



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW DEUTSCHLAND ANLAGENGESELLSCHAFT MBH

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) 2020/878

Product name: DOWSIL™ Adhesive 300

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DOW DEUTSCHLAND ANLAGENGESELLSCHAFT MBH 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.

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: DOWSIL™ Adhesive 300

UFI: 2FQ9-M0T9-X008-5M23

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

Identified uses: Adhesive.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW DEUTSCHLAND ANLAGENGESELLSCHAFT MBH

RHEINGAUSTR. 34

65201 WIESBADEN

GERMANY

Customer Information Number:

(31) 115 67 2626

SDSQuestion@dow.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 00 49 4146 91 2333

Local Emergency Contact: 0049 4141 3679

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - H373

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**

- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs (thymus gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

- P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice and/or attention.

Contains N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine; Trimethoxyvinylsilane; Dioctyltin bis(acetylacetonate)

2.3 Other hazards

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: Sealant

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 2768-02-7 EC-No. 220-449-8 Index-No. 014-049-00-0	01-2119513215-52	>= 1,0 - <= 2,5 %	Trimethoxyvinylsilane	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 7 120 mg/kg 7 236 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 16,8 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: 3 259 mg/kg 3 880 mg/kg
CASRN 1760-24-3 EC-No. 217-164-6 Index-No. -	01-2119970215-39	>= 1,0 - <= 2,5 %	N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT RE 2; H373 (Respiratory Tract) Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 2 295 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 1,49 - 2,44 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 2 000 mg/kg
CASRN 54068-28-9 EC-No. 483-270-6 Index-No. -	-	<= 1,0 %	Dioctyltin bis(acetylacetonate)	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 1; H372 (thymus gland) Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 2 500 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: > 2 000 mg/kg

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: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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. 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.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health..

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 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: Use personal protective equipment. 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. 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: Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. 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. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. 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. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.

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
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	Dow IHG	TWA	1 ppm
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Dow IHG		See Further information
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)	ACGIH	TWA	0,1 mg/m ³ , Tin
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	0,2 mg/m ³ , Tin
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
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/m ³ 200 ppm
	Further information: Indicative; skin: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin		
	DE TRGS 900	AGW	130 mg/m ³ 100 ppm
	Further information: H: Skin absorption; Y: When there is compliance with the OEL and biological tolerance values, there is no risk of harming the unborn child		

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

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	In case of long-term exposure: after more than one shift, Immediately after exposure or after working hours	15 mg/l	TRGS 903
		Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

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

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

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
0,2 mg/kg bw/day	2,6 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	0,2 mg/kg bw/day	2,6 mg/m ³	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
0,1 mg/kg bw/day	0,7 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,1 mg/kg bw/day	0,7 mg/m ³	0,1 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,36 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,6 mg/m ³

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>	<i>Acute local effects</i>	<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>	<i>Long-term local</i>
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									effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,1 mg/m3	

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

Workers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,091 mg/m3	n.a.	0,091 mg/m3	n.a.	0,091 mg/m3	

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,018 mg/m3	n.a.	0,018 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	0,018 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0,36 mg/l
Marine water	0,036 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0,29 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0,029 mg/kg
Soil	0,048 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	6,6 mg/l

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0,062 mg/l
Marine water	0,0062 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0,22 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0,022 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0,0085 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Sewage treatment plant	25 mg/l

8.2 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 chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

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 alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). 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	paste
Color	black
Odor	slight
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	
Melting point/range	not determined

Freezing point	not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	not determined
Flash point	Not applicable, solid
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures. Not classified as a flammability hazard
Flammability (liquids)	Not classified as supporting combustion according to the transport regulations.
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable, solid
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable, solid
Vapor Pressure	not determined
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable, solid
Relative Density (water = 1)	1,44 - 1,54
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	not determined
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable, solid
Decomposition temperature	not determined
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable, solid
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	not determined
9.2 Other information	
Molecular weight	not determined
Explosive properties	not determined
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Methanol. Dioctyltin oxide. 2,4-Pentanedione. Formaldehyde.

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**

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:**Trimethoxyvinylsilane**

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.

LD50, Rat, male, 7 120 mg/kg

LD50, Rat, female, 7 236 mg/kg

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

LD50, Rat, male and female, 2 295 mg/kg OPPTS 870.1100

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.

Dioctyltin bis(acetylacetonate)

LD50, Rat, 2 500 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:**Trimethoxyvinylsilane**

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.

LD50, Rabbit, female, 3 259 mg/kg

LD50, Rabbit, male, 3 880 mg/kg

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

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.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

LD50, Rat, > 2 000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause: May cause central nervous system depression.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:**Trimethoxyvinylsilane**

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.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, 16,8 mg/l

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 1,49 - 2,44 mg/l 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.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause corneal injury.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

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

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

May cause slight eye irritation.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

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

Contains component(s) which have demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

For skin sensitization:

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Information for components:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

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

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

Information for components:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

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

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

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:
Testes.

These effects were only observed at exaggerated doses.

Kidney.

Bladder.

Thymus.

Respiratory tract.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

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

Kidney.

Bladder.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

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

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

No relevant data found.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

No relevant data found.

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:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

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

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

For similar material(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested.

Information for components:**Trimethoxyvinylsilane**

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

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal 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:**Trimethoxyvinylsilane**

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.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

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**Trimethoxyvinylsilane****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).

For the hydrolysis product:

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 191 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 168,7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For the hydrolysis product(s)

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 89 mg/l

For the hydrolysis product(s)

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 89 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product:

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 28,1 mg/l

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

For the hydrolysis product(s)

LC50, zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 Hour, 597 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 81 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For the hydrolysis product(s)

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 8,8 mg/l

For the hydrolysis product(s)

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 3,1 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

For the hydrolysis product(s)

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, 16 Hour, Growth inhibition, 67 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, > 1 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

NOEC, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, >= 1 000 mg/kg

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

Based on data from similar materials

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 60,1 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 47,6 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 3 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability**Trimethoxyvinylsilane**

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 51 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 39 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

Biodegradability: This material rapidly hydrolyzes to products that are either readily or ultimately biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**Trimethoxyvinylsilane**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0,82 Estimated.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): < 3 estimated

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

No relevant data found.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

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).

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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).

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

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.

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

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.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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.

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

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

Trimethoxyvinylsilane

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

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)

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 | Not applicable |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | Not regulated for transport |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | Not applicable |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | No data available. |

Classification for INLAND waterways (ADNR/ADN):

Consult your Dow contact before transporting by inland waterway

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | Not applicable |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | Not regulated for transport |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | Not applicable |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | No data available. |
| 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | Not applicable |
|------------------------------------|----------------|

14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
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 substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate) (Number on list 20)

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: Not applicable

Wassergefährdungsklasse (Deutschland)

WGK 3: highly hazardous to water

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.

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method

Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method

STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Calculation method

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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
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
AGW	Time Weighted Average
DE TRGS 900	Germany. TRGS 900 - Occupational exposure limit values.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TRGS 903	TRGS 903 - Biological limit values
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated 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; AIIC - 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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