SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex II

Product name: BETAWIPE™ VP 04604

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SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED 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: BETAWIPE™ VP 04604

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses: An activator -- For use in automotive applications.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK
LIMITED
KINGS COURT, LONDON ROAD
STEVENAGE
England
SG1 2NG
UNITED KINGDOM

Manufacturer DuPont Specialty Products GmbH & Co. KG

Customer Information Number: 00800-3876-6838
SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418
Local Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Flammable liquids - Category 2 - H225

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319
Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H336
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P261	Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Contains isopropanol; N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine; 3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane

2.3 Other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties (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.

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.

PBT and vPvB assessment:
This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CASRN 67-63-0 **EC-No.** 200-661-7 **Index-No.** 603-117-00-0 **REACH No** 01-2119457558-25	isopropanol	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336	Oral ATE: 5,840 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 12,800 mg/kg	> 90.0 - < 100.0 %
CASRN 4420-74-0 **EC-No.** 224-588-5 **Index-No.** – **REACH No** 01-2120763539-41	3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Sens. 1B - H317 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	Oral ATE: 914 mg/kg Dermal ATE: 2,348 mg/kg	> 1.0 - < 2.5 %
CASRN 1760-24-3 **EC-No.** 217-164-6 **Index-No.** – **REACH No** 01-2119970215-39	N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1B - H317 STOT RE 2 - H373	Oral ATE: 2,295 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 1.5 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg	> 1.0 - < 2.5 %

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. 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: 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 persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

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. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Hemodialysis may be of benefit if substantial amounts have been ingested and the patient is showing signs of intoxication. Consider hemodialysis for patients with persistent hypotension or coma unresponsive to standard therapy (isopropanol levels >400 - 500 mg/dl). (Goldfrank, Toxicological Emergencies 7th ed., 2002; King, JAMA, 1970, 211:1855). 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: 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.

5.2 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. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop. 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.

5.3 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. Use caution and test if material is burning before entering area. Material burns with invisible flame.

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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 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 personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the 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.

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

6.3 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections: References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 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. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. 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. 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 assesment has been conducted that includes consideration of the flammability of the product. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: 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 - < 25 °C

7.3 Specific end use(s): Information on specific end use(s) of this product may be provided in a technical data sheet/annex to the SDS (if available).

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
isopropanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	400 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	GB EH40	TWA	999 mg/m3 400 ppm
	GB EH40	STEL	1,250 mg/m3 500 ppm

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
isopropanol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	End of shift at end of workweek	40 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Derived No Effect Level

isopropanol

Workers

Acute systemic effects	*Acute local effects*	*Long-term systemic effects*	*Long-term local effects*

Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	888 mg/kg bw/day	500 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	319 mg/kg bw/day	89 mg/m3	26 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

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

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
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

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
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

Predicted No Effect Concentration

isopropanol

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	140.9 mg/l
Marine water	140.9 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	140.9 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	552 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	552 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Sewage treatment plant	2251 mg/l
Soil	28 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Oral	160 mg/kg

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

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.062 mg/l
Marine water	0.0062 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0.22 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0.022 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0.0085 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Sewage treatment plant	25 mg/l

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

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator (meeting standard EN 136) with organic vapor cartridge (meeting standard EN 14387).
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: Polyethylene. Neoprene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). 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. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. 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.
Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 ºC, meeting standard EN 14387).

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

Physical state	liquid
Colour	Colorless clear, slightly yellow to orange
Odour	Alcohol, Sulfur odor
	Odour Threshold No test data available
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: No test data available
	Freezing point: No test data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	: No test data available
Flammability	**Gases/Solids** Flammable liquid
	Liquids No data available
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	**Lower explosion limit** / **Lower flammability limit** No test data available
	Upper explosion limit / **Upper flammability limit** No test data available
Flash point	13 °C Method: PMCC, ASTM D93 (closed cup)
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	**Thermal decomposition** No test data available
pH	8 - 10 Concentration: 100 % Substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water).
Viscosity	**Viscosity, kinematic** No test data available
	Viscosity, dynamic No test data available
Solubility(ies)	**Water solubility** No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Vapour pressure	No test data available
Density and / or relative density	**Relative Density (water = 1)** 0.79 Method: Calculated.
Relative vapour density	No test data available
Particle characteristics	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Explosives	No test data available
Oxidizing properties	No test data available
Evaporation rate	No test data available

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: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

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

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Aldehydes. Halogenated organics. Halogens. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

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

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Acute toxicity estimate, > 2,000 mg/kg Calculation method

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Acute toxicity estimate, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5 mg/l Calculation method

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Eye irritation, Category 2
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Classification procedure: Based on product data or assessment

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.
May cause severe eye irritation.
May cause moderate corneal injury.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation, Category 1
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

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

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Isopropanol has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

STOT - single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

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

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Liver.
Kidney.
Kidney effects have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.
Observations in animals include:
Lethargy.

Aspiration Hazard
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

isopropanol

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
May cause central nervous system depression. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Facial flushing. Low blood pressure. Irregular heartbeats. May cause nausea and vomiting.

LD50, Rat, 5,840 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, > 12,800 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.
May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause moderate corneal injury.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Isopropanol has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Ingestion
Target Organs: Central nervous system

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

Aspiration Hazard
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane

Acute toxicity (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 toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rat, 2,348 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (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.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Repeated exposure may cause irritation, even a burn.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Symptoms of exposure may include excess blinking and tear production (blepharospasm).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

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

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
No relevant data found.

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

STOT - repeated exposure
No data available.

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

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

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, male and female, 2,295 mg/kg OPPTS 870.1100

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 1.49 - 2.44 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute toxicity estimate, dust/mist, 1.5 mg/l Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For skin sensitization:
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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

STOT - repeated exposure
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Respiratory tract.

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

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.

Further information

No data available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

isopropanol

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).
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 9,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
EC50, Crangon crangon (shrimp), 48 Hour, 1,400 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
NOEC, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 7 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 1,800 mg/l
ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 30 mg/l

3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Scenedesmus subspicatus, 72 Hour, 931 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 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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

isopropanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 95 %
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 53 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: Other guidelines

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	20 - 72 %

3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane

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.

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

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

isopropanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.05 Measured

3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane

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

12.4 Mobility in soil

isopropanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.1 Estimated.

3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane

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

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

isopropanol

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane

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

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

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

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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

isopropanol

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

3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane

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.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods
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. 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. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Incineration under approved, controlled conditions using incinerators suitable or designed for the disposal of hazardous chemical wastes, is the preferred method for disposal.

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.

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Any disposal of contaminated packaging and washings must be in accordance with State, Territory and/or Local government regulations. After container has been cleaned and labelling has been removed, empty containers can be sent for recycling or disposal. If the container is to be reconditioned, the reconditioning company should be made aware of the nature of the original contents.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1219
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	ISOPROPANOL MIXTURE
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	II
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	Hazard Identification Number: 33

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1219
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	ISOPROPANOL MIXTURE
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	II
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	EmS: F-E, S-D
14.7	**Maritime transport in bulk**	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

according to IMO instruments

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1219
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Isopropanol mixture
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	II
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 pre-registered, 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.

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: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
Number in Regulation: P5c
5,000 t
50,000 t

Further information
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

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.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
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.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
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

Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 - Based on product data or assessment
Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Based on product data or assessment
Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method
STOT SE - 3 - H336 - Calculation method

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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)
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
STEL	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)
TWA	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
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.

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED 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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