# SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

# DOWSIL™ 785 Sanitary Acetoxy Silicone Bahama Beige

| Version | Revision Date: | SDS Number: | Date of last issue: 28.04.2017 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.7 | 17.10.2017 | 689491-00008 | Date of first issue: 29.10.2014 |

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : DOWSIL™ 785 Sanitary Acetoxy Silicone Bahama Beige

Product code : 03279600

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Adhesive, binding agents

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED
STATION ROAD, BIRCH VALE, HIGH PEAK
DERBYSHIRE
England
SK22 1BR
UNITED KINGDOM

Telephone : +44 (0) 1663 746518

Telefax : +44 (0) 1663 746605

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : SDSQuestion@dow.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

24-Hour Emergency Contact : 0031 115 694 982

Local Emergency Contact : 00 31 115 69 4982

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

### 2.2 Label elements

**Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

**Additional Labelling**

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

EUH208 Contains 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One. May produce an allergic reaction.

**2.3 Other hazards**

None known.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**3.2 Mixtures**

Chemical nature : Silicone elastomer

**Hazardous components**

| Chemical name | CAS-No.<br>EC-No.<br>Index-No.<br>Registration number | Classification | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | 556-67-2<br>209-136-7<br>014-018-00-1<br>01-2119529238-36 | Flam. Liq. 3; H226<br>Repr. 2; H361f<br>Aquatic Chronic 4; H413 | >= 0.25 - < 1 |
| 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One | 64359-81-5<br>264-843-8 | Acute Tox. 4; H302<br>Acute Tox. 2; H330<br>Acute Tox. 4; H312<br>Skin Corr. 1C; H314<br>Eye Dam. 1; H318<br>Skin Sens. 1A; H317<br>Aquatic Acute 1; H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 | >= 0.0025 - < 0.025 |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
Get medical attention.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

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

None known.

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

Treatment : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

**5.1 Extinguishing media**

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Specific hazards during firefighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

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

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Evacuate area.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material.
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents

**7.3 Specific end use(s)**

Specific use(s) : These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may require added precautions.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

**8.1 Control parameters**

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters | Basis |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amorphous fumed silica | 112945-52-5 | TWA (inhalable dust) | 6 mg/m3 (Silica) | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| | | TWA (Respirable | 2.4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | dust) | (Silica) | |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | TWA (inhalable dust) | 10 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| | | TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| Iron(III) Oxide | 1309-37-1 | TWA (inhalable dust) | 10 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| | | TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| Cobalt aluminate blue spinel | 1345-16-0 | TWA | 0.1 mg/m3 (Cobalt) | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used, Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sul- | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | phate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma. | | | |
| C.I. Pigment Green 7 | 1328-53-6 | TWA (Dusts and mists) | 1 mg/m3 (Copper) | GB EH40 |
| | | STEL (Dusts and mists) | 2 mg/m3 (Copper) | GB EH40 |
| Iron hydroxide oxide | 20344-49-4 | TWA (Fumes) | 5 mg/m3 (Iron) | GB EH40 |
| Further information | The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown. | | | |
| | | STEL (Fumes) | 10 mg/m3 (Iron) | GB EH40 |
| Further information | The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown. | | | |
| Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | 556-67-2 | TWA | 10 ppm | US WEEL |

**These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.**

Amorphous fumed silica

Titanium dioxide

Cobalt aluminate blue spinel

**Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:**

| Substance name | End Use | Exposure routes | Potential health effects | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Titanium dioxide | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term local effects | 10 mg/m3 |
| | Consumers | Ingestion | Long-term systemic effects | 700 mg/kg bw/day |
| Iron(III) Oxide | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term local effects | 10 mg/m3 |
| | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 10 mg/m3 |
| C.I. Pigment Green 7 | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 4 mg/m3 |
| | Workers | Skin contact | Long-term systemic effects | 450 mg/kg bw/day |
| | Consumers | Skin contact | Long-term systemic effects | 225 mg/kg bw/day |
| | Consumers | Ingestion | Long-term systemic | 45 mg/kg |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | effects | bw/day |
| Iron hydroxide oxide | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 10 mg/m3 |
| | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term local effects | 10 mg/m3 |
| Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Workers | Inhalation | Acute systemic effects | 73 mg/m3 |
| | Workers | Inhalation | Acute local effects | 73 mg/m3 |
| | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 73 mg/m3 |
| | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term local effects | 73 mg/m3 |
| | Consumers | Inhalation | Acute systemic effects | 13 mg/m3 |
| | Consumers | Inhalation | Acute local effects | 13 mg/m3 |
| | Consumers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 13 mg/m3 |
| | Consumers | Inhalation | Long-term local effects | 13 mg/m3 |
| | Consumers | Ingestion | Acute systemic effects | 3.7 mg/kg bw/day |
| | Consumers | Ingestion | Long-term systemic effects | 3.7 mg/kg bw/day |

**Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:**

| Substance name | Environmental Compartment | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Titanium dioxide | Fresh water | 0.184 mg/l |
| | Marine water | 0.0184 mg/l |
| | Intermittent use/release | 0.193 mg/l |
| | Sewage treatment plant | 100 mg/l |
| | Fresh water sediment | 1000 mg/kg |
| | Marine sediment | 100 mg/kg |
| | Soil | 100 mg/kg |
| C.I. Pigment Green 7 | Fresh water sediment | 10 mg/kg |
| | Marine sediment | 1 mg/kg |
| | Soil | 1 mg/kg |
| Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | Fresh water | 0.00044 mg/l |
| | Marine water | 0.000044 mg/l |
| | Fresh water sediment | 0.64 mg/kg |
| | Marine sediment | 0.064 mg/kg |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | Soil | 0.13 mg/kg |
| | Sewage treatment plant | > 10 mg/l |
| 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One | Fresh water | 0.034 µg/l |
| | Fresh water sediment | 0.41 mg/kg |
| | Marine sediment | 0.0034 mg/kg |
| | Sewage treatment plant | 0.064 mg/l |
| | Soil | 0.062 mg/kg |
| | Oral (Secondary Poisoning) | 4.49 mg/kg food |
| | Marine water | 0.0068 µg/l |

**8.2 Exposure controls**

**Engineering measures**

Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10).
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

**Personal protective equipment**

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Safety glasses

Hand protection
Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Respiratory protection : Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.

Filter type : Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance | : | paste |
| Colour | : | in accordance with the product description |
| Odour | : | Acetic acid |
| Odour Threshold | : | No data available |
| pH | : | Not applicable |
| Melting point/freezing point | : | No data available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | : | Not applicable |
| Flash point | : | > 100 °C<br>Method: closed cup |
| Evaporation rate | : | Not applicable |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : | Not classified as a flammability hazard |
| Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit | : | No data available |
| Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit | : | No data available |
| Vapour pressure | : | Not applicable |
| Relative vapour density | : | No data available |
| Relative density | : | 1.04 |
| Solubility(ies) | | |
| Water solubility | : | No data available |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : | No data available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | No data available |
| Decomposition temperature | : | No data available |
| Viscosity | | |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : | Not applicable |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Explosive properties | : | Not explosive |
| Oxidizing properties | : | The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing. |

**9.2 Other information**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Molecular weight | : | No data available |
| Self-ignition | : | The substance or mixture is not classified as pyrophoric. The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating. |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

**10.1 Reactivity**

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under normal conditions.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hazardous reactions | : | Use at elevated temperatures may form highly hazardous compounds.<br>Can react with strong oxidizing agents.<br>Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures. |

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Conditions to avoid | : | None known. |

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Materials to avoid | : | Oxidizing agents |

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thermal decomposition | : | Formaldehyde |

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Information on likely routes of exposure | : | Skin contact<br>Ingestion<br>Eye contact |

**Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat): > 4,800 mg/kg<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity<br>Remarks: On basis of test data. |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat): 2975 ppm<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br>Test atmosphere: vapour<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity<br>Remarks: On basis of test data. |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.5 ml/kg<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity<br>Remarks: On basis of test data. |

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat): 1,636 mg/kg |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat): 0.26 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br>Test atmosphere: dust/mist<br>Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract. |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg<br>Method: Expert judgement |

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**

Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: On basis of test data.

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Result: Corrosive after 1 to 4 hours of exposure

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**

Result: No eye irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Remarks: On basis of test data.

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Remarks: Based on skin corrosivity.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Skin sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Respiratory sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Test Type: Maximisation Test
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
Remarks: On basis of test data.

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: positive

Assessment: Probability or evidence of high skin sensitisation rate in humans

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Genotoxicity in vitro | : | Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)<br>Result: negative<br>Remarks: On basis of test data.<br><br>Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test)<br>Result: negative<br>Remarks: On basis of test data.<br><br>Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro<br>Result: negative<br>Remarks: On basis of test data.<br><br>Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells<br>Result: negative<br>Remarks: On basis of test data.<br><br>Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)<br>Result: negative<br>Remarks: On basis of test data. |
| Genotoxicity in vivo | : | Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)<br>Species: Rat<br>Application Route: inhalation (vapour)<br>Result: negative<br>Remarks: On basis of test data.<br><br>Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)<br>Species: Rat<br>Application Route: Ingestion<br>Result: negative<br>Remarks: On basis of test data. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment | : | Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects. |

**Carcinogenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Effects on fertility | : | Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study<br>Species: Rat, male and female<br>Application Route: inhalation (vapour)<br>Symptoms: Effects on fertility<br>Remarks: On basis of test data. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Effects on foetal development | : | Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)<br>Species: Rabbit<br>Application Route: inhalation (vapour)<br>Symptoms: No effects on foetal development<br>Remarks: On basis of test data. |
| Reproductive toxicity - Assessment | : | Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. |

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Effects on fertility | : | Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study<br>Species: Rat<br>Application Route: Ingestion<br>Result: negative |
| Effects on foetal development | : | Test Type: Embryo-foetal development<br>Species: Rat<br>Application Route: Ingestion<br>Result: negative |

**STOT - single exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

Exposure routes: Ingestion
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Exposure routes: inhalation (vapour)
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Exposure routes: Skin contact
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less.

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Exposure routes: Ingestion
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Skin contact
Remarks: On basis of test data.

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 20 mg/kg
LOAEL: 100 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 28 Days

**Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Further information**

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

Remarks: Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 0.0063 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 336 h<br>Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): > 0.0091 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to algae | : | ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 0.022 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 72 h<br>Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC: >= 0.0044 mg/l<br>Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)<br>Remarks: On basis of test data.<br>No toxicity at the limit of solubility |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC: >= 0.0079 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 21 d<br>Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)<br>Remarks: On basis of test data.<br>No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chronic aquatic toxicity | : | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. |

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.0027 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0052 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 48 h |
| Toxicity to algae | : | ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.077 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 72 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 |
| M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) | : | 100 |
| Toxicity to microorganisms | : | EC50 : > 5.7 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 3 h |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC: 0.00056 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 97 d<br>Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC: 0.00063 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 21 d<br>Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) |
| M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) | : | 10 |

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Biodegradability | : | Result: Not readily biodegradable.<br>Biodegradation: 3.7 %<br>Exposure time: 28 d<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 |
| Stability in water | : | Degradation half life: 69.3 - 144 h (24.6 °C)<br>pH: 7<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 111 |

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Biodegradability | : | Result: rapidly degradable |

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bioaccumulation | : | Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)<br>Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12,400 |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : | log Pow: 6.48 (25.1 °C) |

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bioaccumulation | : | Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)<br>Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 750 |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : | log Pow: 2.8 |

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Components:**

**Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assessment | : | Remarks: Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) meets the current REACh Annex XIII criteria for PBT and vPvB. In Canada, D4 has been assessed and deemed to meet the PiT criteria. However, D4 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D4 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D4 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D4 in |

air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms.

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

No data available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Product | : | Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.<br>According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific.<br>Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities. |
| Contaminated packaging | : | Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.<br>If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product. |

## SECTION 14: Transport information

**14.1 UN number**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.2 UN proper shipping name**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.4 Packing group**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

Not applicable

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code**

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : Not applicable

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer | : | Not applicable |
| Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants | : | Not applicable |
| Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals | : | Not applicable |

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Not applicable

**The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| REACH | : | All ingredients (pre-)registered or exempt. |

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

## SECTION 16: Other information

**Full text of H-Statements**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H226 | : | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H302 | : | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H312 | : | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| H314 | : | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H317 | : | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | : | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H330 | : | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H361f | : | Suspected of damaging fertility. |
| H400 | : | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | : | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H413 | : | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. |

**Full text of other abbreviations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute Tox. | : | Acute toxicity |
| Aquatic Acute | : | Acute aquatic toxicity |
| Aquatic Chronic | : | Chronic aquatic toxicity |
| Eye Dam. | : | Serious eye damage |
| Flam. Liq. | : | Flammable liquids |
| Repr. | : | Reproductive toxicity |
| Skin Corr. | : | Skin corrosion |
| Skin Sens. | : | Skin sensitisation |
| GB EH40 | : | UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits |
| US WEEL | : | USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL) |
| GB EH40 / TWA | : | Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) |
| GB EH40 / STEL | : | Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) |
| US WEEL / TWA | : | Time weighted average |

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

**Further information**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet | : | Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/ |

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

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