according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# DOW CORNING(R) 784 GLAZING SILICONE CLEAR

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 14.12.2016

 1.8
 24.04.2017
 675277-00009
 Date of first issue: 27.10.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : DOW CORNING(R) 784 GLAZING SILICONE CLEAR

Product code : 00000000003295303

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

Use of the Sub- : Adhesive, binding agents

stance/Mixture

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

PO box : 65091

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.

#### 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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

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 ad-

vice 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.

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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, 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 fire-

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod- :

ucts

Carbon oxides Silicon oxides Formaldehyde

## 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 meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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#### **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 equip-

ment 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 absor-

bent.

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 deter-

mine 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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 re-

quire added precautions.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1 Control parameters

## **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Amorphous fumed 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    TWA (Respirable   2.4 mg/m3   GB EH40   GB	Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis
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   GB EH			of exposure)		
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   GB EH4	Amorphous fumed	112945-52-	TWA (inhalable	6 mg/m3	GB EH40
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   GB EH	silica	5	dust)	(Silica)	
dust) (Silica)		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			
			` '		00 11140
	Further information	, , ,			

Octamethylcyclo-

tetrasiloxane

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



**US WEEL** 

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

10 ppm

Amorphous fumed silica

556-67-2

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

TWA

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Octamethylcyclotetra- siloxane	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 ef- fects	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 ef- fects	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
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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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-	Fresh water	0.034 µg/l
Isothiazolin-3-One		
	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 : Organic vapour type (A)

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## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : paste

Colour : colourless

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 / 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 : 1.02

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

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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.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

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 : Skin contact

exposure Ingestion

Eye contact

#### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

## Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 4,800 mg/kg

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Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 2975 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.5 ml/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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

Method: Expert judgement

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

#### **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.

#### Components:

## Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

Remarks: On basis of test data.

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#### 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.

#### **Product:**

Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Test Type: Buehler Test

Result: negative

Remarks: On basis of test data.

#### **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)

Result: negative

Remarks: On basis of test data.

: Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test)

Result: negative

Remarks: On basis of test data.

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Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells Result: negative

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)

Result: negative

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Genotoxicity in vivo Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

> cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: 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

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Symptoms: Effects on fertility

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Symptoms: No effects on foetal development

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and

fertility, based on animal experiments.

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#### 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 develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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

Exposure time: 336 h

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): > 0.0091 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to algae : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

0.022 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: >= 0.0044 mg/l

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Remarks: On basis of test data.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: >= 0.0079 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Remarks: On basis of test data. 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

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/

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

100

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 : > 5.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.00056 mg/l Exposure time: 97 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0.00063 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

10

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

## **Components:**

#### Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 3.7 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Stability in water : Degradation half life: 69.3 - 144 h (24.6 °C)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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pH: 7Method: 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)

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)

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 cur-

rent 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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 Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.

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 - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances,

preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de-

plete the ozone layer

lutants

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pol-

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import Dimethylbis[(1-

oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane (20)

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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of dangerous chemicals

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 : For purchases from Dow Corning EU legal entities, all ingredi-

ents are currently pre/registered or exempt under REACH. Please refer to section 1 for recommended uses. For purchases from non-EU Dow Corning legal entities with the intention to export into EEA please contact your DC representa-

tive/local office.

## 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
Aquatic Chronic
Eye Dam.
Flam. Liq.
Repr.
Skin Corr.
Skin Sens.

Acute aquatic toxicity
Chronic aquatic toxicity
Serious eye damage
Flammable liquids
Reproductive toxicity
Skin corrosion
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)

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 Regula-

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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tion; 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; 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.

GB / EN