

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to directive 1907/2006/EC, 2015/830
Version 2.0 Revision Date: 21-04-2021
Trade name: SILASTIC™ RTV-3081-R

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

1.1 Product identification:

Product name: SILASTIC™ RTV-3081-R hardener
UFI: DOJE-M00H-W00Q-P1T6

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

Usage: Polymer. Vulcanising agents. Curing agent.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Responsible distributor: ASSYST bvba / A.S.O.W. bvba
Hellegatstraat 13a
2590 Berlaar
Belgium
Tel: +32 495 50 61 14 / +32 496 83 70 27
Website: www.assyst.org / www.artsuppliesonweb.com
Email: ao@assyst.org / vera.opsommer@assyst.org

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

For Belgium:

Call the **Poison Control Center (070 245 245 - free)**, if not available: **02 264 96 30** (normal rate) or your doctor. In life-threatening situations, always call the European emergency number **112**.

NHS 24 Direct

For help from a GP, visit your GP surgery's website, use an online service to contact your GP, or call the surgery. **For urgent medical help**, use the NHS 111 online service, or **call 111** if you are unable to get help online. **For life-threatening emergencies, call 999** for an ambulance. There is more information about getting medical help on the NHS website.

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

Classification according to Directive (EC) No 1272/2008 and its amendments.

The product is classified according to the applicable legislation.

Classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

Health hazards

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

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

For the full text of H phrases mentioned in this section, see section 16.

2.2 Label elements:

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]:



Hazard pictograms:

Signal word

Warning.

Contains:

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

Indications of danger:

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H373: May cause damage to organs (bladder, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautions

Prevention:

P260: Do not breathe dust/smoke/gas/vapour/spray.

P280: Wear protective gloves.

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P314: Consult a physician if you feel unwell.

P333 + P313: In case of skin irritation or rash see a doctor.

P362 + P364: Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards:

This product contains no substances assessed as PBT or vPvB in concentrations of 0.1% or higher.

Endocrine disrupting properties

Environment:

The substance/mixture does not contain any components suspected of having endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or the Delegated Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at level 0.1% or higher.

Human health:

The substance/mixture does not contain any components suspected of having endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or the Delegated Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at level 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures:

Description:

This product is a mixture.

CAS No. EC-No. Index no.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification : REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CAS NO. 2996-92-1 EC-No. 221-066-9 Index no. -	01-2119964479-19	>= 10,0 - <= 13,0 %	Trimethoxyphenylsilane	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H302 STOT RE 2; H373 (Bladder, Kidney) Acute toxicity estimates Acute oral toxicity: 1 049 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: 2 471 mg/kg
CAS No. 68928-76-7 EC-No. 273-028-6 Index no. -	01-2120770324-57	>= 1,3 - <= 2,7 %	Bis [(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl)oxy] (dimethyl)stannane	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 Acute toxicity estimates Acute oral toxicity: 892 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: > 2 000 mg/kg
CAS No. 67-56-1 EC-No. 200-659-6 Index no. 603-001-00-X	-	>= 0,09 - <= 0,41 %	Methanol	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H331 Acute Tox. 3; H311 STOT SE 1; H370 (Eyes, central nervous system) Specific concentration limits STOT SE 1; H370 >= 10 % STOT SE 2; H371 3 - < 10 % Acute toxicity estimates Acute oral toxicity: > 5 000 mg/kg 340 mg/kg

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				Acute toxicity by inhalation: 3 mg/l, 4 h, vapours Acute dermal toxicity: 15 800 mg/kg
CAS No. 681-84-5 EC-No. 211-656-4 Index no. -	-	<= 0,14 %	Tetramethylorthosili cate	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT RE 1; H372 (Respiratory system) Acute toxicity estimates Acute oral toxicity: > 2 500 mg/kg Acute toxicity by inhalation: 0.392 mg/l, 4 h, vapours
CAS No. 18406-41-2 EC-No. 242-285-6 Index no. -	-	>= 0,014 - <= 0,023 %	1,2- Bis(trimethoxysilyl)e thane	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT RE 1; H372 (Nasal cavity, Respiratory system, Eyes) Acute toxicity estimates Acute oral toxicity: 1 910 mg/kg Acute toxicity by inhalation: 0,03 mg/l, 4 h, vapours

For the full text of H phrases mentioned in this section, see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

General advice:

First aiders should take care of self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical-resistant gloves, splash protection). If there is a risk of exposure, consult section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation:

Bring the person into the fresh air and allow them to breathe comfortably. Breathe artificially if not breathing; use protection for mouth-to-mouth (pocket face mask, etc.). Oxygen should be given by qualified personnel if breathing is difficult. Contact 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 when washing. Consult a physician if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Remove all accessories that cannot be decontaminated, including leather goods such as shoes, belts and watch straps. An appropriate emergency shower facility should be available at the workplace.

Eye contact:

Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several minutes. Consult a doctor if adverse reactions occur, preferably an ophthalmologist. An appropriate emergency eyewash facility should be available in the work area.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, consult a physician. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

In addition to the information under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of necessary urgent medical attention and special treatment (below), all additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicological information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Notes for the doctor:

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Can cause asthmatic symptoms (reactive airways). Bronchodilator, expectorant, cough suppressant drugs and corticosteroids may help. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should take into account the symptoms and clinical condition of the patient. Excessive repeated exposure may aggravate an existing lung condition.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media:

Alcohol resistant foam. Dry sand. Dry powder.

Extinguishing media that are not suitable from a safety point of view:

Strong water jet. Do not use a direct water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products:

Carbon oxides. Silicon oxide. Formaldehyde. Metal oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Fire retardant possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combination products may be hazardous to health. Closed containers may rupture due to pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

Fire-fighting measures:

Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Evacuate. Collect contaminated extinguishing water separately. It must not run into the sewer system. Combustion residues and contaminated extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. If possible, prevent the run-off of extinguishing water. Spilled extinguishing water can cause damage to the environment. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to fire and the area involved in the fire until the fire is extinguished and the danger of re-ignition eliminated. Do not use a solid stream of water as it may disintegrate and spread the fire.

Use extinguishing agents appropriate for the local conditions and environment. Remove undamaged container from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

In case of fire, wear a compressed air mask. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures for the substance or mixture

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Remove all ignition sources. Use personal protective equipment. Follow the advice on safe handling and recommendations on personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not release product into the aquatic environment above legal limits. Prevent further leaks and spills if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil sumps). Collect and dispose of contaminated cleaning water. In case of substantial leaks which cannot be contained, the local authority must be informed.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Use only non-sparking tools. Absorb in inert absorbent material. Deposit gases/fumes/mists using water spray. Wipe up with absorbent material or soak up and dispose of in a container with a lid. Local or national regulations may apply both to spills or disposal and to the materials used for cleaning. You must determine which regulations apply. To prevent material from spreading, appropriate barricades or other suitable containment must be used for large spills. If material can be pumped out, the collected material should be stored in appropriate containers.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

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

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage:

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not allow to come into contact with skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Prevent leakage and dispersal in the environment and minimise the amount released. Use according to established rules and practices for industrial hygiene and safety. EMPTY DRUMS CAN BE DANGEROUS. Empty containers contain product residues. Follow all product safety and labelling regulations even if the drum is empty.

Use with adequate exhaust ventilation. See Technical measures under section MEASURES TO CONTROL DISTRIBUION/PERSONAL PROTECTION.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in properly labelled containers. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with relevant national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidising agents. Explosives. Gases.

Unsuitable container materials: None known.

7.3 Specific end use:

Please refer to the technical data sheet of this product for more information.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters:

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are shown, no values apply.

Component	Regulation	Type of statement	Value
Trimethoxyphenylsilane	Dow IHG	TWA	5 ppm
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 absorption through skin		
	ACGIH	PLEASE NOTE	0.2 mg/m ³ , Tin
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of absorption through skin		
	BE OEL	TGG 15 min	0.2 mg/m ³ , Tin
	Further information: D: Absorption of the agent through the skin, mucous membranes or eyes constitutes a significant part of the total exposure. It may result from both direct contact and its presence in the air.		
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of absorption through skin		
	ACGIH	PLEASE NOTE	250 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of absorption through skin		
	2006/15/EC	TWA	260 mg/m ³ 200 ppm
	Further information: Indicative; skin: Identifies a potentially significant uptake through the skin		
	BE OEL	TGG 15 min	333 mg/m ³ 250 ppm
	Further information: D: Absorption of the agent through the skin, mucous membranes or eyes constitutes a significant part of the total exposure. It may result from both direct contact and its presence in the air.		
	BE OEL	TGG 8 hr	266 mg/m ³ 200 ppm
	Further information: D: Absorption of the agent through the skin, mucous membranes or eyes constitutes a significant part of the total exposure. It may result from both direct contact and its presence in the air.		
Tetramethylorthosilicate	ACGIH	TWA	1ppm
	BE OEL	TGG 8 hr	6 mg/m ³ 1 ppm
1,2-Bis(trimethoxysilyl)ethane	Dow IHG	TWA	0.15 ppb
	Dow IHG	PLEASE NOTE	1 ppb

During handling or processing, a reaction or decomposition product may be formed that has an exposure limit., Methanol, Propyl alcohol

Biological MAC values

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Components	CAS No.	Control parameters	Biological test	Sampling time	Permitted concentration	Basic
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of time shift (as soon as possible after exposure ends)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Recommended observation procedures

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general working area may be necessary to confirm compliance with the occupational exposure limit values and the adequacy of exposure. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods must be applied by a competent person and samples must be analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace exposure - Measurement of inhalation exposure to chemicals - Strategy to comply with occupational exposure limits). European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance on the application and use of procedures for assessing exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the implementation of procedures for the measurement of chemical substances). Reference to national guidelines on methods for the determination of hazardous substances is also 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 Deutsche Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany.

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

Derived doses without effect

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Employees

Acute - systemic effects		Acute - local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term - local effects	
Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation
2.5 mg/kg bw/day	40.2 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	2.5 mg/kg bw/day	40.2 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute - systemic effects			Acute - local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term - local effects	
Skin	Inhalation	Oral	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Oral	Skin	Inhalation
33.3 mg/kg bw/day	10 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7 mg/kg bw/day	10 mg/m ³	0.7 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Methanol

Employees

Acute - systemic effects		Acute - local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term - local effects	
Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation
40 mg/kg bw/day	260 mg/m ³	n.a.	260 mg/m ³	40 mg/kg bw/day	260 mg/m ³	n.a.	260 mg/m ³

Consumers

Acute - systemic effects			Acute - local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term - local effects	
Skin	Inhalation	Oral	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Oral	Skin	Inhalation
8 mg/kg bw/day	50 mg/m ³	8 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	50 mg/m ³	8 mg/kg bw/day	50 mg/m ³	8 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	50 mg/m ³

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Tetramethylorthosilicate

Employees

Acute - systemic effects		Acute - local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term - local effects	
Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.	93 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute - systemic effects			Acute - local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term - local effects	
Skin	Inhalation	Oral	Skin	Inhalation	Skin	Inhalation	Oral	Skin	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Predicted concentration without effect

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Compartment	PNEC
Freshwater	0.24 mg/l
Seawater	0.024 mg/l
Freshwater deposition	0.24 mg/kg
Sea sediment	0.024 mg/kg
Bottom	0.07 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	74 mg/l

Methanol

Compartment	PNEC
Freshwater	20.8 mg/l
Seawater	2.08 mg/l
Intermittent use/intermittent emission	1540 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
Freshwater deposition	77 mg/kg
Sea sediment	7.7 mg/kg
Bottom	100 mg/kg

Tetramethylorthosilicate

Compartment	PNEC
Freshwater	5 mg/l
Seawater	0.5 mg/l
Freshwater deposition	4.44 mg/kg
Sea sediment	0.44 mg/kg
Bottom	0.99 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	> 1 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls:

Technical means of control:

Use technical measures to keep airborne concentrations below exposure limits/guidelines. If there are no exposure limits/guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be required for some operations.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection:

Use safety goggles with side-shields. The safety goggles with side-shields must comply with EN 166 or a comparable standard.

Skin protection

Protection of hands: Use chemical-resistant gloves, classified under EN374: gloves for protection against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove materials that provide a barrier: Butyl rubber Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ('nitrile' or 'NBR'). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol

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("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove materials that form a barrier include: Natural rubber (latex). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact can occur, gloves with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) are recommended. When only brief contact is expected, gloves with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) are recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove will provide against a chemical substance, as this level of protection is also very dependent on the specific composition of the material the glove is made of. Depending on the material model and type, the thickness of the glove should generally be more than 0.35 mm to provide sufficient protection for continuous and regular contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule, multi-layer laminate gloves are known to offer further protection at thicknesses below 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm can offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. ATTENTION: The selection of specific gloves for a particular application and time of use in a workplace should also take into account all other relevant factors at the workplace, such as (but not limited to): other chemicals that may be handled, physical requirements (cut/drill protection, dexterity, thermal protection), possible physical reactions to the glove material, and the glove supplier's instructions/specifications.

Other protection:

Use non-permeable protective clothing that can withstand this product. The choice of specific items such as face mask, gloves, boots, apron or full suit depends on the job.

Respiratory protection:

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a risk of exceeding exposure limits. If there are no exposure limits or guidelines, use an approved respirator. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved fresh air respirator (type: positive pressure) or an approved fresh air respirator (type: positive pressure) with an additional air supply.

Controlling environmental exposure

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Instructions for disposal measures to prevent overexposure to the environment during use and disposal.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:**

Prevent

Physical state:	liquid
Colour:	Clear to slightly turbid, colourless
Odour:	light
Odour threshold:	No data available
pH:	Not applicable, substance/mixture not soluble (in water)
Melting/freezing point	
Melting point/trajectory:	Not performed
Freezing point:	Not performed
Boiling point (760 mmHg):	> 65 °C
Flash point:	Pensky-Martens closed cup 66 °C
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1):	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable, liquid
Flammability (liquids):	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit:	
Upper explosion limit:	Not implemented
Vapour pressure:	No data available
Relative vapour density (air = 1):	Not performed
Relative density (water = 1):	0,962
Solubility in water:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not carried out
Self-ignition temperature:	No data available

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Decomposition temperature: No data available
Kinematic viscosity: > 20.5 mm²/s at 40°C
Particle characteristics
Particle size: Not applicable, liquid

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight: No data available
Dynamic viscosity: 40 mPa.s
Explosive properties: Not explosive
Oxidising properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidising.
Corrosiveness of metals: Not corrosive to metals
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1) No data available
NOTE :The physical and chemical data presented in section 9 are typical values for this product and are not intended as product specifications.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity:

Not classified as hazardous due to reactivity.

10.2 Chemical Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Potentially hazardous reactions:

May react with strongly oxidising substances. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Chemically Interacting Materials:

Avoid contact with oxidising substances.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products may include - among others - the following: Formaldehyde. Propyl alcohol. Methanol. Benzene.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Toxicological information is displayed in this section when available.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

Acute toxicity (represents short-term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic / delayed effects known unless stated otherwise)

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal irritation. May cause nausea or vomiting. As product. The oral LD50 of a single dose has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, > 5 000 mg/kg estimated

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Based on product testing: LD50, Rat, 1 049 mg/kg

This substance can hydrolyse to release methanol. Methanol is extremely toxic to humans and can cause effects to the central nervous system, impaired vision to blindness, metabolic acidosis and degenerative damage to other organs, including life, kidneys and heart.

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

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

Methanol

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Methanol is extremely toxic to humans and can cause effects to the central nervous system, impaired vision to blindness, metabolic acidosis and degenerative damage to other organs, including life, kidneys and heart.

Effects may occur later. LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg

Fatal dose, Humans, 340 mg/kg estimated

Fatal dose, People, 29 - 237 ml estimated

Tetramethylorthosilicate

The oral toxicity is low. Small amounts, swallowed as part of normal handling, are unlikely to cause harm.

Ingestion of larger quantities may cause harm.

For similar substance(s) LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2 500 mg/kg Guideline test OECD 423 No fatalities have been observed at this concentration.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

LD50, Rat, 1 910 mg/kg

This substance can hydrolyse to release methanol. Methanol is extremely toxic to humans and can cause effects to the central nervous system, impaired vision to blindness, metabolic acidosis and degenerative damage to other organs, including life, kidneys and heart.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

No data available, > 2 000 mg/kg

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

For similar substance(s) LD50, rabbit, male, 2 471 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

This substance can hydrolyse to release methanol. The effects of methanol are the same as those observed with oral ingestion and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system effects, vision impairment to blindness, metabolic acidosis, damage to other organs such as the liver, kidneys and heart and even death.

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

LD50, Rat, > 2 000 mg/kg

Methanol

The effects of methanol are the same as those observed with oral ingestion and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system effects, vision impairment to blindness, metabolic acidosis, damage to other organs such as the liver, kidneys and heart and even death. LD50, rabbit, 15 800 mg/kg

Tetramethylorthosilicate

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

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

This substance can hydrolyse to release methanol. The effects of methanol are the same as those observed with oral ingestion and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system effects, vision impairment to blindness, metabolic acidosis, damage to other organs such as the liver, kidneys and heart and even death.

Acute toxicity by inhalation

Short-term exposure (a few minutes) is unlikely to cause adverse effects. Mists may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Overexposure may cause dizziness. Drowsiness.

As product. The LC50 was not determined.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

The LC50 was not determined.

This substance can hydrolyse to release methanol. Inhalation of methanol can cause effects ranging from headaches, narcosis and impaired vision to metabolic acidosis, blindness and even death.

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

As product. The LC50 was not determined.

Methanol

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Readily accessible vapour concentrations can cause serious adverse effects, even death. At lower concentrations: May cause respiratory tract irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache and dizziness, progressing to lack of coordination and loss of consciousness. Inhalation of methanol can cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and impaired vision to metabolic acidosis, blindness and even death. Effects may occur later.

LC50, Rat, 4 h, vapours, 3 mg/l

Tetramethylorthosilicate

Vapour concentrations can be reached that are lethal even with a single exposure. May cause lung damage.

LC50, Rat, male, 4 h, vapours, 0.392 mg/l Guideline test OECD 403

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

LC50, Rat, 4 h, vapours, 0.03 mg/l

This substance can hydrolyse to release methanol. Inhalation of methanol can cause effects ranging from headaches, narcosis and impaired vision to metabolic acidosis, blindness and even death.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Brief exposure (skin contact) may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Short-term contact with the skin is essentially non-irritating.

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

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Methanol

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

Brief exposure (skin contact) may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

Prolonged contact may cause burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause transient slight eye irritation

May cause transient, slight corneal damage.

May cause slight discomfort to the eyes.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Essentially non-irritating to the eyes.

Corneal damage is unlikely.

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

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause transient, slight corneal damage.

Methanol

May cause eye irritation.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

Can cause severe irritation with corneal damage, which can result in permanent visual impairment, even blindness. Chemical burns possible.

Vapours may cause severe eye irritation.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

May cause severe eye irritation.

Sensitisation

In case of hypersensitivity of the skin:

Contains one or more ingredients that have caused allergic skin sensitisation in the Guinea pig.

Respiratory tract sensitisation:

No relevant data found.

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Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

For similar substance(s)

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

Respiratory tract sensitisation:

No relevant data found.

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

Has caused allergic skin reactions in guinea pig tests.

Respiratory tract sensitisation:

No relevant data found.

Methanol

In case of hypersensitivity of the skin:

No relevant data found.

Respiratory tract sensitisation:

No relevant data found.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

For similar substance(s)

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

Respiratory tract sensitisation:

No relevant data found.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

In case of hypersensitivity of the skin:

No relevant data found.

Respiratory tract sensitisation:

No relevant data found.

Specific target organ system toxicity (single exposure)

The available data are insufficient to determine an exposure-specific target organ toxicity.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

The available data are insufficient to determine an exposure-specific target organ toxicity.

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

The available data are insufficient to determine an exposure-specific target organ toxicity.

Methanol

Causes damage to organs.

Route of exposure: Oral

Target Organs: Eyes, Central Nervous System

Tetramethylorthosilicate

The available data are insufficient to determine an exposure-specific target organ toxicity.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

The available data are insufficient to determine an exposure-specific target organ toxicity.

Danger by inhalation

Based on its physical properties, it is not likely to be an inhalation hazard.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Based on the available information, no inhalation hazard could be identified.

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

Based on its physical properties, it is not likely to be an inhalation hazard.

Methanol

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

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Based on the available information, no inhalation hazard could be identified.

Chronic toxicity (represents prolonged repeated dose exposure resulting in chronic / delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise stated)

Specific target organ system toxicity (repeated exposure)

Contains components reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Blood

Liver

Kidney

Bladder

Immunity system.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

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

Blood.

Kidney.

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

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

Blood

Kidney

Liver

Immunity system.

Methanol

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and can cause effects on the central nervous system, impaired vision to blindness, metabolic acidosis and degenerative damage to other organs, including life, kidneys and heart.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

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

Influences on breathing.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

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

Nasal cavity

Airways.

Eye.

Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) that have not caused cancer in long-term studies in animals using exposure routes considered relevant for industrial handling.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

No relevant data found.

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

No relevant data found.

Methanol

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

No relevant data found.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which have not caused birth defects or foetal effects in laboratory animals.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

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

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

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No relevant data found.

Methanol

Methanol has caused birth defects in mice, non-toxic to the mother at dose as well as slight behavioural effects in the offspring of rats.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

For similar substance(s) Did not cause birth defects or other effects to the foetus even at doses that produced toxic effects in the mother.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

No relevant data found.

Toxicity for reproduction

Contains component(s), which in animal studies did not interfere with reproduction. Contains component(s) which have not impaired fertility in animal studies.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

In animal studies the product had no effects on reproduction. In animal studies the product did not interfere with reproduction.

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

No relevant data found.

Methanol

In animal studies, the product had no effects on reproduction.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

For similar substance(s) In animal studies the product had no effects on reproduction.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

Contains one or more components that in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies have given negative results, in others positive results. Mutagenicity studies in animals have given negative results for the studied components.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Results of genetic toxicity studies in vitro were negative.

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

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in others. Genetic toxicity studies on animals were negative.

Methanol

Results of genetic toxicity studies in vitro were negative. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative in some cases and positive in others.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

Results of genetic toxicity studies in vitro were negative. Genetic toxicity studies on animals were negative.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

No relevant data found.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain any components suspected of having endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or the Delegated Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at level 0.1% or higher.

Information for components:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

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

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

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

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Methanol

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

Tetramethylorthosilicate

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

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicological information will appear in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

No toxicity at solubility limit

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 h, > 100 mg/l, Guideline test OECD 203

Based on test data.

No toxicity at solubility limit

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 h, > 0.20 mg/l, Guideline test OECD 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on test data.

No toxicity at solubility limit

EC50, Daphnia magna (large water flea), 48 h, > 0.0029 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/ aquatic plants

Based on test data.

No toxicity at solubility limit

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 h, > 0.17 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 3 h, > 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

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

Acute toxicity to fish

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

For similar substance(s)

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar substance(s)

EC50, Daphnia magna, static test, 48 h, mg/l39, OECD Guideline 202 or equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/ aquatic plants

For similar substance(s)

ErC50, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), growth rate, 72 h, mg/l7,6, OECD Guideline 201 or equivalent

For similar substance(s)

NOEC, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), growth rate, 72 h, 1.1 mg/l, OECD Guideline 201 or equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar substance(s)

EC50, Bacteria, 3 h, Respiratory rate, 14 mg/l

Methanol

Acute toxicity to fish

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On an acute basis, the product is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (large water flea), 48 h, > 10 000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/ aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 96 h, growth rate, 22 000 mg/l, OECD Guideline 201 or equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, activated sludge, 3 h, Respiratory rate, > 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, *Oryzias latipes* (Japanese rice fish), 200 h, 15 800 mg/l

Tetramethylorthosilicate

Acute toxicity to fish

On an acute basis, the product is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

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

For similar substance(s)

LC50, Zebra fish (*Danio/Brachydanio rerio*), 96 h, > 245 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar substance(s)

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (large water flea), 48 h, > 500 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/ aquatic plants

For similar substance(s)

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

1,2-Bis(trimethoxysilyl)ethane

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

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

For similar substance(s)

EL50, *Daphnia magna* (large water flea), 48 h, 92.2 mg/l, OECD Guideline 202 or equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/ aquatic plants

For similar substance(s)

EL50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 h, Growth rate, 671 mg/l, OECD Guideline 201 or equivalent

12.2 Persistence and Degradability:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Biodegradability:

Based on data from similar materials

Biodegradation: 1

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Guideline test OECD 310

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

Biodegradability: For similar substance(s) The material is expected to be very slowly degradable in the environment. Does not meet OECD / EEC tests for biodegradability.

For similar substance(s) Time interval per 10 days: failed

Biodegradation: 3

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Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Guideline 301F or equivalent

Methanol

Biodegradability: The material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD rapid biodegradation test(s).

Tetramethylorthosilicate

Biodegradability: For similar substance(s) The material readily biodegrades. Passes OECD rapid biodegradation test(s).

For similar substance(s) Time interval per 10 days: Passed

Biodegradation: 98

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Guideline 301A or equivalent

Stability in water (half-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, < 3 min, pH 7

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

Biodegradability: The material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD rapid biodegradation test(s).

Biodegradation: 64

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Guideline 301B or equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulation:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0,55 estimated

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3 Fish estimated

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

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Methanol

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

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

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

Tetramethylorthosilicate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.5 estimated

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.68 at 25 °C

12.4 Mobility in Soil:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

Partition coefficient (Koc): 7500 estimated

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

No relevant data found.

Methanol

Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.44 estimated

Tetramethylorthosilicate

No relevant data found.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

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).

Methanol

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The substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating or toxic (PBT). The substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Tetramethylorthosilicate

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain any components suspected of having endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or the Delegated Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at level 0.1% or higher.

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

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

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

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

Methanol

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

Tetramethylorthosilicate

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

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

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

12.7 Other Harmful Effects:

Trimethoxyphenylsilane

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of ozone-depleting substances.

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

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of ozone-depleting substances.

Methanol

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of ozone-depleting substances.

Tetramethylorthosilicate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of ozone-depleting substances.

1,2-Bis(Trimethoxysilyl)ethane

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of ozone-depleting substances.

SECTION 13: Instructions for disposal

13.1 Waste treatment methods:

Do not discharge into drains, onto the ground or into surface water. This product, when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state, must be treated as hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Disposal practices should comply with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local bylaws on hazardous waste. Additional assessments may be required for used, contaminated and remaining material. The assignment of a suitable EWC waste group as well as an EWC waste code specific to this product depends on the application for which this product has been used. Consult with the waste disposal department.

SECTION 14: Information relating to carriage

14.1 UN number

Not applicable

14.2 Proper load name according to UN Model Regulations

Not regulated for transport

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4 Packing group

Not applicable

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not considered hazardous to the environment / to the sea based on available data.

14.6 Special precautions for the user

No data available.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

This information is not intended to disclose all specific legislation, operational requirements/information regarding this product. Additional information on transportation may be obtained from a sales representative or from customer service. It is the responsibility of the transport company to comply with all legal requirements for the transport of goods.

SECTION 15: Legally required information

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

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains components that are registered, exempt from registration, considered to be registered or not subject to registration as regulated by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the responsibility of the purchaser/user 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)

Restriction conditions for the following dates should be considered:

Number on the list 3

Bis [(2-ethyl-2,5-dimethylhexanoyl) oxy] (dimethyl) stannane (Entry in the list 20)

Methanol (List No 69)

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

Specified in the Regulation: Not applicable

Further information

Take into account Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national legislation, if 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-phrases in section 2 and 3

H225:	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301:	Toxic if swallowed.
H302:	Harmful if swallowed.
H311:	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315:	Causes skin irritation.
H317:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318:	Causes serious eye damage.
H319:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330:	Deadly by inhalation.
H331:	Toxic by inhalation.
H370:	Causes damage to organs if swallowed.

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H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure are used to derive the classification for mixtures in Directive (EC) No 1272/2008

Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method

STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Calculation method

Abbreviations and acronyms:

2006/15/EC: Indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices
BE OEL: Occupational exposure limit values
Dow IHG: Dow IHG
STEL: Short-term exposure limit
TGG 15 min: Short-time value
TGG 8 hr: Limit value
TWA: Time Weighted Average
Acute Tox. Acute: Toxicity
Aquatic Chronic: (Long-term) Aquatic Hazard
Eye Dam.: Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit. : Eye Irritation
Flam. Liq.: Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit. : Skin corrosion/irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR Agreement); AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body Weight; CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - List of Indoor Substances (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - EINECS number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Charge capacity associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemicals (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth response; GHS - Globally Harmonised System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - Association for International Air Transport; IBC - IMO International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half-Maximum Inhibitory Concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organisation; IECSC - Inventory List of Existing Chemicals in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organization for Standardization; KECI - Korean Inventory of Existing Chemicals; LC50 - Lethal concentration for 50% of a test population; LD50 - Lethal dose for 50% of a test population (lethal dose median); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not otherwise specified; NO(A)EC - No observable (negative) effect on concentration; NO(A)EL - No observable (negative) effect on Level; NOELR - No observable effect on cargo capacity; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Difficult to degrade, bioaccumulative and toxic substance; PICCS - Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemicals; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure-Activity Relationships; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

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Trade name: SILASTIC™ RTV-3081-R

(REACH); 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 - Taiwanese Inventory of Chemical Substances; TRGS - Technical Regulation on Dangerous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (US); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Hard to Degrade and Very Bioaccumulative

Information source and references

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information provided by internal references within our company.

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