



SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: DOWSIL™ Z-6121 Silane

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: DOWSIL™ Z-6121 Silane

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Dermal

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 1 - Oral

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

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

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Causes damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system) if swallowed.

May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

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

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

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

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

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

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

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

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Organosilane solution

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Butanol	71-36-3	>= 33.0 - <= 49.0 %
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	1760-24-3	>= 33.0 - <= 49.0 %
Methanol	67-56-1	>= 8.0 - <= 11.0 %
N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	74956-86-8	>= 3.0 - <= 4.0 %
N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	68845-16-9	>= 3.0 - <= 4.0 %
Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane	Not available	>= 1.7 - <= 2.3 %
Ethylenediamine	107-15-3	>= 0.3 - <= 0.4 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures**General advice:**

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

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

Skin contact: Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation,

preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child].

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry sand. Dry chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

Advice for firefighters

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

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources

of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Butanol	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	300 mg/m3 100 ppm
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Dow IHG		See Further information
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
Ethylenediamine	Dow IHG	TWA	5 ppm
	Further information: SKIN, DSEN, RSEN: Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer, Respiratory sensitizer		
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	25 mg/m3 10 ppm

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

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of	15 mg/l	ACGIH

shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases) BEI

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	Colorless to pale yellow
Odor	alcohol-like
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 65 °C (> 149 °F)
Flash point	Tag closed cup 30.5 °C (86.9 °F)

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.91
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	5.0 cSt at 25 °C (77 °F)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	Not applicable

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

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

Conditions to avoid: Avoid static discharge. Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Methanol, a component in this mixture, is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Information for components:**Butanol**

LD50, Rat, female, 2,292 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

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

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

Methanol

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. Effects may be delayed. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Lethal Dose, Humans, 340 mg/kg Estimated.

Lethal Dose, Humans, 29 - 237 ml Estimated.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, 2,295 mg/kg OPPTS 870.1100

Ethylenediamine

LD50, Rat, male and female, 866 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, 1,800 mg/kg Estimated.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Information for components:**Butanol**

LD50, Rabbit, male, 3,430 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

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

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

Methanol

Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death. LD50, Rabbit, 15,800 mg/kg

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

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

Ethylenediamine

LD50, Rabbit, male, 560 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Methanol, a component in this mixture, is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Butanol

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 17.76 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

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

Methanol

Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. At lower concentrations: May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death. Effects may be delayed.

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

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

The LC50 has not been determined.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

The LC50 has not been determined.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

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

Ethylenediamine

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, 14.7 mg/l Estimated.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:**Butanol**

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

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

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Methanol

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Ethylenediamine

Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

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

Information for components:**Butanol**

Based on product testing:

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

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

Effects may be slow to heal.

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

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

Methanol

May cause eye irritation.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

May cause permanent impairment of vision.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

May cause permanent impairment of vision.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

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

Ethylenediamine

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

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

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

Individuals who have had an allergic skin reaction to similar materials may have an allergic skin reaction to this product.

The similar material(s) is/are:

Triethylenetetramine (TETA).

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

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

For respiratory sensitization:

A component in this mixture may cause an allergic respiratory response.

Information for components:

Butanol

For skin sensitization:

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Methanol

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Ethylenediamine

Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

Individuals who have had an allergic skin reaction to similar materials may have an allergic skin reaction to this product.

The similar material(s) is/are:

Triethylenetetramine (TETA).

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 1.

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

Information for components:

Butanol

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

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

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

Methanol

Causes damage to organs.

Route of Exposure: Oral

Target Organs: Eyes, Central nervous system

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory system

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory system

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

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

Ethylenediamine

Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Information for components:

Butanol

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

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

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

Methanol

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

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

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

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

Ethylenediamine

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Respiratory tract.

Kidney.

Liver.

Butanol has been reported to cause eye effects (tearing, blurred vision, sensitivity to light, temporary corneal effects), hearing loss and vertigo.

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

Information for components:

Butanol

Butanol has been reported to cause eye effects (tearing, blurred vision, sensitivity to light, temporary corneal effects), hearing loss and vertigo.

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

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

Methanol

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

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

Ethylenediamine

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

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Butanol

No relevant data found.

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

No relevant data found.

Methanol

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Ethylenediamine

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

n-Butanol has caused birth defects and has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of rats.

Information for components:**Butanol**

n-Butanol has caused birth defects and has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

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

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Methanol

Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of rats.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Ethylenediamine

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

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

Information for components:**Butanol**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Methanol

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Ethylenediamine

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others.

Information for components:

Butanol

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

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

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

Methanol

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

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

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

Ethylenediamine

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Butanol

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 1,376 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,328 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 225 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, static test, 17 Hour, Growth inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, DIN 38412

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 4.1 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

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

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For the hydrolysis product(s)

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 8.8 mg/l

For the hydrolysis product(s)

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 3.1 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

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

Methanol**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 15,400 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 22,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

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

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

No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Based on data from similar materials

LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), 96 Hour, 597 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, *Daphnia* sp. (water flea), 48 Hour, 81 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 8.8 mg/l

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 3.1 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, *Pseudomonas putida*, 16 Hour, Growth rate, 67 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

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

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

NOEC, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, $\geq 1,000$ mg/kg

Ethylenediamine**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, Poecilia reticulata (guppy), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 640 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 16.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 645 mg/l

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Biomass, 151 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 500 - 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Fish, semi-static test, 28 d, survival, > 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.16 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**Butanol**

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 19 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.59 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.45 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 55.9 Hour

Method: Estimated.

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

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 39 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.39 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.76 mg/mg Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	23 %
10 d	30 %
20 d	29 %

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 0.025 Hour, pH 7

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.088 d

Method: Estimated.

Methanol

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

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.50 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.49 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	72 %
20 d	79 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 8 - 18 d

Method: Estimated.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane****Biodegradability:** Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

For similar material(s): 10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 39 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.39 mg/mg Estimated.**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.76 mg/mg Estimated.**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	23 %
10 d	30 %
20 d	29 %

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 0.025 Hour, pH 7

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.088 d**Method:** Estimated.**Ethylenediamine****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 95 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.47 mg/mg**Bioaccumulative potential****Butanol****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 1 at 25 °C OECD Guideline 117 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water), HPLC Method)**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 3.16 Fish Estimated.**N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): < 3 estimated

Methanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.77 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10 *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe) Measured

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): < 3 estimated

Ethylenediamine

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.6 at 20 °C Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.07 Fish Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Butanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (K_{oc} between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): 2.4 Estimated.

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

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil ($K_{oc} > 5000$).
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): > 5000 Estimated.

Methanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (K_{oc} between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): 0.44 Estimated.

N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

No relevant data found.

Oligomers of (ethylenediaminepropyl)trimethoxysilane

For similar material(s):
Expected to be relatively immobile in soil ($K_{oc} > 5000$).
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): > 5000 Estimated.

Ethylenediamine

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 4766 Measured

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(Methanol, Butan-1-ol)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Butan-1-ol

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Methanol, Butan-1-ol)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Methanol, Butan-1-ol)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3

Packing group

III

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Hazard not otherwise classified (physical hazards)
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Components	CASRN
Butanol	71-36-3
Methanol	67-56-1

Pennsylvania Right To Know

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

Components	CASRN
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	1760-24-3
Butanol	71-36-3
Methanol	67-56-1
N,N'-bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	68845-16-9
N,N-Bis(3-(Trimethylsiloxy)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	74956-86-8

California Prop. 65

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

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
3	3	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
4*	3	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

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

Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

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

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

US