according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



DOW CORNING(R) 784 GLAZING SILICONE BLACK

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 28.11.2016

 1.6
 28.04.2017
 689491-00007
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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 : 00000000003295346

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

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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 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 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.

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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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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 re-

quire 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 | 112945-52- | TWA (inhalable | 6 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| silica | 5 | dust) | (Silica) | |
| Further information | fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH definition when pre 8-hour TWA or This means the above these leposure to the contain particul of any particul body response HSE distinguishle' and 'respi material that eavailable for do to the fraction definitions and contain composhould be contained. | rborne dust which with the methods degravimetric analysis ition of a substance is ent at a concentrate of inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be sevels. Some dusts has explained after entry the that it elicits, dependent of the theory of the theory material explained with the explanatory material explanatory material explained with. Where retimes the long-term | espirable dust and inhalable of the collected when sampling escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene of respirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includes ion in air equal to or greater to mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respubject to COSHH if people at ave been assigned specific Variety the appropriate limit., Most in fisizes. The behaviour, depoy into the human respiratory of the first on the nature and size of the stapproximates to the fraction mouth during breathing and interest in the gas exchange region of the lare given in MDHS14/3., Voir own assigned WEL, all the mo specific short-term exposure should be used | g is undertaken ral methods for dust, The dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 irable dust. The exposed VELs and exhaustrial dusts sition and fate system and the the particle. The termed 'inhalann of airborne stherefore approximates e lung. Fuller Where dusts relevant limits ure limit is listed, |
| | | TWA (Respirable dust) | 2.4 mg/m3 (Silica) | GB EH40 |

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| 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 | | |
| 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 | | |
| Footbasis (| dust) | | |
| 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 | | |

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| | kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means the above these to posure to these contain particule of any particule body response HSE distinguishele and 'respi material that of available for of to the fraction definitions and contain compositions and should be contained. | esent at a concentrate of inhalable dust or 4 part any dust will be sevels. Some dusts here must comply with les of a wide range clar particle after entre that it elicits, dependents the nose and leposition in the respectation of the penetrates to the dexplanatory materionents that have the oplied with., Where in the penetrates with the penetrates to the oplied with., Where in the penetrates with the penetrates to the oplied with. | hazardous to health includes ion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of responded to COSHH if people a ave been assigned specific with the appropriate limit., Most in fisizes. The behaviour, depoy into the human respiratory and on the nature and size of the siz | than 10 mg.m-3 pirable dust. re exposed WELs and ex- industrial dusts position and fate system and the the particle. termed 'inhala- in of airborne is therefore t approximates e lung. Fuller Where dusts relevant limits |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Iron(III) Oxide | 1309-37-1 | TWA (inhalable dust) | 10 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH defin kind when present above these to posure to the contain particul body responsible and respinaterial that eavailable for do to the fraction definitions and contain composhould be contained. | ses of these limits, reborne dust which we with the methods degravimetric analysis ition of a substance esent at a concentrate inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be sevels. Some dusts he seemst comply with es of a wide range of a wide range of a reparticle after entres that it elicits, dependents two size fraction rable., Inhalable dust the penetrates to the dexplanatory materionents that have the applied with., Where it times the long-term | espirable dust and inhalable ill be collected when sampling escribed in MDHS14/3 Generatorises of respirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includes the innerespirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includes the innerespirable to cost of respirable to cost of sizes. The behaviour, depoy into the human respiratory and on the nature and size of the sizes. The behaviour, depoy into the human respiratory on the nature and size of the sizes of sizes. Respirable dust of the gas exchange region of the large given in MDHS14/3., Whire own assigned WEL, all the cospecific short-term exposure should be used | g is undertaken aral methods for dust, The state of any than 10 mg.m-3 pirable dust. The exposed WELs and exposition and fate system and the the particle. The particle of airborne is therefore approximates a relevant limits are limit is listed, |
| | | TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH defin kind when pre 8-hour TWA co | rborne dust which we with the methods degravimetric analysis ition of a substance asent at a concentration of inhalable dust or 4 | espirable dust and inhalable ill be collected when sampling escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene of respirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includestion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respublect to COSHH if people a | g is undertaken ral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 pirable dust. |

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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 hyperresponsiveness 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 hyperresponsive. 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 sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those

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| | substances which may cause occupational asthma. | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| C.I. Pigment Green | 1328-53-6 | TWA (Dusts and | 1 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| 7 | | mists) | (Copper) | |
| | | STEL (Dusts and | 2 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| | | mists) | (Copper) | |
| Iron hydroxide | 20344-49-4 | TWA (Fumes) | 5 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| oxide | | | (Iron) | |
| Further information | | | iclude gases and vapours. Th | |
| | | | me' should normally be applic | |
| | | | ions or condensed from the | |
| | 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 | GB EH40 |
| | | | (Iron) | |
| 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 par- | | | |
| | ticles 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. | | | |
| Octamethylcyclo- | 556-67-2 | TWA | 10 ppm | US WEEL |
| tetrasiloxane | | | | |

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 ef- fects | 10 mg/m3 |
| | Consumers | Ingestion | Long-term systemic effects | 700 mg/kg bw/day |
| Iron(III) Oxide | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term local ef- fects | 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 effects | 45 mg/kg bw/day |

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| Iron hydroxide oxide | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 10 mg/m3 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term local ef- fects | 10 mg/m3 |
| 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 ef- fects | 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 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 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 |

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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 : Not applicable

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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range

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 : 1.04

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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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:

exposure

Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:

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

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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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.

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.

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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:

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.

: 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

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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.

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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. 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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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 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)

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)

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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

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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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

Dimethylbis[(1-

Not applicable

Not applicable

oxoneodecyl)oxy]stannane (20)

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).

Not applicable

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

plete the ozone layer

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

lutants

Not applicable

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

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 All ingredients (pre-)registered or exempt.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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.

Harmful in contact with skin. H312

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye damage. H318

Fatal if inhaled. H330

H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.

Very toxic to aquatic life. H400

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H410 H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity Aquatic Acute Aquatic Chronic Chronic aquatic toxicity Eve Dam. Serious eve damage Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids Repr. Reproductive toxicity Skin corrosion

Skin Corr. 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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 Agen-

cy, 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.

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GB / EN