



Material Safety Data Sheet

DOW CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD.

Product name: DOWSIL™ 799 Silicone Glass and Metal Building Sealant Clear

Issue Date: 16.12.2020

Print Date: 17.12.2020

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

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ 799 Silicone Glass and Metal Building Sealant Clear

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Adhesive, binding agents

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD.
GODREJ IT PARK - P2, 1st FLOOR, BLOCK B, 02
LBS ROAD, GODREJ BUSINESS DISTRICT
PIROJSHANAGAR
400079 VIKHROLI, MUMBAI
INDIA

Customer Information Number:

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

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

Local Emergency Contact: 0091-22-6674-1800

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2A

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

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

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazard statements

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Get medical help if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime	22984-54-9	>= 3.0 - <= 4.0 %
Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane	2224-33-1	>= 1.2 - <= 2.0 %
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	1760-24-3	>= 0.29 - <= 0.69 %
Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers	Not available	>= 0.34 - <= 0.38 %

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

68928-76-7

>= 0.1 - < 0.3 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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: Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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

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..

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..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. 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.

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. Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur.
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Protect from moisture. 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 only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
Unsuitable materials for containers: Do not store in or use iron or steel containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Dow IHG		See Further information
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
Bis[(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy](dimethyl)stannane	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		

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

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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 °C, meeting standard EN 14387).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	paste
Color	colourless
Odor	slight
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.04
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable

Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	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.

Conditions to avoid: Do not expose to temperatures above 212 °F/100 °C. Exposure to moisture

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde. Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

LD50, Rat, male and female, 2,463 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

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

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

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, 2,463 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

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

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

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:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

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

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

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime

The LC50 has not been determined.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

The LC50 has not been determined.

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

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 1.49 - 2.44 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

The LC50 has not been determined.

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

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

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:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldi)trioxime

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

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

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For similar material(s):

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

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

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause corneal injury.

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldi)trioxime

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

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.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For similar material(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

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

May cause slight eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

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 information found.

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime

For skin sensitization:

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

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.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime

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

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

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

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

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

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

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

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:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

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

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

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

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

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

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.

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:
Blood.

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

For similar material(s):

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

Blood

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

Blood.

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

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

Respiratory tract.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For similar material(s):

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

Blood

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

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

Blood

Kidney

Liver

Immune system.

Carcinogenicity

During use of the material, small amounts of methylethylketoxime (MEKO) will be released. Rodents exposed to chronic MEKO inhalation throughout their lifetimes showed significant increases in liver tumour rates.

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldyne)trioxime

No relevant data found.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

No relevant data found.

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

No relevant data found.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

No relevant data found.

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

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldyne)trioxime

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

No relevant data found.

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

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For similar material(s): 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

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldi)trioxime

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

No relevant data found.

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

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

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

Information for components:

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldi)trioxime

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime

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 similar material(s):

LC50, Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), Static, 96 Hour, 843 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

For similar material(s):

LC50, *Oryzias latipes* (Japanese medaka), Static, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 201 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

NOEC, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 16 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar material(s):

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 390.45 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):

NOEC, *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish), flow-through test, 14 d, mortality, 50 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

NOEC, *Daphnia magna*, semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, > 100 mg/l

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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, > 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50, *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

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

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

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(s)
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Static, 96 Hour, > 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For the hydrolysis product(s)
EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 94 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
For the hydrolysis product(s)
NOEC, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 30 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):
NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), flow-through test, 14 d, 50 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):
NOEC, Daphnia magna, semi-static test, 21 d, > 100 mg/l

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

Persistence and degradability

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldyne)trioxime

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: 20 - 28 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, < 1 min, Half-life Temperature 2 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

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

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): This material rapidly hydrolyzes to products that are either readily or ultimately biodegradable.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

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

Bioaccumulative potential

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.69 Estimated by Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR).

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

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

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 11.2

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

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in Soil

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

No relevant data found.

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

No relevant data found.

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

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
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.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

No relevant data found.

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

No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime

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).

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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

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).

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

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

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

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

Other adverse effects

2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime

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

Vinyltri (methylethylketoxime) silane

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.

Methyltri(ethylmethylketoxime)silane isomers and oligomers

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

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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

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

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 4098500 / A146 / Issue Date: 16.12.2020 / Version: 5.0

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

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

DOW CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD. 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.

IN