

# DOW CORNING(R) 791 WEATHERPROOFING SEALANT BLACK

Version Revision Date: MSDS Number: Date of last issue: -

1.0 28.11.2014 853992-00001 Date of first issue: 28.11.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : DOW CORNING(R) 791 WEATHERPROOFING SEALANT

**BLACK** 

Product code : 00000000004024918

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

Use of the Sub- : Construction materials and additives

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

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)**

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

#### 2.2 Label elements

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

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.



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Precautionary statements : **Prevention**:

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated

area.

**Additional Labelling:** 

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

EUH208 Contains Methyltrimethoxysilane. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards

None known.

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Silicone elastomer

**Hazardous components** 

Remarks : No hazardous ingredients

#### **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.

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

Risks : May produce an allergic reaction.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically and supportively.



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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Dry chemical

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides Metal oxides Silicon oxides

Formaldehyde Chlorine compounds Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Sulphur oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary. 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.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Personal precautions : Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equip-

ment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.



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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 : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are

located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with

the particular national regulations.

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

Strong oxidizing agents



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## 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
Calcium carbonate treated with stearic acid		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH definkind when present above these leposure to the contain particulor any particulor any particulor and response HSE distinguisable and response available for doto the fraction definitions and contain composhould be contained.	borne dust which with the methods do gravimetric analysis ition of a substance isent at a concentrate inhalable dust or 4 that any dust will be sevels. Some dusts here must comply with es of a wide range of a reparticle after entry that it elicits, dependent of the penetrates to the dexplanatory materionents that have the applied with., Where respective that the contents that have the applied with., Where respective that the contents that have the applied with., Where respection of a substant when the contents that the contents that have the applied with., Where respection of a substant when the contents that the contents that have the applied with., Where respective the contents that the contents that the contents that the contents the contents that the contents that the contents that the contents the contents that the contents the contents that the contents the contents the contents that the contents	espirable dust and inhalable all be collected when sampling escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene of respirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includes ion in air equal to or greater and mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respubject to COSHH if people a ave been assigned specific Variety the appropriate limit., Most in fisizes. The behaviour, depoy into the human respiratory and on the nature and size of ins for limit-setting purposes a sust approximates to the fraction mouth during breathing and instruction in the properties of the gas exchange region of the all are given in MDHS14/3., Variety of the specific short-term exposure should be used 4 mg/m3	g is undertaken ral methods for dust, The dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 irable dust. re exposed VELs and exndustrial dusts estion and fate system and the the particle. termed 'inhalon of airborne s therefore approximates e lung. Fuller Vhere dusts relevant limits
E discission of	F. d	dust)	, and the second	
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 undertaker 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-8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust.			



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



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	cific 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.			
Mica	12001-26-2	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
	,	TWA (Respir- able)	0.8 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (Respir- able)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of ail	borne dust which wi with the methods d	espirable dust and inhalable Il be collected when samplir escribed in MDHS14/3 Gen of respirable and inhalable	ng is undertaken eral methods for



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TWA (Respirable | 4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 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 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

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

Calcium carbonate : End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 10 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Inhalation



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Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 10 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Ingestion

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 6.1 mg/kg bw/day End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Ingestion

Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects

Value: 6.1 mg/kg bw/day

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 bw/day

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 End Use: Workers

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 : End Use: Workers

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

Carbon black

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Black iron 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

C. I. Pigment Yellow 93 : End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 3 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 3 mg/m3

Yellow iron 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 End Use: Consumers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 0.06 mg/m3 End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 1 mg/m3

Barium sulfate : 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 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 10 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Ingestion

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 13000 mg/kg bw/day

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



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Calcium carbonate : Sewage treatment plant

Value: 100 mg/l

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

C. I. Pigment Yellow 93 : Sewage treatment plant

Value: 1 mg/l

Soil

Value: 1 mg/kg

Carbon black : Fresh water

Value: 50 mg/l

Barium sulfate : Fresh water

Value: 227.8 mg/l Sewage treatment plant

Value: 50.1 mg/l

Soil

Value: 707.7 mg/kg Fresh water sediment Value: 792.7 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

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Safety glasses

Hand protection

Remarks : For prolonged or repeated contact use protective gloves.



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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 ven-

tilation 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 : none

Odour Threshold : No data available

: Not applicable рΗ

: No data available Melting point/freezing point

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

: Not applicable

: 70 °C Flash point

Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not classified as a flammability hazard

Upper explosion limit : No data available

: No data available Lower explosion limit

Vapour pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : 1.52

Solubility(ies)

: No data available Water solubility



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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

## **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 : Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

Use at elevated temperatures may form highly hazardous

compounds.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Methyl alcohol is formed upon contact with water or humid air. 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



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## **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.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

## **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

No data available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available



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#### 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 han-

dling 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

## 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.



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## **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 Parlia: Not applicable

ment and the Council concerning the export and import

of dangerous chemicals

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High : Not applicable

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

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

plete the ozone layer

: Not applicable

: Not applicable

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

lutants

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:

KECI : All ingredients listed, exempt or notified.

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

AICS : All ingredients listed or exempt.

IECSC : All ingredients listed or exempt.

PICCS : All ingredients listed or exempt.

TSCA : All chemical substances in this material are included on or

exempted from listing on the TSCA Inventory of Chemical

Substances.

ENCS/ISHL : Consult your local Dow Corning office.

DSL : All chemical substances in this product comply with the CEPA

1999 and NSNR and are on or exempt from listing on the Ca-

nadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).



# DOW CORNING(R) 791 WEATHERPROOFING SEALANT BLACK

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#### **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.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

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 Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

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