SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

DOW CORNING(R) 799 EU GLAZE AND GO SEALANT WHITE

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 17.11.2016
1.7	28.04.2017	1335822-00008	Date of first issue: 12.02.2015

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : DOW CORNING(R) 799 EU GLAZE AND GO SEALANT WHITE

Product code : 000000000004104120

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Adhesive, binding agents

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Dow Corning Europe S.A.
rue Jules Bordet - Parc Industriel - Zone C
B-7180 Seneffe

Telephone :
English Tel: +49 611237507
Deutsch Tel: +49 611237500
Français Tel: +32 64511149
Italiano Tel: +32 64511170
Español Tel: +32 64511163

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : sdseu@dowcorning.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Dow Corning (Barry U.K. 24h) Tél: +44 1446732350
Dow Corning (Wiesbaden 24h) Tél: +49 61122158
Dow Corning (Seneffe 24h) Tel: +32 64 888240

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Additional Labelling

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.
EUH208 Contains 3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Sealant

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Ethyl-tris(acetonoximo)-silane	58190-57-1	STOT RE 2; H373	>= 1 - < 10
3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane	919-30-2 213-048-4 612-108-00-0 01-2119480479-24	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 0.1 - < 1
Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane	68928-76-7 273-028-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 0.1 - < 0.25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water.
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
Get medical attention.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : May produce an allergic reaction.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

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

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

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

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Evacuate area.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material.
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.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
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.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

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

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are

located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may require added precautions.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Amorphous fumed silica	112945-52-5	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m3 (Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	2.4 mg/m3 (Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those			

	fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any			

	kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Dimethylbis[(1-ox-oneodecyl)oxy]stannane	68928-76-7	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 (Tin)	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	0.2 mg/m3 (Tin)	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			

These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Amorphous fumed silica

Titanium dioxide

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Titanium dioxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	700 mg/kg bw/day
Alkoxysilane	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	59 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	59 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	8.3 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	8.3 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	17.4 mg/m3

	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	17 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	5 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	5 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/kg bw/day

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Titanium dioxide	Fresh water	0.184 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0184 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.193 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1000 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	100 mg/kg
	Soil	100 mg/kg
Alkoxysilane	Fresh water	0.33 mg/l
	Marine water	0.033 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.26 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.026 mg/kg
	Soil	0.04 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	13 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10).
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Safety glasses

Hand protection
Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : For prolonged or repeated contact use protective gloves. Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure

potential.
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Respiratory protection : Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.

Filter type : Organic vapour type (A)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	paste
Colour	:	in accordance with the product description
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	> 100 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	1.02 - 1.06
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-	:	No data available

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	:	No data available
Self-ignition	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as pyrophoric. The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.

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

Hazardous reactions	:	Use at elevated temperatures may form highly hazardous compounds. Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition	:	Formaldehyde

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure : Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1.57 ml/kg
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 4.29 ml/kg
Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the literature.

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 894 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Species: Rabbit
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Species: Rabbit
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Test Type: Maximisation Test
Species: Guinea pig
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Test Type: Buehler Test
Species: Guinea pig
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: On basis of test data.
	:	Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Remarks: On basis of test data.
	:	Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: negative Remarks: On basis of test data.
	:	Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: negative Remarks: On basis of test data.
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Skin contact
Result: negative
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Ingestion
Symptoms: No effects on fertility
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Symptoms: No effects on foetal development
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, or on development, based on animal experiments.

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethyl-tris(acetonoximo)-silane:

Exposure routes: Ingestion
Target Organs: Blood
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Exposure routes: Ingestion
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Exposure routes: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Exposure routes: Skin contact
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less.

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Exposure routes: Ingestion
Target Organs: Immune system, Central nervous system
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethyl-tris(acetonoximo)-silane:

Application Route: Ingestion
Target Organs: Blood
Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the literature.

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Skin contact
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Species: Rat
NOAEL: < 1.6 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: During curing, the product releases small amounts of acetonoxime. Liver tumors have been observed in male rats exposed to acetonoxime via drinking water. The relevance of these findings to humans is not known at this stage.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Ethyl-tris(acetonoximo)-silane:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 696.76 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the literature. Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 678.73 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the literature. Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 315.36 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the literature. Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 62.34 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the literature.
Based on data from similar materials

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 934 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia sp. (water flea)): 331 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 17 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae : ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 37 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 5.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Ethyl-tris(acetonoximo)-silane:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 3 %
Exposure time: 35 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Ethyl-tris(acetonoximo)-silane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.2 Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the literature.

3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 100

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)	:	Dimethylbis[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane (20)
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals	:	Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

REACH : For purchases from Dow Corning EU legal entities, all ingredients are currently pre/registered or exempt under REACH. Please refer to section 1 for recommended uses. For purchases from non-EU Dow Corning legal entities with the intention to export into EEA please contact your DC representative/local office.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H361d	:	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H412	:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	:	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Repr.	:	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

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; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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 Develop-

ment; 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; 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

Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

GB / EN