

**DOW CORNING(R) 785 SANITARY ACETOXY  
SILICONE WHITE**

Version 1.1      Revision Date: 01.04.2015      MSDS Number: 689491-00002      Date of last issue: 29.10.2014  
Date of first issue: 29.10.2014

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

**1.1 Product identifier**

Trade name : DOW CORNING(R) 785 SANITARY ACETOXY SILICONE  
WHITE

Product code : 000000000003279120

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

Use of the Sub- : Adhesive, binding agents  
stance/Mixture

**1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

Company : Dow Corning Europe S.A.  
rue Jules Bordet - Parc Industriel - Zone C  
B-7180 Seneffe

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 : sdseu@dowcorning.com  
responsible for the SDS

**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)**

Dangerous for the environment      R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause  
long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environ-  
ment.

**2.2 Label elements**

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

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

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**Additional Labelling:**

EUH210      Safety data sheet available on request.

**2.3 Other hazards**

None known.

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

**3.2 Mixtures**

Chemical nature      :      Silicone elastomer

**Hazardous components**

| Chemical Name                                   | CAS-No.<br>EC-No.<br>Registration<br>number | Classification<br>(67/548/EEC)                                | Classification<br>(REGULATION<br>(EC) No<br>1272/2008)  | Concentration<br>(%) |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------|
| 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-<br>4-Isothiazolin-3-One | 64359-81-5<br>264-843-8                     | T; R23<br>C; R34<br>Xn; R21/22<br>R43<br>N; R50/53<br>Xi; R37 | Acute Tox. 4; H302<br>Acute Tox. 2; H330<br>Acute Tox. 4; H312<br>Skin Corr. 1C;<br>H314<br>Skin Sens. 1; H317<br>STOT SE 3; H335<br>Aquatic Acute 1;<br>H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1;<br>H410 | >= 0.0025 - <<br>0.1 |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

**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.

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**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

None known.

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treatment : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

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**SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray  
Alcohol-resistant foam  
Dry chemical  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides  
Silicon oxides  
Formaldehyde  
Metal oxides  
Chlorine compounds  
Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

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

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.  
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.  
Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.  
Evacuate area.

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**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Personal precautions : Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

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### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.  
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.  
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material.  
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.  
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.  
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.

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## 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 : 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 require added precautions.

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

**8.1 Control parameters**

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Components             | CAS-No.   | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters | Basis   |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Amorphous fumed silica | 112945-52-5   | TWA (inhalable dust)          | 6 mg/m3 (Silica)   | 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 dust)         | 2.4 mg/m3 (Silica) | 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  |                               |                    |         |



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|                     | <p>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</p>   |                       |                              |
| Titanium dioxide    | 13463-67-7  | TWA (inhalable dust)  | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> GB EH40 |
| Further information | <p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p> |                       |                              |
|                     |   | TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> GB EH40  |
| Further information | <p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p>  |                       |                              |



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|                     | 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  |                       |                              |
| Iron(III) Oxide     | 1309-37-1   | TWA (inhalable dust)  | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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 dust) | 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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  |                       |                              |



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|                              |  |     |                            |
|------------------------------|--|-----|----------------------------|
|                              | 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          | <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness 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 hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used, Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.</p> |     |                            |

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

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





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- 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
- 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 bw/day  
End Use: Consumers  
Exposure routes: Skin contact  
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects  
Value: 225 mg/kg bw/day  
End Use: Consumers  
Exposure routes: Ingestion  
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects  
Value: 45 mg/kg bw/day
- 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

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

- 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



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|   |   |
|---|---|
| 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-<br>Isothiazolin-3-One | : Value: 1 mg/kg<br>Fresh water<br>Value: 0.034 µg/l<br>Fresh water sediment<br>Value: 0.41 mg/kg<br>Marine sediment<br>Value: 0.41 mg/kg<br>Sewage treatment plant<br>Value: 0.064 mg/l<br>Soil<br>Value: 0.062 mg/kg<br>Oral<br>Value: > 1.55 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:<br>Safety glasses   |
| Hand protection          |   |
| Remarks                  | : 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 ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. |
| Filter type              | : Particulates type (P)   |

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**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Appearance                   | : paste                                      |
| Colour                       | : in accordance with the product description |
| Odour                        | : Acetic acid                                |
| Odour Threshold              | : No data available                          |
| pH                           | : Not applicable                             |
| Melting point/freezing point | : No data available                          |

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Initial boiling point and boiling range : Not applicable

Flash point : > 100 °C  
Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

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

Upper explosion limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit : No data available

Vapour pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : 1.04

Solubility(ies)  
Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity  
Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

**9.2 Other information**

Molecular weight : No data available

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**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**

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Hazardous reactions : Use at elevated temperatures may form highly hazardous compounds.  
Can react with strong oxidizing agents.  
Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Conditions to avoid : None known.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Thermal decomposition : Formaldehyde

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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

Information on likely routes of exposure : Skin contact  
Ingestion  
Eye contact

**Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,636 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0.26 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg  
Method: Expert judgement

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**

Result: No skin irritation

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Result: Corrosive after 1 to 4 hours of exposure

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**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**

Result: No eye irritation

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Remarks: Based on skin corrosivity.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

Skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Test Type: Maximisation Test (GPMT)

Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig

Result: positive

Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Carcinogenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

**STOT - single exposure**

Not classified based on available information.



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**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**  
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**  
Exposure routes: Ingestion  
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**  
Species: Rat  
NOAEL: 20 mg/kg  
LOAEL: 100 mg/kg  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Exposure time: 28 d

**Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**12.1 Toxicity**

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.0027 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h
  
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0052 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h
  
- Toxicity to algae : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.077 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  
- M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 100
  
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.0012 mg/l  
Exposure time: 97 d  
Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.63 µg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

**Components:**

**4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 750

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.8

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

No data available

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Not relevant

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

No data available

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**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 handling site for recycling or disposal.

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**SECTION 14: Transport information**

**14.1 UN number**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.2 UN proper shipping name**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.4 Packing group**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

Not applicable

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : Not applicable

Seveso II - Directive 2003/105/EC amending Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances  
Not applicable

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.  
Not applicable

**The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:**

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



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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), TCSI (Taiwan), TSCA (USA)

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Full text of R-Phrases

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| R21/22 | : Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.   |
| R23    | : Toxic by inhalation.   |
| R34    | : Causes burns.  |
| R37    | : Irritating to respiratory system.  |
| R43    | : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.   |
| R50/53 | : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |

### Full text of H-Statements

|      |   |
|------|---|
| H302 | : Harmful if swallowed.                                 |
| H312 | : Harmful in contact with skin.                         |
| H314 | : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.              |
| H317 | : May cause an allergic skin reaction.                  |
| H330 | : Fatal if inhaled.                                     |
| H335 | : May cause respiratory irritation.                     |
| H400 | : Very toxic to aquatic life.                           |
| H410 | : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

### Full text of other abbreviations

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Acute Tox.      | : Acute toxicity   |
| Aquatic Acute   | : Acute aquatic toxicity                                 |
| Aquatic Chronic | : Chronic aquatic toxicity                               |
| Skin Corr.      | : Skin corrosion   |
| Skin Sens.      | : Skin sensitisation                                     |
| STOT SE         | : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure       |
| 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 Agency, <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/">http://echa.europa.eu/</a> |
|---|---|

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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GB / EN