



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD

Product name: DOWSIL™ 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone Cream White

Issue Date: 16.01.2023

Print Date: 17.01.2023

DOW CHEMICAL (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product name: DOWSIL™ 798 Cold and Clean Room Silicone Cream White

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Sealant.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD
LEVEL 29
367 COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE VIC 3000
AUSTRALIA

Customer Information Number:

1800-780-074
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1800-033-882

Local Emergency Contact: 1800-033-882

For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

Transport Emergency Only Dial 000

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard - Category 3

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard statements

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid release to the environment.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS, IN
ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE 8**

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid	Not available	>= 23.0 - <= 33.0 %
Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.	Not available	>= 20.0 - <= 30.0 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	<= 3.3 %
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	1309-37-1	<= 3.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	<= 1.6 %
Mica muscovite	12001-26-2	<= 1.5 %
Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	20018-09-1	<= 0.06 %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

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.

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.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: 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.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code

None Allocated

Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: 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..

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

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 materials 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.

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE, INCLUDING HOW THE CHEMICAL MAY BE SAFELY USED

Precautions for safe handling: 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.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

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
Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid	Dow IHG	TWA	1 mg/m ³
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³ , Calcium carbonate

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.	Dow IHG	TWA	1 mg/m3
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m3 , Calcium carbonate
Titanium dioxide	Dow IHG	TWA	2.4 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA	2.5 mg/m3
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
	Further information: a: This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica		
Iron oxide (Fe2O3)	AU OEL	TWA Fumes	5 mg/m3 , Iron
Carbon black	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable particulate matter	3 mg/m3
	Further information: bronchitis: Bronchitis; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	AU OEL	TWA	3 mg/m3
Mica muscovite	ACGIH	TWA Respirable particulate matter	0.1 mg/m3
	AU OEL	TWA	2.5 mg/m3
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/m3
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		
	Dow IHG	STEL Inhalable fraction	1 mg/m3
	Further information: Skin Sensitizer		

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.

Exposure controls

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.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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 AS/NZS 2161.10) 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 AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. 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 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.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Other Information: Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:
AS/NZS 1336: Eye and face protection – Guidelines.
AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.
AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.
AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.
AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.
AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing Set

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	paste
Color	in accordance with the product description
Odor	none
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range	
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	closed cup >100 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Flammability (liquids)	No data available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative vapour density	
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Density and / or relative density	
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.52
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	No data available

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

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

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products:

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

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data are available.

Exposure routes

Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:

Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

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:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg Fixed Dose Method No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

Based on data from similar materials LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Titanium dioxide

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Carbon black

LD50, Rat, > 8,000 mg/kg

Mica muscovite

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

For similar material(s): LD0, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

Based on data from similar materials LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg

Titanium dioxide

LD50, Rabbit, 10,000 mg/kg

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Carbon black

LD50, Rabbit, > 3,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Mica muscovite

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

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:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 3 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Titanium dioxide

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

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Vapors are unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Carbon black

LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, 27 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Mica muscovite

The LC50 has not been determined.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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).

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

Essentially nonirritating to skin.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

For similar material(s):

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Titanium dioxide

Essentially nonirritating to skin.

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

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

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

Carbon black

Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Mica muscovite

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Dust may irritate eyes.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

For similar material(s):
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Dust may irritate eyes.

Titanium dioxide

Solid or dust may cause irritation due to mechanical action.

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

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

Carbon black

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

Mica muscovite

Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury 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.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

For similar material(s):

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

For similar material(s):

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Titanium dioxide

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.

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Carbon black

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

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

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

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

Titanium dioxide

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

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

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

Carbon black

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.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

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

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

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

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

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

Titanium dioxide

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

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

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

Carbon black

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

Mica muscovite

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.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

No relevant data found.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

No relevant data found.

Titanium dioxide

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.

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

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

Carbon black

Dust may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

Repeated exposures to very fine dusts may cause lung injury.

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

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.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after ingestion:
Gastrointestinal tract.
Salivary glands.
Thyroid.
Liver.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

No relevant data found.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

No relevant data found.

Titanium dioxide

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. Titaniumdioxide 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.

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Excessive exposure to dust may cause siderosis, a benign accumulation of iron in the lungs. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Carbon black

Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to high concentrations of very fine carbon black particles for their lifetime. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Rats may be particularly susceptible to particle clearance overload, resulting in lung injury and tumors. No increases in tumors were observed in male or female mice exposed under the same conditions. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

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

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

No relevant data found.

Titanium dioxide

No relevant data found.

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

No relevant data found.

Carbon black

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. 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 as recommended by the World Health Organization. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

No relevant data found.

Titanium dioxide

No relevant data found.

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

No relevant data found.

Carbon black

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

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.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

No relevant data found.

Titanium dioxide

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

Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃)

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carbon black

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Positive findings were observed only at doses which produced significant inflammation. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data are available.

Ecotoxicity

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 14 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar material(s):

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

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 14 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 14 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar material(s):

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Titanium dioxide

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).
LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 50,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, 24 Hour, >5,000 mg/l
EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 10,000 mg/l, ISO 8192

Carbon black

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 24 Hour, > 5,600 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 72 Hour, 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Mica muscovite

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.067 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

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).

Persistence and degradability

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Titanium dioxide

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Carbon black

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Mica muscovite

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

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

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

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

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

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

Carbon black

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

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

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

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

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

Mobility in Soil

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

No relevant data found.

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

No relevant data found.

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

No relevant data found.

Carbon black

No relevant data found.

Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Partition coefficient (Koc): 200 Estimated.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

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

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

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

Titanium dioxide

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

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

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

Carbon black

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).

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).

Other adverse effects

Calcium carbonate (natural) treated with natural fatty acid

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

Calcium carbonate (synthetic) treated with synthetic fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18 unsatd.

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

Titanium dioxide

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

Iron oxide (Fe2O3)

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

Carbon black

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.

Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

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

Not regulated for transport
Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

Hazchem Code

None Allocated

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule

Not Scheduled

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals, or are not required to be listed.

The product contains one or more substances that are subject to a specific information requirement by the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS).

Prohibition/Licensing Requirements : There is no applicable prohibition, authorisation and

restricted use requirements, including for carcinogens referred to in Schedule 10 of the model WHS Act and Regulations.

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 3280179 / A142 / Issue Date: 16.01.2023 / Version: 7.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
AU OEL	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AiIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of

Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

DOW CHEMICAL (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

AU