

## **DOW CORNING(R) 784 GLAZING SILICONE BLACK**

Version	Revision Date:	MSDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	29.10.2014	689491-00001	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 : DOW CORNING(R) 784 GLAZING SILICONE BLACK

Product code : 000000000003295346

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

Use of the Sub-  
stance/Mixture : Adhesive, binding agents

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

Company : Dow Corning Europe S.A.  
rue Jules Bordet - Parc Industriel - Zone C  
B-7180 Seneffe

Telephone : English Tel: +49 611237507  
Deutsch Tel: +49 611237500  
Français Tel: +32 64511149  
Italiano Tel: +32 64511170  
Español Tel: +32 64511163

E-mail address of person  
responsible for the SDS : sdseu@dowcorning.com

#### **1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Dow Corning (Barry U.K. 24h) Tél: +44 1446732350  
Dow Corning (Wiesbaden 24h) Tél: +49 61122158  
Dow Corning (Seneffe 24h) Tel: +32 64 888240

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### **2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

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

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

##### **Classification (67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC)**

Dangerous for the environment

R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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### 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.

### 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. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (%)
4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl- 4-Isothiazolin-3-One	64359-81-5 264-843-8	T; R23 C; R34 Xn; R21/22 R43 N; R50/53 Xi; R37	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.0025 - < 0.1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : No special precautions are necessary for first aid responders.

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

In case of skin contact : Wash with water and soap as a precaution.  
Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

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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 if symptoms occur.  
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  
Dry chemical  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

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

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides  
Silicon oxides  
Formaldehyde  
Metal oxides  
Chlorine compounds  
Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

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so.  
Evacuate area.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Personal precautions : 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 : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.  
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

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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/m <sup>3</sup> (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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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			

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	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)	2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p>			
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p>			

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	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/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p>			
Iron(III) Oxide	1309-37-1	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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,</p>			



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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	a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p>			
Cobalt aluminate blue spinel	1345-16-0	TWA	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Cobalt)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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</p>			



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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 sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.

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

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

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Iron hydroxide oxide : End Use: Workers  
Exposure routes: Inhalation  
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects  
Value: 10 mg/m3  
End Use: Workers  
Exposure routes: Inhalation  
Potential health effects: Long-term local effects  
Value: 10 mg/m3

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

Titanium dioxide	: Fresh water Value: 0.127 mg/l Marine water Value: 1 mg/l Intermittent use/release Value: 0.61 mg/l Sewage treatment plant Value: 100 mg/l Marine sediment Value: 1000 mg/kg Marine sediment Value: 100 mg/kg Soil Value: 100 mg/kg
C.I. Pigment Green 7	: Fresh water sediment Value: 10 mg/kg Marine sediment Value: 1 mg/kg Soil Value: 1 mg/kg
4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4- Isothiazolin-3-One	: Fresh water Value: 0.034 µg/l Fresh water sediment Value: 0.41 mg/kg Marine sediment Value: 0.41 mg/kg Sewage treatment plant Value: 0.064 mg/l Soil Value: 0.062 mg/kg Oral Value: > 1.55 mg/kg

## 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

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Eye protection	: Wear the following personal protective equipment: Safety glasses
Hand protection	
Remarks	: Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
Skin and body protection	: Skin should be washed after contact.
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	: Particulates type (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 Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not classified as a flammability hazard
Upper explosion limit	: No data available
Lower explosion limit	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: Not applicable
Relative vapour density	: No data available

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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
Thermal decomposition	: 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
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## 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. Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.
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### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	: None known.
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### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	: Oxidizing agents
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### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition	: Formaldehyde
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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure : Skin contact  
Ingestion  
Eye contact

##### Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

##### Components:

##### **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  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 1,100 mg/kg  
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:

##### **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:

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

Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Remarks: Based on skin corrosivity.

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### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

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

Test Type: Maximisation Test (GPMT)

Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig

Result: positive

Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

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

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

### STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

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

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

### STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

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

Exposure routes: Ingestion

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

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

##### **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 d

### Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### Components:

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

Toxicity to fish	: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.0027 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0052 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae	: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.077 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	: 100
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: NOEC: 0.0012 mg/l Exposure time: 97 d Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: NOEC: 0.63 µg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	: 10



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### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

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

Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Components:

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

Bioaccumulation : Species: *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish)  
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

Not relevant

### 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.  
According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific.  
Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose of as unused product.  
Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

## 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

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### 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 73/78 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

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable

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

Seveso II - Directive 2003/105/EC amending Council Directive 96/82/EC 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.

#### Inventories

AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), IECSC (China), REACH (European Union), ENCS (Japan), ISHL (Japan), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (USA)

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

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### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Full text of R-Phrases

R21/22	: Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R23	: Toxic by inhalation.
R34	: Causes burns.
R37	: Irritating to respiratory system.
R43	: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R50/53	: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

#### Full text of H-Statements

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.
H330	: Fatal if inhaled.
H335	: May cause respiratory irritation.
H400	: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	: Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	: Chronic aquatic toxicity
Skin Corr.	: Skin corrosion
Skin Sens.	: Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40	: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA	: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

#### 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, <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/">http://echa.europa.eu/</a>
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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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