

DOWSIL™ 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone

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

1.1. Product Name/Identifier

DOWSIL™ 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone.

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:
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as retained and amended in UK law.

Hazard statements:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Precautionary statements:

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P501 Dispose of contents and/or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental label information

EUH212 Warning! Hazardous respirable dust may be formed when used. Do not breathe dust.

2.3. Other hazards

This product contains octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) that has been identified by the Member State Committee of ECHA as fulfilling the PBT and vPvB criteria laid down in Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. See Section 12 for additional information.

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 13463-67-7 EC-No. 236-675-5 Index-No. - | - | <= 3.3 % | titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm] | Carc. 2; H351 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 10,000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 6.82 mg/L, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity:10,000 mg/kg |
| CASRN 20018-09-1 EC-No. 243-468-3 Index-No. - | - | <= 0.06% | Diiodomethyl-ptolylsulfone | Acute Tox. 3; H331 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity):10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity:> 5,000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 0.96 mg/L, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity:> 20,000 mg/kg |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| CASRN 556-67-2 EC-No. 209-136-7 Index-No. 014-018-00-1- | - | <= 0.025 % | octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4] | Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 4,800 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 36 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 2,400 mg/kg |
|---|---|------------|-----------------------------------|---|

Substances with a workplace exposure limit

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------|----------------------|---|
| CASRN 1328-53-6 EC-No. 215-524-7 Index-No. - | | <= 2.2 % | C.I. Pigment Green 7 | Not classified Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 5,000 mg/kg |
| CASRN 12001-26-2 EC-No. 310-127-6 Index-No. - | - | <= 1.5 % | Mica muscovite | Not classified |

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:

Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Skin contact:

Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

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.

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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: Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocarbons (smoke). Metal oxides. Cobalt compounds.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Evacuate area. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.

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

Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. 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

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 |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone | ACGIH | TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor | 0.01 ppm, Iodine |
| | Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen | | |
| | Dow IHG | TWA Inhalable fraction | 0.1 mg/m ³ |
| | Further information: Skin Sensitizer | | |
| | Dow IHG | STEL Inhalable fraction | 1 mg/m ³ |
| | Further information: Skin Sensitizer | | |
| octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4] | US WEEL | TWA | 10 ppm |
| C.I. Pigment Green 7 | GB EH40 | TWA Dusts and mists | 1 mg/m ³ , Copper |
| | GB EH40 | STEL Dusts and mists | 2 mg/m ³ , Copper |
| Mica muscovite | ACGIH | TWA Respirable particulate matter | 0.1 mg/m ³ |
| | GB EH40 | TWA Inhalable | 10 mg/m ³ |
| | GB EH40 | TWA Respirable fraction | 0.8 mg/m ³ |

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 Sécurité, (INRS), France.

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Derived No Effect Level

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$]

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. | 0.170 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. | 0.028 mg/m ³ |

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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. | 73 mg/m ³ | n.a. | 73 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. | 13 mg/m ³ | 3.7 mg/kg bw/day | n.a. | 13 mg/m ³ |

C.I. Pigment Green 7

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. | 450 mg/kg bw/day | 4 mg/m ³ | n.a. | n.a. |

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. | 225 mg/kg bw/day | n.a. | 45 mg/kg bw/day | n.a. | n.a. |

Predicted No Effect Concentration

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

| Compartment | PNEC |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Fresh water | 0.0015 mg/l |
| Marine water | 0.00015 mg/l |
| Sewage treatment plant | 10 mg/l |
| Fresh water sediment | 3 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |
| Marine sediment | 0.3 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |
| Soil | 0.84 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |
| Oral | 41 mg/kg food |

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| Compartment | PNEC |
|----------------------|----------|
| Fresh water sediment | 10 mg/kg |
| Marine sediment | 1 mg/kg |
| Soil | 1 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.

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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 | In accordance with the product description |
| Odour | None |
| 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 | 1.52 |
| 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. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μ m]

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

LD50, Rat, male, > 4,800 mg/kg. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401.

Mica muscovite

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

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.

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Based on information for component(s):
LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

LD50, Rabbit, 10,000 mg/kg

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,400 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Mica muscovite

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 6.82 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.96 mg/l.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 36 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403.

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The LC50 has not been determined.

Mica muscovite

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

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Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

Essentially nonirritating to skin.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

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Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Mica muscovite

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

May cause mild eye discomfort.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

Solid or dust may cause irritation due to mechanical action.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

May cause slight eye irritation.

Mica muscovite

Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

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.

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Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

For skin sensitization:

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Animal testing and human experience demonstrate no significant risk of human cancer from exposure to relatively pure amorphous silica.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

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.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

Reproductive Toxicity

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

No relevant data found.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. These effects have been shown to be associated with iodine toxicity; similar effects are unlikely in humans. Iodine levels due to use of this product are expected to be much lower than the maximum tolerable upper intake limits in humans for iodine as recommended by the World Health Organization.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μ m]

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Mica muscovite

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μ m]

Repeated excessive inhalation exposures to dusts may cause respiratory effects.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Lung.

Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after ingestion:

Gastrointestinal tract.

Salivary glands.

Thyroid.

Liver.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Mica muscovite

Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.

Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Aspiration Hazard

Information for the Product:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Information for components:

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Mica muscovite

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

NOEC, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201.

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Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 209

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.067 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 0.35 - 0.75 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0.071 - 8 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, 0.279 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0.102 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, activated sludge, Respiration rates., > 9 mg/L, OECD 209 Test

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 5,620 ppm

dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), > 5,620 ppm

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2,510 mg/kg

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on testing of comparable products: The estimated maximum aqueous concentration of Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane (D4) from migration to water from the product as supplied is below the D4 established no-effect threshold (< 0.0079 mg/L) for aquatic organisms.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 356 mg/L, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, > 500 mg/L, Directive 84/449/EEC, C.2

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, > 100 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna, semi-static test, 21 d, Immobilization, > 1 mg/l

Mica muscovite

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Biodegradability: Inherent biodegradable test(s) with radiolabeled material shows complete primary biodegradation of the parent compound. This was coupled with limited mineralization (<20%) to radiolabeled CO₂ in the 28 day test. These results indicate that the material is susceptible to complete degradation consistent with inherent, primary biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 10.8 - 13.8 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 2.7 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

Hydrolysis, half-life, 3.4 d, pH 9, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 3.7 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, 3.9 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

C.I. Pigment Green 7

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Mica muscovite

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.66 Measured

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.49 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12,400 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

C.I. Pigment Green 7

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.51 - 74 Fish 42 d

Mica muscovite

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Partition coefficient (Koc): 200 Estimated.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Partition coefficient (Koc): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

C.I. Pigment Green 7

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

12.1. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) meets the current criteria for PBT and vPvB under REACH Annex XIII or other regionally specific 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.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Mica muscovite

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.2. Other adverse effects

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter \leq 10 μm]

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

C.I. Pigment Green 7

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Mica muscovite

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.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. Classification 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 has been registered 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.

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4] (Number on list 70).

Authorisation status under REACH:

The following substance/s contained in this product might be or is/are subject to authorization in accordance with REACH:

| | |
|--------------|---|
| CAS-No.: 556 | Name: octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4] |
|--------------|---|

Authorisation status: listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

Authorisation number: Not available

Sunset date: Not available

Exempted (Categories of) Uses: Not available

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.

Safety Data Sheet



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:

| | |
|-------|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled. |
| H361f | Suspected of damaging fertility. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.. |

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

Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method.

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-

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Safety Data Sheet



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.

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