Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2020/878 Issue date: 25/3/2024 Version: 1.0

DOWSIL™ 791 Silicone Weatherproofing Sealant

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Name/Identifier

DOWSIL™ 791 Silicone Weatherproofing Sealant.

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

Sealant.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Premier Sealant Systems Ltd.
Mercia Way,
Foxhills Industrial Park,
Scunthorpe,
North Lincolnshire,
DN15 8RE
Tel. 01724 864 100

1.4. Emergency telephone number

NPIS (National Poisons Information Service): 0344 892 0111 (for medical professionals only). For medical advice, members of the public should contact NHS 111 in England: 111; NHS 24 in Scotland: 111; NHS Direct in Wales: 111 or 0845 4647. In Northern Ireland: contact your local GP or pharmacist. In Europe call 112.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as retained and amended in UK law:
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as retained and amended in UK law.
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Hazard statements:
Not applicable.

Precautionary statements:
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Supplemental label information
EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.
EUH208 Contains: N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3. Other hazards
This product contains no substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB at levels of 0.1% or higher.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Not applicable.

3.2. Mixtures

Silicone elastomer mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	UK REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008, as retained and amended in UK law
CASRN 1760-24-3 **EC-No.** 217-164-6 **Index-No.** –	–	>= 0.02 - <= 0.12 %	N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT RE 2; H373 (Respiratory Tract) Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 2,295 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 1.49 - 2.44 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,000 mg/kg
Substances with a workplace exposure limit				
CASRN Not available **EC-No.** Not available **Index-No.** -		>= 27.0 - <= 34.0 %	Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate	Not classified Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 5,000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,000 mg/kg

Other information:

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation:	Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.
Skin contact:	Wash off with plenty of water.
Eye contact:	Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Notes for the doctor
No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

Specific treatments
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media
None known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards
Hazardous combustion products: Metal oxides. Formaldehyde. Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Evacuate area. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2. 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.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions
Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.
Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Advice on general occupational hygiene
Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the national regulations and manufacturer recommendations.
Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

Storage class

Not classified.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Field of application of the product is described in Technical Data Sheet (TDS).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine	Dow IHG		See Further information
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate	Dow IHG	TWA	1 mg/m^3
	GB EH40	TWA inhalable dust	10 mg/m3
	GB EH40	TWA Respirable dust	4 mg/m3

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the Occupational Exposure Limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods. Health and Safety Executive (HSE), United Kingdom: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances. Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany. L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France.

Derived No Effect Level

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.36 mg/m^3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.6 mg/m^3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4 mg/m^3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1 mg/m^3

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.36 mg/m^3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.06 mg/m^3

Predicted No Effect Concentration

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.05 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.072 mg/l
Marine water	0.005 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	20 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0.181 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0.018 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0.00687 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate

Compartment	PNEC
Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Eye/face protection
Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Hand protection
Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Natural rubber ("latex"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other skin and body protection
Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection
Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.
Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 °C, meeting standard EN 14387).

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Environmental exposure controls

Avoid releasing to environment.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Paste
Colour	Black
Odour	Not significant
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and range	Not available
Flash point	Closed cup >100 °C
Evaporation rate	No information available
Evaporation factor	No information available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No information available
Vapour pressure at 20 °C	No information available
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	No information available
Vapour density	No information available
Density	Not determined
Relative density	1.46
Solubility(ies)	Not soluble in water
Partition coefficient	No information available
Auto-ignition temperature	No information available
Decomposition temperature	No information available
Explosive properties	Not applicable
Oxidising properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing

9.2. Other information

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard. See section 7.

10.2. Chemical stability
Chemically stable under the indicated conditions of storage, handling and use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
None known.

10.5. Incompatible materials
Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Very low toxicity if swallowed. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea.
As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.
Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, male, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
LD50, Rat, male and female, 2,295 mg/kg OPPTS 870.1100
This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, male, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.
This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
Based on data from similar materials LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Information for the Product:
Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation.
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 1.49 - 2.44 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403
This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Based on information for component(s):
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
For similar material(s):
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Based on information for component(s):
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
May cause mild eye discomfort.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
For similar material(s):
May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Dust may irritate eyes.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation

For skin sensitization:
Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.
For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant information found.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
For similar material(s):
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Information for the Product:
Product test data not available.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity
Information for the Product:
Product test data not available.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
No relevant data found.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
No relevant data found.

Reproductive Toxicity
Information for the Product:
Product test data not available.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
No relevant data found.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
Information for the Product:
Product test data not available.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
Information for the Product:
Product test data not available.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Respiratory tract.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
No relevant data found.

Aspiration Hazard
Information for the Product:
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Information for components:
N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
For the hydrolysis product(s):
LC50, zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 Hour, 597 mg/l.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
For the hydrolysis product(s):
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 81 mg/l.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
For the hydrolysis product(s):
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 8.8 mg/l.
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 3.1 mg/l.

Toxicity to bacteria
For the hydrolysis product(s):
EC50, Pseudomonas putida, 16 Hour, Growth inhibition, 67 mg/l.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
For the hydrolysis product(s):
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, > 1 mg/l.

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
NOEC, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, >= 1,000 mg/kg.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
Acute toxicity to fish
No relevant data found.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 39 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent
Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, half-life, 0.025 Hour, pH 7

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -3.3 Estimated by Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR).

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

12.4. Mobility in soil

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
No relevant data found.

12.1. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.2. Other adverse effects

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl)-1,2-ethanediamine
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids treated Calcium Carbonate
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to ECDirective 2008/98/EC, provided it fulfils the criteria listed in Annex III of this directive. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

Disposal methods
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

13.2. Waste class

EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. Clasification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID)

Non-applicable.

14.2. Transport by sea GGVSee/IMDG-Code

Non-applicable.

14.3. Air Transport ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR

Non-applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

UK REACH - UK Statutory Instruments 2019 No.758 as amended
This product contains only components that have been either registered, notified for downstream user import (DUIN), are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to UK Statutory Instruments 2019 No.758 as amended (UK REACH)., Polymers are exempted from registration under REACH. All relevant starting materials and additives have been registered, notified for downstream user import (DUIN) or are exempt from registration according to UK Statutory Instruments 2019 No.758 as amended (UK REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the UK REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015:
Listed in Regulation: Not applicable.

Other legislation
Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to new and expectant mothers at work contained in Regulation 16 to 18) and of the Pregnant Workers Directive 92/85/EEC.
Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to protection of young people at work contained in Regulation 19) and of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3:

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

This product is not classified as dangerous according to EC criteria.

Key literature references and sources for data

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq	Flammable liquids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the

Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

Revision comments

Revision date
25/03/2024
Revision
1
Supersedes date
Not applicable
SDS status
Approved.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.