



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US,  
INC.

**Product name:** BETASEAL™ 43518 Glass Primer

**Issue Date:** 10/28/2019

**Print Date:** 08/20/2020

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

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product name:** BETASEAL™ 43518 Glass Primer

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** A primer - For use in automotive applications.

#### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US,  
INC.

#### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 1-800-424-9300

**Local Emergency Contact:** 800-424-9300

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Inhalation

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Dermal

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

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

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

**Label elements**  
**Hazard pictograms**

Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
Causes damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system).  
May cause damage to organs (Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.  
Use only non-sparking tools.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response**

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse mouth.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.  
Do NOT induce vomiting.  
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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

In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

#### Storage

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

#### Disposal

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

#### Other hazards

No data available

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Methanol	67-56-1	> 45.0 - < 55.0 %
Toluene	108-88-3	> 45.0 - < 55.0 %
(3-Mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane	4420-74-0	< 5.0 %
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	1760-24-3	< 1.0 %

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### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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#### 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. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Skin contact:** Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Obtain medical attention without delay. Wash clothing before reuse. Properly dispose of contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

**Eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child]. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

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

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Notes to physician:** In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine spray.. Dry chemical fire extinguishers.. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.. Foam.. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective..

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream.. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire..

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous combustion products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.. Combustion products may include and are not limited to:. Carbon monoxide.. Carbon dioxide..

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire.. Electrically ground and bond all equipment.. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge.. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9..

### Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate.. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire.. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water.. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.. Eliminate ignition sources.. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source..

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves).. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance..

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Ignition sources can include and are not limited to pilot lights, flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, and static discharges. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Never use air pressure for transferring product unless a risk assessment has been conducted that includes consideration of the flammability of the product. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.

### Storage stability

#### Storage temperature:

> 5 - < 35 °C (> 41 - < 95 °F)

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness; eye dam: Eye damage; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness; eye dam: Eye damage; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	CAL PEL	C	1,000 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
	CAL PEL	PEL	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
	CAL PEL	STEL	325 mg/m3 250 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
Toluene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: visual impair: Visual impairment; female repro: Female reproductive; pregnancy loss: Pregnancy loss; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-1		See Further information
	Further information: (2): See Table Z-2		

	OSHA Z-2	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: Z37.12-1967		
	OSHA Z-2	CEIL	300 ppm
	Further information: Z37.12-1967		
	OSHA Z-2	Peak	500 ppm
	Further information: Z37.12-1967		
	CAL PEL	PEL	37 mg/m3 10 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
	CAL PEL	C	500 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
	CAL PEL	STEL	560 mg/m3 150 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
(3-Mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane	Dow IHG	TWA	0.1 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g Creatinine	ACGIH BEI

**Exposure controls**

**Engineering controls:** Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.



**Individual protection measures**

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

**Skin protection**

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

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

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

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	Colorless to amber
<b>Odor</b>	Characteristic
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	No test data available
<b>Melting point/range</b>	No test data available
<b>Freezing point</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> -3 °C ( 27 °F) <i>Setaflash Closed Cup ASTM D3828</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Flammable liquid
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	0.8352 <i>ASTM D1475</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	Not applicable
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No test data available



<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	No test data available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No test data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No test data available
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No test data available
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	6.94 lb/gln <i>EPA Method No. 24</i> (typical value)

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

**Chemical stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials..

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Swallowing a small amount may cause serious injury; swallowing larger amounts may be fatal. Methanol, a component in this mixture, is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. Effects may be delayed.

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

#### Acute dermal toxicity

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

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system effects. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death. Effects may be delayed. Alcohol consumption and exertion may increase the adverse effects of toluene. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Symptoms may include as tingling, numbness or pain in the extremities.

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause severe eye irritation.  
May cause severe corneal injury.  
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.  
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:  
A component in this mixture has been shown to be a skin sensitizer.

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Route of Exposure: Inhalation  
Target Organs: Central nervous system

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:  
Central nervous system.  
Excessive exposure may cause neurologic signs and symptoms.  
Toluene has caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations. Intentional misuse by deliberately inhaling toluene may cause nervous system damage, hearing loss, liver and kidney effects and death.  
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.

**Carcinogenicity**

Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity**

Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of rats. In laboratory animals, toluene has been toxic to the fetus at doses toxic to the mother; it has caused birth defects in mice when administered orally, but not by inhalation.

**Reproductive toxicity**

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

**Mutagenicity**

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. The majority and most reliable of the many genetic toxicity studies on toluene, both in vitro and in animals, indicate that it is not genetically toxic.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:****Methanol****Acute oral toxicity**

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

Lethal Dose, Humans, 340 mg/kg Estimated.

Lethal Dose, Humans, 29 - 237 ml Estimated.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**Toluene****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 5,580 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, 12,267 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Alcohol consumption and exertion may increase the adverse effects of toluene. LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, 25.7 mg/l

LC50, Rat, female, 4 Hour, vapour, 30 mg/l

**(3-Mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane****Acute oral toxicity**

Swallowing may result in irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Contains a component(s) which hydrolyzes to 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.

LD50, Rat, male, 914 mg/kg

LD50, Rat, female, 758 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 2,348 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Contains a component(s) which hydrolyzes to methanol. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death.

The LC50 has not been determined.

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

**Acute oral toxicity**

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

**Toxicity**

**Methanol**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 19,000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Toxicity to bacteria**

IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

**Toluene**

**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).  
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 5.8 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, semi-static test, 48 Hour, 3.78 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 12.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Toxicity to bacteria**

IC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 29 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Fish, flow-through test, 40 d, growth, 1.4 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 7 d, number of offspring, 0.74 mg/l

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 150 - 280 mg/kg

**(3-Mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane****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).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 253 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 4.0 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

IC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 850 mg/l

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

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

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

For the hydrolysis product(s)

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

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

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

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

NOEC, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, &gt;= 1,000 mg/kg

**Persistence and degradability****Methanol****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 99 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.50 mg/mg**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.49 mg/mg Dichromate**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	72 %
20 d	79 %

**Photodegradation****Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 8 - 18 d**Method:** Estimated.**Toluene****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 100 %**Exposure time:** 14 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.13 mg/mg Calculated.**Photodegradation****Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 2 d**Method:** Estimated.**(3-Mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane****Biodegradability:** Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.71 mg/mg Estimated.

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.73 mg/mg Estimated.

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.229 d

**Method:** Estimated.

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

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

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 39 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.39 mg/mg Estimated.

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.76 mg/mg Estimated.

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

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

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, half-life, 0.025 Hour, pH 7

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.088 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Methanol**

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

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

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** < 10 Fish Measured

**Toluene**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.73 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 13.2 - 90 Fish Measured

**(3-Mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane**



**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.25 Estimated.

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

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

**Mobility in soil**

**Methanol**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 0.44 Estimated.

**Toluene**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 37 - 178 Estimated.

**(3-Mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane**

Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 2577 Estimated.

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

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

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Flammable liquids, toxic, n.o.s.(Methanol, Toluene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1992
<b>Class</b>	3 (6.1)

<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	Methanol, Toluene

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.(Methanol, Toluene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1992
<b>Class</b>	3 (6.1)
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	No
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s.(Methanol, Toluene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1992
<b>Class</b>	3 (6.1)
<b>Packing group</b>	II

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.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
 Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)  
 Skin corrosion or irritation  
 Serious eye damage or eye irritation  
 Respiratory or skin sensitisation  
 Reproductive toxicity  
 Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)  
 Aspiration hazard

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

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

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Toluene	108-88-3
Methanol	67-56-1

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)****Section 103**

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>RQ (RCRA Code)</b>
Toluene	108-88-3	1000 lbs RQ
Toluene	108-88-3	100 lbs RQ (F005)
Methanol	67-56-1	5000 lbs RQ
Methanol	67-56-1	100 lbs RQ (F003)
Toluene	108-88-3	1000 lbs RQ
Toluene	108-88-3	100 lbs RQ (F005)

**Pennsylvania Right To Know**

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

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Toluene	108-88-3
Methanol	67-56-1

**California Prop. 65**

This product contains a chemical that is at or below California Propositions 65's "safe harbor level" as determined via a risk assessment. Therefore, the chemical is not required to be listed as a Prop 65 chemical on the SDS or label.

**United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)**

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

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**


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**Hazard Rating System****NFPA**

<b>Health</b>	<b>Flammability</b>	<b>Instability</b>
3	3	0

**HMIS**

<b>Health</b>	<b>Flammability</b>	<b>Physical Hazard</b>
4*	3	0

\* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

**Revision**

Identification Number: 30844 / A749 / Issue Date: 10/28/2019 / Version: 20.1

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)
C	Ceiling
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
CEIL	Acceptable ceiling concentration
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
Peak	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour time weighted average

### Full text of other abbreviations

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

### Information Source and References

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

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US, INC. 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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Option 8 for 24/7 Service



6550 Oley Speaks Way  
Canal Winchester, OH 43110



[www.RudolphBros.Com](http://www.RudolphBros.Com)  
[RBCsupport@RudBro.Com](mailto:RBCsupport@RudBro.Com)