



740-1362 (DOWSIL 799 EU Glaze and Go Sealant Clear #740-1362 (AUS)) RS Components

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5471-35

Version No: 2.1.6.7

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 11/06/2021

Print Date: 16/06/2021

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	740-1362 (DOWSIL 799 EU Glaze and Go Sealant Clear #740-1362 (AUS))
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 740-1362
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Adhesive, binding agents.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components
Address	25 Pavesi Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	+1 300 656 636
Fax	+1 300 656 696
Website	www.au.rs-online.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	1	
Toxicity	0	0	0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2	2	1 = Low
Reactivity	1	1	2 = Moderate
Chronic	3	3	3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

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Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
58190-57-1	3.1-4.5	<u>ethyltris(acetoxime)silane</u>
919-30-2	0.71-0.99	<u>3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane</u>
68928-76-7	0.16-0.24	<u>dimethyltin dioneodecanoate</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyltin dineodecanoate	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m3	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	(g) Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the safety data sheet for information on classification.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	1.9 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	350 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethyltris(acetoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyltin dineodecanoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
ethyltris(acetoxime)silane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
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	<p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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Personal protection											
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 										
Body protection	See Other protection below										
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. 										

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AK-AUS P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-2 P2	AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White translucent paste with characteristic odour.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.03
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>110 (CC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitizer will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers</p> <p>Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p>

	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.	
740-1362 (DOWSIL 799 EU Glaze and Go Sealant Clear #740-1362 (AUS))	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (None) LD50: >2000 mg/kg*[2] Oral (None) LD50: >5000 mg/kg*[2]	Not Available
ethyltris(acetoxime)silane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5700 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >7.35 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral(Mouse) LD50: 260 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 0.1 mg - mild Skin (rabbit): 5.0 mg/24h-SEVERE
dimethyltin dineodecanoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50: 892 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ETHYLTRIS(ACETOXIME)SILANE	<p>alpha,beta-Unsaturated oximes represent two previously unknown classes of prohaptens. Three putative metabolites were proposed as sensitising agents. These included two diastereometric alpha,beta-epoxy oximes and a nitro analogue. When tested in the LLNA, alpha,beta-epoxy oximes.</p> <p>Allergic Contact Dermatitis—Formation, Structural Requirements, and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers. Ann-Therese Karlberg et al: Chem. Res. Toxicol. 2008, 21, pp 53–69 http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Documents/OEL/06.%20Dotson/References/Karlberg_2008.pdf</p> <p>The toxicity of the material should be evaluated as the toxicity of acetoxime. * REACh Dossier</p>
3-AMINOPROPYLTRIEHOXSILANE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>For alkoxyxilanes: Low molecular weight alkoxyxilanes (including alkyl orthosilicates) are a known concern for lung toxicity, due to inhalation of vapours or aerosols causing irreversible lung damage at low doses.</p> <p>Alkoxyxilane groups that rapidly hydrolyse when in contact with water, result in metabolites that may only cause mild skin irritation. Although there appears to be signs of irritation under different test conditions, based on the available information, the alkoxyxilanes cannot be readily classified as a skin irritant.</p> <p>The trimethoxyxilane group of chemicals have previously been associated with occupational eye irritation in exposed workers who experienced severe inflammation of the cornea. Based on the collective information, these substances are likely to be severe irritants to the eyes.</p> <p>Methoxyxilanes are generally reported to possess higher reactivity and toxicity compared to ethoxyxilanes; some methoxyxilanes appear to be carcinogenic. In the US, alkoxyxilanes with alkoxy groups greater than C2 are classified as moderate concern.</p> <p>Based on available information on methoxyxilanes, the possibility that this family causes skin sensitisation cannot be ruled out. Amine-functional methoxyxilanes have previously been implicated as a cause of occupational contact dermatitis, often as a result of repeated skin exposure with workers involved in the manufacture or use of the resins containing the chemical during fibreglass production.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.</p> <p>Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis. ▶ Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling). Systemic effects (those affecting the body) that are related to the pharmacological action of amines are usually transient. <p>Typically, there are four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhalation of vapors may, depending upon the physical and chemical properties of the specific product and the degree and length of exposure, result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Products with higher vapour pressures have a greater potential for higher airborne concentrations. This increases the probability of worker exposure.</p> <p>Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterised by nasal discharge, coughing, difficulty in breathing, and chest pains.</p> <p>Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, bronchopneumonia, and possible lung</p>

damage. Also, repeated and/or prolonged exposure to some amines may result in liver disorders, jaundice, and liver enlargement. Some amines have been shown to cause kidney, blood, and central nervous system disorders in laboratory animal studies.

While most polyurethane amine catalysts are not sensitizers, some certain individuals may also become sensitized to amines and may experience respiratory distress, including asthma-like attacks, whenever they are subsequently exposed to even very small amounts of vapor. Once sensitized, these individuals must avoid any further exposure to amines. Although chronic or repeated inhalation of vapor concentrations below hazardous or recommended exposure limits should not ordinarily affect healthy individuals, chronic overexposure may lead to permanent pulmonary injury, including a reduction in lung function, breathlessness, chronic bronchitis, and immunologic lung disease.

Inhalation hazards are increased when exposure to amine catalysts occurs in situations that produce aerosols, mists, or heated vapors. Such situations include leaks in fitting or transfer lines. Medical conditions generally aggravated by inhalation exposure include asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema.

Skin Contact:

Skin contact with amine catalysts poses a number of concerns. Direct skin contact can cause moderate to severe irritation and injury-i.e., from simple redness and swelling to painful blistering, ulceration, and chemical burns. Repeated or prolonged exposure may also result in severe cumulative dermatitis.

Skin contact with some amines may result in allergic sensitization. Sensitized persons should avoid all contact with amine catalysts. Systemic effects resulting from the absorption of the amines through skin exposure may include headaches, nausea, faintness, anxiety, decrease in blood pressure, reddening of the skin, hives, and facial swelling. These symptoms may be related to the pharmacological action of the amines, and they are usually transient.

Eye Contact:

Amine catalysts are alkaline in nature and their vapours are irritating to the eyes, even at low concentrations.

Direct contact with the liquid amine may cause severe irritation and tissue injury, and the "burning" may lead to blindness. (Contact with solid products may result in mechanical irritation, pain, and corneal injury.)

Exposed persons may experience excessive tearing, burning, conjunctivitis, and corneal swelling.

The corneal swelling may manifest itself in visual disturbances such as blurred or "foggy" vision with a blue tint ("blue haze") and sometimes a halo phenomenon around lights. These symptoms are transient and usually disappear when exposure ceases.

Some individuals may experience this effect even when exposed to concentrations below doses that ordinarily cause respiratory irritation.

Ingestion:

The oral toxicity of amine catalysts varies from moderately to very toxic.

Some amines can cause severe irritation, ulceration, or burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract.

Material aspirated (due to vomiting) can damage the bronchial tubes and the lungs.

Affected persons also may experience pain in the chest or abdomen, nausea, bleeding of the throat and the gastrointestinal tract, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, thirst, circulatory collapse, coma, and even death.

Polyurethane Amine Catalysts: Guidelines for Safe Handling and Disposal; Technical Bulletin June 2000

Alliance for Polyurethanes Industry

For 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES):

Acute toxicity: 3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES) has been tested for acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. Acute oral LD50s in rats range from 1570 to 3650 mg/kg bw. The dermal LD50 is 4.29 g/kg bw and the 4-hour inhalation LC50 of the hydrolysate is greater than 7.35 mg/L. Six hours of exposure to substantially saturated vapor of APTES did not kill any of the 5 male or female rats (LC50 > 6 hours). The kidney is a target organ for toxicity for oral and dermal exposures.

APTES is severely irritating to the skin and eyes. In a Buehler study in guinea pigs, 7/30 animals showed a skin sensitization response.

The hydrolysis products of this material do not elicit a sensitization response in a guinea pig maximization test.

Repeat dose toxicity: Repeated inhalation exposure of rats to 147 mg/m³ of APTES hydrolysate respirable aerosol for four weeks produced squamous metaplasia and foci of minimal granulomatous laryngitis. No systemic toxicity was observed in rabbits after 9 repeated dermal doses of 17 or 84 mg/kg bw/day or three repeated dermal doses of 126 mg/kg bw/day of APTES; the site of contact NOAEL is less than 17 mg/kg bw/day. The no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) of APTES in a 90-day oral (gavage) study with rats was 200 mg/kg bw/day.

Genotoxicity: APTES has been tested in several bacterial reverse mutation/Ames assays, *in vitro* V79 hamster lung cell and Chinese hamster fibroblast chromosome aberration assays, two Chinese hamster ovary cell HGPRT gene mutation assays, and an *in vivo* mouse micronucleus assay. *In vivo* and *in vitro* screening assays have not revealed any evidence of genotoxic potential.

Reproductive and developmental toxicity: At the highest dose-level (600 mg/kg/day) in a 90 day oral gavage study in rats, no effects were seen on parameters of oestrus cycle and spermatogenesis or reproductive organs. The NOAEL for developmental effects has been identified for APTES following exposure via oral (gavage) in rats, with a value of 100 mg/kg bw/day, the NOAEL for maternal toxicity based on deaths and ulceration of the GI tract is <0.5 mL/kg.

DIMETHYL TIN DINEODECANOATE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

3-AMINOPROPYLTRIEHOXSILANE & DIMETHYL TIN DINEODECANOATE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

740-1362 (DOWSIL 799 EU Glaze and Go Sealant Clear #740-1362 (AUS))	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

Continued...

740-1362 (DOWSIL 799 EU Glaze and Go Sealant Clear #740-1362 (AUS))

	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyltris(acetoxime)silane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	50mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	122.46mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	558mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	544.34mg/l	2
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	672h	Fish	<0.53	7
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.3mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	603mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>934mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	331mg/l	2
dimethyltin dineodecanoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	39mg/l	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	LOW (BCF = 5.4)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 12150)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethyltris(acetoxime)silane	Not Available
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
dimethyltin dineodecanoate	Not Available

740-1362 (DOWSIL 799 EU Glaze and Go Sealant Clear #740-1362 (AUS))

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethyltris(acetoxime)silane	Not Available
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
dimethyltin dineodecanoate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethyltris(acetoxime)silane is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dimethyltin dineodecanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Canada - DSL	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Canada - NDSL	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane; 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane; dimethyltin dineodecanoate)
China - IECSC	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Japan - ENCS	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane; dimethyltin dineodecanoate)
Korea - KECI	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Philippines - PICCS	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
USA - TSCA	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Mexico - INSQ	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane; dimethyltin dineodecanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Russia - FBEPH	No (ethyltris(acetoxime)silane)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/06/2021
Initial Date	11/06/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1.2.1	26/04/2021	Regulation Change
2.1.3.1	03/05/2021	Regulation Change
2.1.4.1	06/05/2021	Regulation Change
2.1.5.1	10/05/2021	Regulation Change
2.1.5.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
2.1.5.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
2.1.5.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
2.1.6.4	07/06/2021	Regulation Change
2.1.6.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
2.1.6.5	11/06/2021	Classification, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Instability Condition
2.1.6.6	11/06/2021	Template Change
2.1.6.7	15/06/2021	Template Change

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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