SAFETY DATA SHEET
Romax Rodent Seal
According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Romax Rodent Seal

UFI SV60-COVE-4006-AOAA

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

Identified uses Rodent proof sealant.

Uses advised against Restricted to professional users. This product is not intended to be used by the general public.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

J V Barrett & Co Ltd
St. Ivel Way
Warmley
Bristol
BS30 8TY

0117 967 2222
0117 961 4122
beh@barrettine.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone 0117 967 2222 (office hours only)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Carc. 1B - H350 STOT SE 2 - H371

Environmental hazards Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word Danger

Hazard statements
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H350 May cause cancer.
H371 May cause damage to organs (Respiratory tract).

Precautionary statements
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe vapours.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P308+P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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Contains Butan-2-one 0,0'0"-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime, Butanone oxime, Butan-2-one 0,0',0"-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime, N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB. Moisture curing process releases a small amount of butanone oxime (MEKO). MEKO is toxic if swallowed, harmful in contact with skin, causes skin irritation, causes serious eye damage, may cause an allergic skin reaction, may cause drowsiness or dizziness, may cause cancer, causes damage to the upper respiratory tract and may cause damage to the blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Butan-2-one 0,0'0"-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime **3 - 7%**

CAS number: 22984-54-9 EC number: 245-366-4 REACH registration number: 01-2119987100-43-XXXX

Classification
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319
Skin Sens. 1B - H317
STOT RE 2 - H373

Butanone oxime **<2%**

CAS number: 96-29-7 EC number: 202-496-6

Classification
Acute Tox. 3 - H301
Acute Tox. 4 - H312
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Skin Sens. 1 - H317
Carc. 1B - H350
STOT SE 1 - H370
STOT SE 3 - H336
STOT RE 2 - H373

Butan-2-one 0,0',0"-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime **< 1%**

CAS number: 2224-33-1 EC number: 218-747-8 REACH registration number: 01-2119987099-18-XXXX

Classification
Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Skin Sens. 1B - H317
STOT RE 2 - H373

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N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine		**< 1%**
CAS number: 1760-24-3	EC number: 217-164-6	REACH registration number: 01-2119970215-39-XXXX

Classification
Acute Tox. 4 - H332
Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Skin Sens. 1B - H317
STOT RE 2 - H373

Dioctyltin dilaurate		**< 0.1%**
CAS number: 3648-18-8	EC number: 222-883-3	

Classification
Repr. 1B - H360D
STOT SE 2 - H371
STOT RE 1 - H372

Methanol		**< 0.1%**
CAS number: 67-56-1	EC number: 200-659-6	REACH registration number: 01-2119433307-44-XXXX

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Acute Tox. 3 - H301
Acute Tox. 3 - H311
Acute Tox. 3 - H331
STOT SE 1 - H370

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information In all cases of doubt, or if symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Skin contact Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing. In the event of any sensitisation symptoms developing, ensure further exposure is avoided.

Eye contact Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Protection of first aiders First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.

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

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General information Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: May cause cancer. Moisture curing process releases a small amount of butanone oxime (MEKO). MEKO is toxic if swallowed, harmful in contact with skin, causes skin irritation, causes serious eye damage, may cause an allergic skin reaction, may cause drowsiness or dizziness, may cause cancer, causes damage to the upper respiratory tract and may cause damage to the blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure. Curing process releases a small amount of methanol.

Inhalation Irritation of nose, throat and airway. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. Drowsiness. Dizziness.

Ingestion May cause discomfort if swallowed. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach.

Skin contact May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Allergic rash. Redness. Itchiness.

Eye contact Causes serious eye irritation.

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

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Water spray, fog or mist. Foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

Hazardous combustion products Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Do not breathe vapours. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Ensure suitable respiratory protection is worn during removal of spillages in confined areas. For personal protection, see Section 8. Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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Methods for cleaning up Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions May cause cancer. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Persons susceptible to allergic reactions should not handle this product. Do not breathe vapours. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment.

Advice on general occupational hygiene Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Persons susceptible to allergic reactions should not handle this product. Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water after work.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store locked up. Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect containers from damage.

Storage class Chemical storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

Usage description Gunnable sealant.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Dioctyltin dilaurate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.1 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 0.2 mg/m³
as Sn
Sk

Methanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 200 ppm 266 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 250 ppm 333 mg/m³
Sk

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.
Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Butan-2-one 0,0'0"-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime (CAS: 22984-54-9)

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DNEL
Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 1.02 mg/m³
Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.145 mg/kg/day

PNEC
- Fresh water; 0.018 mg/l
- marine water; 0.002 mg/l
- Intermittent release; 0.12 mg/l
- STP; 3.9 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 557.543 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 55.754 mg/kg
- Soil; 65.63 mg/kg

Oral (food); 3.22 mg/kg food

Butanone oxime (CAS: 96-29-7)

DMEL
Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 28 µg/m³
Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 0.9 mg/m³
Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 4 µg/kg bw/day

PNEC
Fresh water; 0.256 mg/l
Fresh water, Intermittent release; 0.118 mg/l
marine water; 0.026 mg/l
marine water, Intermittent release; 0.012 mg/l
STP; 177 mg/l
Sediment (Freshwater); 1.012 mg/kg
Sediment (Marinewater); 0.101 mg/kg
Soil; 0.052 mg/kg

Butan-2-one 0,0',0''-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime (CAS: 2224-33-1)

DNEL
Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 1.06 mg/m³
Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.15 mg/kg/day

PNEC
Fresh water; 0.019 mg/l
marine water; 0.002 mg/l
STP; 4.06 mg/l
Sediment (Freshwater); 1136.562 mg/kg
Sediment (Marinewater); 113.656 mg/kg
Soil; 133.8 mg/kg
Oral (food); 3.333 mg/kg food

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine (CAS: 1760-24-3)

PNEC
Fresh water; 0.062 mg/l
marine water; 0.006 mg/l
STP; 25 mg/l
Sediment (Freshwater); 0.22 mg/kg
Sediment (Marinewater); 0.022 mg/kg

Dioctyltin dilaurate (CAS: 3648-18-8)

DNEL
Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.004 mg/m³

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PNEC	Fresh water; 0.002 µg/l Fresh water, Intermittent release; 0.018 µg/l marine water; 0.0002 µg/l STP; 100 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 0.028 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 0.003 mg/kg Soil; 0.006 mg/kg Oral (food); 0.02 mg/kg

Methanol (CAS: 67-56-1)

DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 130 mg/m³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 130 mg/m³ Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 130 mg/m³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 130 mg/m³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 20 mg/kg/day Workers - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 20 mg/kg/day

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment

Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. All handling should only take place in well-ventilated areas. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients. This product is not to be used under conditions of poor ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
Eye/face protection	Chemical splash goggles or face shield. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166.
Hand protection	It is recommended that chemical-resistant, impervious gloves are worn. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material.
Other skin and body protection	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact.
Hygiene measures	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated.
Respiratory protection	If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Organic vapour filter. Gas filter A, Colour code brown. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thixotropic paste.
Colour	Translucent with stainless steel fibres.

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Odour	Slight.
Odour threshold	Not determined.
pH	Technically not feasible.
Melting point	No information available.
Initial boiling point and range	No information available.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	No information available.
Evaporation factor	No information available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No information available.
Vapour pressure	No information available.
Vapour density	No information available.
Relative density	1.1 @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient	No information available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No information available.
Decomposition Temperature	No information available.
Viscosity	8,000-10,000 P @ 20°C
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	The mixture itself has not been tested but none of the ingredient substances meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Other information	Not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product. See the other subsections of this section for further details.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Moisture curing process releases: a small amount of butanone-2-oxime (MEKO)

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not known. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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Materials to avoid	Strong oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours. Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects	Moisture curing process releases a small amount of butanone oxime (MEKO). MEKO is toxic if swallowed, harmful in contact with skin, causes skin irritation, causes serious eye damage, may cause an allergic skin reaction, may cause drowsiness or dizziness, may cause cancer, causes damage to the upper respiratory tract and may cause damage to the blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	10,000.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	110,000.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Animal data	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irrit. 2 Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Skin Sens. 1 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Does not contain any substances known to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1B May cause cancer.
Target organ for carcinogenicity	Liver

Reproductive toxicity

Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Does not contain any substances known to be toxic to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	STOT SE 2 May cause damage to organs (Respiratory tract).

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Target organs	Respiratory tract

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Not relevant, due to the form of the product.

General information	May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Moisture curing process releases a small amount of butanone oxime (MEKO). MEKO is toxic if swallowed, harmful in contact with skin, causes skin irritation, causes serious eye damage, may cause an allergic skin reaction, may cause drowsiness or dizziness, may cause cancer, causes damage to the upper respiratory tract and may cause damage to the blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure. Curing process may release a small amount of methanol which is irritating to mucous membranes and has skin drying and narcotic effects.
Inhalation	Irritating to respiratory system. May cause damage to mucous membrane in nose. Drowsiness. Dizziness.
Ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach.
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute and chronic health hazards	May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (Respiratory tract).
Route of exposure	Skin and/or eye contact Oral Inhalation
Target organs	Liver Respiratory tract

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Butan-2-one 0,0'0"-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	LD_{50} 2463 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat

Serious eye damage/irritation

Summary	Causes serious eye irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	OECD 405 Acute eye irritation / corrosion: Irritating. Rabbit

Skin sensitisation

Summary	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Sensitising.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Summary	May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 10 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat LOAEL 50 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat
Target organs	Blood

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Butanone oxime

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Toxic if swallowed.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	100.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	1,100.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Harmful if inhaled.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irrit. 2 Causes skin irritation.
Animal data	Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Skin Sens. 1 May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Negative.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1B May cause cancer.
Target organ for carcinogenicity	Liver
IARC carcinogenicity	None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. STOT SE 1 - H370 Causes damage to organs .
Target organs	Central nervous system Respiratory tract

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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STOT - repeated exposure	STOT RE 2 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Target organs	Blood system

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information	May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Pain or irritation. Intoxication. Narcotic effect. Muscle weakness. Nausea, vomiting.
Ingestion	May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause stomach pain or vomiting. May cause severe internal injury.
Skin contact	May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Redness. Irritating to skin.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.
Acute and chronic health hazards	May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs (Respiratory tract). May cause damage to organs (Blood system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target organs	Central nervous system Liver Respiratory tract
Medical considerations	Skin disorders and allergies.

Butan-2-one 0,0',0"-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat

Serious eye damage/irritation

Summary	Causes serious eye damage.
Serious eye damage/irritation	OECD 405 Acute eye irritation / corrosion: Causes serious eye damage (rabbit).

Skin sensitisation

Summary	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Sensitising.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Summary	May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 29.99 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Read-across data.
Target organs	Blood

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N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,295.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	2,295.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Summary	Harmful if inhaled.
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} dust/mist mg/l)	1.49
Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	1.49

Serious eye damage/irritation

Summary	Causes serious eye damage.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye damage. Rabbit

Skin sensitisation

Summary	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Sensitising.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	STOT RE 2 May cause damage to organs (Respiratory tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Target organs	Respiratory tract

Dioctyltin dilaurate

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - development	May damage the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	May cause damage to organs (Immune system).
Target organs	Immune system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 0.3 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat
Target organs	Immune system

Methanol

Acute toxicity - oral

Summary	Toxic if swallowed.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	100.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Summary	Toxic in contact with skin.
Notes (dermal LD_{50})	LD_{50} 17100 mg/kg/day, Dermal, Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	300.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Summary	Toxic if inhaled.
Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	LC50 6 hour exposure: 87.5 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Negative.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Negative.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Fertility - NOAEL <1000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat P Fertility - NOAEC 2.39 mg/l, Inhalation, Monkey P, F1
Reproductive toxicity - development	Maternal toxicity: - NOAEC: 13.3 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat Maternal toxicity: - LOAEC: 26.6 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat Teratogenicity: - NOAEC: 6.65 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat Teratogenicity: - LOAEC: 13.3 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	Causes damage to organs (optic nerve, Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Target organs	Central nervous system optic nerve

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	LOAEL 2340 mg/kg/day, Oral, Monkey NOAEC 1.06 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity In cross-linked state not soluble in water. Easily separable from water by filtration.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Butanone oxime

Ecotoxicity	Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

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Toxicity There are no data for the product.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Summary Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Summary Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Butan-2-one 0,0'0"-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	EC_{80}, 96 hours: >115.34 mg/l, Oryzias latipes (Red killifish) Read-across data.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 231.84 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 18.45 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

Butanone oxime

Toxicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, Oryzias latipes (Red killifish)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{80}, 48 hours: 201 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{80}, 72 hours: 11.8 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC_{50}, 17 hours: 281 mg/l, Pseudomonas putida

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 14 days: > 100 mg/l, Oryzias latipes (Red killifish)
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Butan-2-one 0,0',0"-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	EC_{50}, 96 hours: >119.94 mg/l, Oryzias latipes (Red killifish)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 241.08 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 19.19 mg/l, Algae

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: =/>119.94 mg/l, Daphnia magna

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N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{80}, 96 hours: 597 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{80}, 48 hours: 81 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 8.8 mg/l mg/l, Algae

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: =/> 1 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Methanol

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{80}, 96 hours: 15400 mg/l, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{80}, 96 hours: 18260 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{80}, 96 hours: 22000 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	IC_{50}, 3 hours: >1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: Reproduction: 122 mg/l, Daphnia magna NOEC, 21 days: Growth: 4380 mg/l, Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability This product is not expected to be readily biodegradable.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Butan-2-one 0,0'0"-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

Butanone oxime

Persistence and degradability	The degradability of the product is not known.
Biodegradation	Inherently biodegradable.

Butan-2-one 0,0',0"-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime

Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine

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Persistence and degradability The substance is readily biodegradable.

Methanol

Biodegradation Water - Degradation 88%: 10 days
Water - Degradation 91%: 15 days
Water - Degradation 95%: 20 days
The substance is readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product.

Partition coefficient No information available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Butan-2-one 0,0'0"-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime

Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Butanone oxime

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient log Kow: 0.63

Butan-2-one 0,0',0"-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime

Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine

Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Methanol

Bioaccumulative potential BCF: <10, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is insoluble in water.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Butanone oxime

Mobility No data available.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Log Koc 0.55 Expected to have a low potential for adsorption.

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine

Adsorption/desorption coefficient - Koc: 0.2 @ 20°C

Methanol

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Henry's law constant 0.461 Pa m³/mol @ 25°C

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Butanone oxime

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered.

Disposal methods Confirm disposal procedures with environmental engineer and local regulations. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions.

Waste class Recommended EWC Code 08 04 09* HP4 Irritant HP5 STOT / Aspiration toxicity HP7 Carcinogenic HP13 Sensitising

SECTION 14: Transport information

General The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No transport warning sign required.

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (SI 2002 No. 2677) (as amended).
The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, UK SI 2019/720. The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020, UK SI 2020/1567.
The REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, UK SI 2019/758, UK SI 2019/858 and UK SI 2019/1144. The REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020, UK SI 2020/1577.
The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].

EU legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Guidance

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

Health and environmental listings

No substances on the Candidate List of SVHCs are present at =/> 0.1%.

Restrictions (Annex XVII Regulation 1907/2006)

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Entry number: 28

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

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Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.
BCF: Bioconcentration Factor.
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level.
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.
EC_{50}: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
GHS: Globally Harmonized System.
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
IBC: International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (International Bulk Chemical Code).
ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
Kow: Octanol-water partition coefficient.
LC_{50}: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
LD_{50}: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).
LOAEC: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.
LOEC: Lowest Observed Effect Concentration.
MARPOL 73/78: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978.
NOAEC: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration.
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.
REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern.
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity
Carc. = Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. = Flammable liquid
Repr. = Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation
Skin Sens. = Skin sensitisation
STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure
STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Carc. 1B - H350, Eye Irrit. 2 - H319, Skin Sens. 1 - H317, STOT SE 2 - H371: Calculation method.

Training advice

Only trained personnel should use this material.

Revision comments

Revised classification. Revised sections: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16.

Revision date

05/02/2022

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Revision	2
Supersedes date	07/08/2019
SDS number	10434
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H301 Toxic if swallowed. H311 Toxic in contact with skin. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H331 Toxic if inhaled. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H350 May cause cancer. H360D May damage the unborn child. H370 Causes damage to organs (Respiratory tract). H370 Causes damage to organs . H371 May cause damage to organs (Immune system). H371 May cause damage to organs (Respiratory tract). H372 Causes damage to organs (Immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373 May cause damage to organs (Respiratory tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373 May cause damage to organs (Blood system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373 May cause damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.