConcentrationMethyltrimethoxysilane1185-55-3>= 5.0 - < 10.0 %</td>

Page 2 of 21

Tetraethoxysilane 78-10-4 >= 1.0 - < 5.0 %Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane >= 1.0 - < 5.0 %

Methanol 67-56-1 >= 0.1 - < 1.0 %

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; if effects occur, 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 persists. 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: 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. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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...

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Page 3 of 21

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. 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. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. 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, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. 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.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: 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.

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

applicable.			
Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Methyltrimethoxysilane	Dow IHG	TWA	7.5 ppm
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
Tetraethoxysilane	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation;		
	kidney dam: Kidney damag		050/0 .100
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	850 mg/m3 100 ppm
		e value in mg/m3 is approxim	
	CAL PEL	PEL	85 mg/m3 10 ppm
Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-	OSHA Z-1	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimet			
hyl)stannane			
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ACGIH	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: Central nervous system; immune eff: Immune effects; URT irr:		
	Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; headache: Headache; eye irr: Eye irritation;		
	nausea: Nausea; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of		
	cutaneous absorption; varies: varies		
	ACGIH	STEL	0.2 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: Central nervous system; immune eff: Immune effects; URT irr:		
	Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; headache: Headache; eye irr: Eye irritation;		
	nausea: Nausea; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption; varies: varies		
	OSHA PO	TWA	0.4 mg/m2 Tin
	Further information: X: Skin		0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
			0.4 m s/m 2. Tim
	NIOSH REL	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	absorption	ee specific listing for Cyhexati	n.; skin: Potential for dermal
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness; eye dam: Eye damage; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure		

	Index or Indices (see BEI®	section); Skin: Danger of cur	taneous absorption	
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm	
	eye dam: Eye damage; BE	Further information: headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness; eye dam: Eye damage; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1			
	Further information: (b): The	e value in mg/m3 is approxim	ate.	
	OSHA P0	STEL	325 mg/m3 250 ppm	
	Further information: X: Skin	Further information: X: Skin notation		
	OSHA P0	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm	
	Further information: X: Skin	notation		
Ethanol	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm	
	Further information: URT in	r: Upper Respiratory Tract irri	tation	
	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm	
	Further information: URT in	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1,900 mg/m3 1,000	
			ppm	
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.			
	CAL PEL	PEL	1,900 mg/m3 1,000	
			ppm	
	OSHA P0	TWA	1,900 mg/m3 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	Biological	Sampling	Permissible	Basis
		parameters	specimen	time	concentration	
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of	15 mg/l	ACGIH
				shift (As		BEI
				soon as		
				possible		
				after		
				exposure		
				ceases)		

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. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

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

barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). 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.

Issue Date: 11/08/2019

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state liquid Color pink

Odor alcohol-like

Odor ThresholdNo data availablepHNo data availableMelting point/rangeNo data availableFreezing pointNo data availableBoiling point (760 mmHg)>65 °C (149 °F)

Flash point closed cup 40 °C (104 °F)

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate

= 1)

No data available

Flammability (solid, gas)

Lower explosion limit

Upper explosion limit

Vapor Pressure

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)

Not applicable

No data available

No data available

No data available

Relative Density (water = 1) 0.954

Water solubility

No data available

Partition coefficient: n
No data available

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature

No data available

Decomposition temperature No data available

Kinematic Viscosity 50 cSt

Explosive properties Not explosive

Oxidizing properties The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Molecular weight No data available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

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

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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. 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, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Tetraethoxysilane

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

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

LD50, Rat, 894 mg/kg

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

Page 8 of 21

other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. Effects may be delayed. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Issue Date: 11/08/2019

Lethal Dose, Humans, 340 mg/kg Estimated.

Lethal Dose, Humans, 29 - 237 ml Estimated.

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, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 9,500 mg/kg

Tetraethoxysilane

LD50, Rabbit, 5,878 mg/kg

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

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 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

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, 51.6 mg/l

Tetraethoxysilane

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

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

The LC50 has not been determined.

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.

Issue Date: 11/08/2019

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

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:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Tetraethoxysilane

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

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

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Methanol

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):
May cause eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.
May cause mild eye discomfort.
Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Essentially nonirritating to eyes. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Tetraethoxysilane

For liquid:

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Vapor may cause severe eye irritation.

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

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Methanol

May cause eye irritation.

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:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Tetraethoxysilane

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Methanol

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Tetraethoxysilane

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

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

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

Methanol

Causes damage to organs. Route of Exposure: Oral

Target Organs: Eyes, Central nervous system

Aspiration Hazard

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

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Tetraethoxysilane

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

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

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

Methanol

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

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.

Central nervous system.

Thymus.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Lung.

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Tetraethoxysilane

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

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

For similar material(s):

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

Central nervous system.

Thymus.

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.

Page 12 of 21

Carcinogenicity

Based on information for component(s): Did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies which used routes of exposure considered relevant to industrial handling.

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Tetraethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

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

No relevant data found.

Methanol

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

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

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Tetraethoxysilane

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

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

For similar material(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to 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.

Reproductive toxicity

Contains component(s) which have been shown to interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Information for components:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Tetraethoxysilane

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

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

For this family of materials: In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction.

Methanol

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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:

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Tetraethoxysilane

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

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.

Methanol

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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), 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/aguatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Tetraethoxysilane

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, zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 Hour, > 245 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 75 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

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

Acute toxicity to fish

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

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

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia magna, static test, 48 Hour, 17 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

ErC50, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), Growth rate, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 37 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

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).

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/aguatic 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

Issue Date: 11/08/2019

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

Persistence and degradability

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Tetraethoxysilane

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

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

Methanol

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

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.50 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.49 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	72 %
20 d	79 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals Atmospheric half-life: 8 - 18 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

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

Product name: XIAMETER™ RTV-3203-U3 Catalyst

Tetraethoxysilane

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)

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

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

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

Mobility in soil

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Tetraethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

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

No relevant data found.

Methanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). **Partition coefficient (Koc):** 0.44 Estimated.

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: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name Combustible liquid, n.o.s.(Methyltrimethoxysilane,

Tetraethoxysilane)

UN number NA 1993 Class CBL Packing group III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Methyltrimethoxysilane,

Tetraethoxysilane)

UN number UN 1993

Class 3
Packing group III
Marine pollutant No

Transport in bulk Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the

IBC or IGC Code

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Methyltrimethoxysilane,

Tetraethoxysilane)

UN number UN 1993

Class 3 Packing group III

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

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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

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

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

Components	CASRN	RQ (RCRA Code)
Methanol	67-56-1	5000 lbs RQ
Methanol	67-56-1	100 lbs RQ (F003)
Methanol	67-56-1	5000 lbs RQ
Methanol	67-56-1	100 lbs RQ (F003)

Pennsylvania Right To Know

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

Components **CASRN** Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl 63148-62-9 Ethyl polysilicate 11099-06-2 Methyltrimethoxysilane 1185-55-3 Tetraethoxysilane 78-10-4

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Methanol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

	Health	Flammability	Instability
	2	2	0
н	MIS		

ш	ΝЛ	ıc
п	IVI	ıə

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3*	2	0

^{* =} Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

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

Legend

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ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
NIOSH REL	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

Page 19 of 21

OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air
	Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

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

Information Source and References

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

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the

safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version. US