

Security data sheet



Product: EA-9189 RTV

Manufacturer: DOWSIL

Product group: KLEBSTOFF

Article group: 1-K SILIKON

Download: 27.06.2026

DOWSIL™ EA-9189 RTV WHITE

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Tewipack Uhl GmbH
Industriestraße 15
D-75382 Althengstett

Telephone:
+49(0)7051/9297-0
Fax:
+49(0)7051/9297-99

E-Mail:
info@tewipack.de
Website:
www.tewipack.de

Managing director:
Alexander Uhl,
Michael Uhl
HRB 330424
Amtsgericht
Stuttgart

Bank details:
Sparkasse
Sindelfingen
Pforzheim
Calw
BLZ 666 500
85
Konto 17 787

Commerzbank
Sindelfingen
BLZ 603 400 71
Konto 8 001 166

Vereinigte
Volksbank AG
Böblingen
BLZ 603 900 00
Konto 80 089
003

Postbank
Stuttgart
BLZ 600 100
70
Konto 146
294 708



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW DEUTSCHLAND ANLAGENGESELLSCHAFT MBH

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) 2020/878

Product name: DOWSIL™ EA-9189 RTV White

Revision Date: 28.04.2024

Version: 4.1

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DOW DEUTSCHLAND ANLAGENGESELLSCHAFT MBH 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: DOWSIL™ EA-9189 RTV White

UFI: F5D2-21FV-F00J-811F

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

Identified uses: Use at industrial sites: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment. Use in adhesives and sealants.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW DEUTSCHLAND ANLAGENGESELLSCHAFT MBH

RHEINGAUSTR. 34

65201 WIESBADEN

GERMANY

Customer Information Number:

(31) 115 67 2626

SDSQuestion@dow.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0049 4141 3679

Local Emergency Contact: 0049 4141 3679

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

Precautionary statements

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Supplemental information

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

EUH208 Contains: N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine. May produce an allergic reaction.

EUH212 Warning! Hazardous respirable dust may be formed when used. Do not breathe dust.

2.3 Other hazards

This product contains no substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Endocrine disrupting properties

Environment: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Human Health: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Silicone, Sealant

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 14808-60-7 EC-No. 238-878-4 Index-No. —	—	>= 30,0 - <= 50,0 %	Quartz	STOT RE 1; H372 (Lungs) Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 5 000 mg/kg
CASRN 12122-17-7 EC-No. 235-179-6 Index-No. —	—	>= 2,0 - <= 10,0 %	Hydrozincite	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 5 000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 5 410 mg/m3, 4 Hour,

				dust/mist
CASRN 13463-67-7 EC-No. 236-675-5 Index-No. –	01-2119489379-17	>= 1,63 - <= 3,56 %	titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	Carc. 2; H351 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 10 000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 6,82 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: 10 000 mg/kg
CASRN 68909-20-6 EC-No. 272-697-1 Index-No. 014-052-00-7	–	>= 1,9 - <= 3,1 %	silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	STOT RE 2; H373 (Lungs) EUH066 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 2 000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: > 2 000 mg/kg
CASRN 27858-32-8 EC-No. 248-697-2 Index-No. –	01-2119968573-25	>= 0,35 - <= 1,85 %	Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titana te	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 23 020 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 198,65 mg/l, 4 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: 12 870 mg/kg
CASRN 1760-24-3 EC-No. 217-164-6 Index-No. –	01-2119970215-39	>= 0,08 - <= 0,35 %	N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT RE 2; H373 (Respiratory Tract) Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 2 295 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 1,49 - 2,44 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 2 000 mg/kg
Substances with a workplace exposure limit				
CASRN 1185-55-3	01-2119517436-40	>= 0,57 - <= 4,45 %	Methyltrimethoxysilane	Flam. Liq. 2; H225

EC-No. 214-685-0 Index-No. —				Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 11 685 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 7605 ppm, 6 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: > 9 500 mg/kg
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For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 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: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

4.2 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.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations..

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.. Use personal protective equipment..

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

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

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
 Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

Storage class according to TRGS 510: Combustible Solids

7.3 Specific end use(s): See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Dow IHG		See Further information
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
Methyltrimethoxysilane	Dow IHG	TWA	7,5 ppm
Isopropanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	400 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	DE TRGS 900	AGW	500 mg/m ³ 200 ppm
	Further information: Y: When there is compliance with the OEL and biological tolerance values, there is no risk of harming the unborn child		

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

Methanol.

Isopropanol

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Isopropanol	67-63-0	Acetone	Blood	Immediately after exposure or after working hours	25 mg/l	TRGS 903
		Acetone	Urine	Immediately after exposure or after working hours	25 mg/l	TRGS 903

Acetone	Urine	End of shift at end of workweek	40 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
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Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the Occupational Exposure Limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods.

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), United Kingdom: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances.

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany.

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

Derived No Effect Level

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,170 mg/m3

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,028 mg/m3

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	500 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,36 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,6 mg/m3

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,1 mg/m3

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,6 mg/m3	25,6 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,2 mg/m3	6,25 mg/m3	0,26 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

Compartment	PNEC
Marine water	0,01 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	1,0 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0,0816 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0,0082 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0,019 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Fresh water	0,1 mg/l

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

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0,05 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0,072 mg/l
Marine water	0,005 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	20 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0,181 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0,018 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0,00687 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water sediment	0,73 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0,073 mg/kg
Soil	0,03 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection),

potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material.

Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, 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.

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	paste
Color	white
Odor	slight alcoholic
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable, substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Melting point/freezing point	
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Flammability (liquids)	Not applicable, solid
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1,71
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	No data available

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Self-heating substances	The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

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

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Quartz

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg

Hydrozincite

Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

LD50, Rat, > 10 000 mg/kg

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials: LD50, Rat, > 2 000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

LD50, Rat, male, 23 020 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

This substance may hydrolyze to release 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.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rat, male and female, 11 685 mg/kg

This substance may hydrolyze to release 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.

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Quartz

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Hydrozincite

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

LD50, Rabbit, 10 000 mg/kg

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, 12 870 mg/kg

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

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

This substance may hydrolyze to release 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.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 9 500 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

This substance may hydrolyze to release 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.

Acute inhalation toxicity**Information for the Product:**

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

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:**Quartz**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Hydrozincite

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5 410 mg/m³
OECD Test Guideline 403

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 6,82 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

The LC50 has not been determined.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 198,65 mg/l
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 1,49 - 2,44 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 7605 ppm OECD Test Guideline 403

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Quartz

May cause skin irritation due to mechanical abrasion.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Hydrozincite

For similar material(s):
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

Essentially nonirritating to skin.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

For similar material(s):

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

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

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation**Information for the Product:**

Based on information for component(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause mild eye discomfort.

Information for components:**Quartz**

Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Hydrozincite

For similar material(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$]

Solid or dust may cause irritation due to mechanical action.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

May cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

For similar material(s):

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

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.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Quartz

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Hydrozincite

For similar material(s):

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$]

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

For skin sensitization:

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

For similar material(s):

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.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

For skin sensitization:
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Quartz

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

Hydrozincite

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

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

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

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

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

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

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Aspiration Hazard

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Quartz

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

Hydrozincite

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

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

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

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

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

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

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

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Material is not classified as an aspiration hazard based on insufficient data, however materials with low viscosity may be aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting.

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)**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Quartz**

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

Kidney.

Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Hydrozincite

For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

Repeated excessive inhalation exposures to dusts may cause respiratory effects.

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

Lung.

Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

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

lung

Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

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

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

Respiratory tract.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Quartz

Has caused cancer in humans. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Hydrozincite

No relevant data found.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$]

Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titaniumdioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

No relevant data found.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

No relevant data found.

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

No relevant data found.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Quartz**

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

Hydrozincite

No relevant data found.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

No relevant data found.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials: Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

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

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Reproductive toxicity**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Quartz

No relevant data found.

Hydrozincite

No relevant data found.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

No relevant data found.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

No relevant data found.

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

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Quartz**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Hydrozincite

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

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

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

In vitro 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.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Information for components:

Quartz

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

Hydrozincite

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

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

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

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

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

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

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

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

Quartz

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on information for a similar material:

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

For similar material(s):

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, 5 000 - 10 000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 731 mg/l

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 440 mg/l

Hydrozincite

Acute toxicity to fish

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

Based on data from similar materials

LC50, Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon), 96 Hour, 727 - 1 810 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 6,9 - 16,2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 72 Hour, 136 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 72 Hour, 24 µg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 30 d, 199 µg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 37 µg/l

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

Acute toxicity to fish

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

NOEC, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

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

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Acute toxicity to fish

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

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Scenedesmus quadricauda* (Green algae), 72 Hour, > 10 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

Acute toxicity to fish

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

LC50, *Rasbora heteromorpha* (Harlequin fish), static test, 96 Hour, 4 200 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

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

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For the hydrolysis product(s)
LC50, zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 Hour, 597 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For the hydrolysis product(s)
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 81 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For the hydrolysis product(s)
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 8,8 mg/l

For the hydrolysis product(s)
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 3,1 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

For the hydrolysis product(s)
EC50, Pseudomonas putida, 16 Hour, Growth inhibition, 67 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 110 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 122 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 3,6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, >= 3,6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, activated sludge, Static, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, ≥ 10 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Quartz

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Hydrozincite

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances. Rapid removal from the water column is considered equivalent to rapid degradation.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$]

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 66 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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.

Biodegradation: 54 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.4-A

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Quartz

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Hydrozincite

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0,05

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3 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): -3,3 Estimated by Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR).

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0,82 Estimated.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Quartz

No relevant data found.

Hydrozincite

No relevant data found.

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

No relevant data found.

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

For similar material(s):

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1,53 Estimated.

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

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Quartz

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

Hydrozincite

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

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

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

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

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Methyltrimethoxysilane

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Quartz

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

Hydrozincite

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μ m]

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

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

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

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

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

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

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

12.7 Other adverse effects

Quartz

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

Hydrozincite

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

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

silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica

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

Diisopropoxydi(ethoxyacetoacetyl)titanate

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

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

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

Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC, provided it fulfils the criteria listed in Annex III of this directive. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | Not applicable |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | Not regulated for transport |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | Not applicable |

- 14.4 **Packing group** Not applicable
- 14.5 **Environmental hazards** Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
- 14.6 **Special precautions for user** No data available.

Classification for INLAND waterways (ADNR/ADN):
Consult your Dow contact before transporting by inland waterway

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

- 14.1 **UN number or ID number** Not applicable
- 14.2 **UN proper shipping name** Not regulated for transport
- 14.3 **Transport hazard class(es)** Not applicable
- 14.4 **Packing group** Not applicable
- 14.5 **Environmental hazards** Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
- 14.6 **Special precautions for user** No data available.
- 14.7 **Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

- 14.1 **UN number or ID number** Not applicable
- 14.2 **UN proper shipping name** Not regulated for transport
- 14.3 **Transport hazard class(es)** Not applicable
- 14.4 **Packing group** Not applicable
- 14.5 **Environmental hazards** Not applicable
- 14.6 **Special precautions for user** No data available.

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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Number on list 75

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

Listed in Regulation: Not applicable

Wassergefährdungsklasse (Deutschland)

WGK 2: obviously hazardous to water

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

This product is not classified as dangerous according to EC criteria.

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)
AGW	Time Weighted Average

DE TRGS 900	Germany. TRGS 900 - Occupational exposure limit values.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TRGS 903	TRGS 903 - Biological limit values
TWA	Time weighted average
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; 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.

DOW DEUTSCHLAND ANLAGENGESELLSCHAFT MBH 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.

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