

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

**DOW CORNING**

## DOW CORNING(R) 791 WEATHERPROOFING SEALANT BLACK

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 15.11.2016
1.6	15.03.2017	853992-00007	Date of first issue: 28.11.2014

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : DOW CORNING(R) 791 WEATHERPROOFING SEALANT  
BLACK

Product code : 00000000004024918

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

Use of the Sub-  
stance/Mixture : Construction materials and additives

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

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

Telephone : English Tel: +49 611237507  
Deutsch Tel: +49 611237500  
Français Tel: +32 64511149  
Italiano Tel: +32 64511170  
Español Tel: +32 64511163

E-mail address of person  
responsible for the SDS : sdseu@dowcorning.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Dow Corning (Barry U.K. 24h) Tél: +44 1446732350  
Dow Corning (Wiesbaden 24h) Tél: +49 61122158  
Dow Corning (Seneffe 24h) Tel: +32 64 888240

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

#### 2.2 Label elements

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

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

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

#### Additional Labelling



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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

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

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.  
Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

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

#### 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.

#### 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.

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### 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 : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.  
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.  
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

### 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.

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### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

##### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	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			

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	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			
Calcium carbonate treated with stearic acid	Not Assigned	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 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,			

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	a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	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 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			



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		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Cobalt aluminate blue spinel	1345-16-0	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 (Cobalt)	GB EH40
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway 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			



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	<p>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>			
C.I. Pigment Green 7	1328-53-6	TWA (Dusts and mists)	1 mg/m3 (Copper)	GB EH40
		STEL (Dusts and mists)	2 mg/m3 (Copper)	GB EH40
Iron hydroxide oxide	20344-49-4	TWA (Fumes)	5 mg/m3 (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
		STEL (Fumes)	10 mg/m3 (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal			

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	breakdown.			
Black iron oxide	1317-61-9	TWA (Fumes)	5 mg/m3 (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
		STEL (Fumes)	10 mg/m3 (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
Yellow iron oxide	51274-00-1	TWA (Fumes)	5 mg/m3 (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
		STEL (Fumes)	10 mg/m3 (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
Carbon black	1333-86-4	TWA	3.5 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	7 mg/m3	GB EH40
Mica	12001-26-2	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (Respirable)	0.8 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40

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		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Methyltrimethoxysilane	1185-55-3	TWA	7.5 ppm	DCC OEL

**These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.**

Calcium carbonate

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Calcium carbonate treated with stearic acid

Titanium dioxide

Cobalt aluminate blue spinel

Carbon black

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Calcium carbonate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	6.1 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	6.1 mg/kg bw/day
Titanium dioxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	700 mg/kg bw/day
Iron(III) Oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	450 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	225 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	45 mg/kg bw/day
Iron hydroxide oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Black iron oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
C. I. Pigment Yellow 93	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yellow iron oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Carbon black	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.06 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Barium sulfate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	13000 mg/kg bw/day
Methyltrimethoxysilane	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	0.38 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	25.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.38 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	25.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	0.3 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	6.25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	0.26 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.3 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6.25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	0.26 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Calcium carbonate	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
Titanium dioxide	Fresh water	0.184 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0184 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.193 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1000 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	100 mg/kg
	Soil	100 mg/kg
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Fresh water sediment	10 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	1 mg/kg
	Soil	1 mg/kg
C. I. Pigment Yellow 93	Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l
	Soil	1 mg/kg
Carbon black	Fresh water	50 mg/l
Barium sulfate	Fresh water	227.8 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	50.1 mg/l

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	Soil	707.7 mg/kg
	Fresh water sediment	792.7 mg/kg
Methyltrimethoxysilane	Fresh water	>= 1.3 mg/l
	Marine water	>= 0.13 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	>= 1.1 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	>= 0.11 mg/kg
	Soil	>= 0.17 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	> 6.9 mg/l

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Engineering measures

Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10).  
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.  
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

#### Personal protective equipment

- Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:  
Safety glasses
- Hand protection  
Remarks : For prolonged or repeated contact use protective gloves.  
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)

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance : paste
- Colour : in accordance with the product description
- Odour : none
- Odour Threshold : No data available
- pH : Not applicable
- Melting point/freezing point : No data available
- Initial boiling point and boiling range : Not applicable
- Flash point : 70 °C



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Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	1.52
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
Particle size	:	No data available
Self-ignition	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as pyrophoric. The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.

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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.

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### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.  
Use at elevated temperatures may form highly hazardous compounds.  
Can react with strong oxidizing agents.  
Methyl alcohol is formed upon contact with water or humid air.  
Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : None known.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition : Formaldehyde

## 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:

##### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 12.3 ml/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity  
Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the literature.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 42.1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 6 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity  
Remarks: On basis of test data.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 9,500 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity  
Remarks: On basis of test data.

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### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Species: Rabbit  
Result: No skin irritation  
Remarks: On basis of test data.

### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Species: Rabbit  
Result: No eye irritation  
Remarks: On basis of test data.

### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

#### **Skin sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Assessment: Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitisation rate in humans

Test Type: Buehler Test  
Species: Guinea pig  
Result: positive  
Remarks: On basis of test data.

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Result: negative  
Remarks: On basis of test data.

: Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test)  
Result: positive  
Remarks: On basis of test data.

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- Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
Result: positive  
Remarks: On basis of test data.
- Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative  
Remarks: On basis of test data.
- Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

#### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

- Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test  
Species: Rat, male and female  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Symptoms: No effects on fertility  
Remarks: On basis of test data.
- Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test  
Species: Rat, male and female  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Symptoms: No effects on foetal development  
Remarks: On basis of test data.
- Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, or on development, based on animal experiments.

### **STOT - single exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

### **STOT - repeated exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

#### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Exposure routes: inhalation (vapour)  
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less.

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Exposure routes: Ingestion

Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

##### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Remarks: On basis of test data.

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Remarks: On basis of test data.

### Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

---

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### Components:

##### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 110 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia sp. (water flea)): > 122 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 120  
mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 : > 100 mg/l  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Components:

##### **Methyltrimethoxysilane:**

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -2.36

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octanol/water

### 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 : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

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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 and the IBC Code

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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



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REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : 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

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : 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 : For purchases from Dow Corning EU legal entities, all ingredients are currently pre/registered or exempt under REACH. Please refer to section 1 for recommended uses. For purchases from non-EU Dow Corning legal entities with the intention to export into EEA please contact your DC representative/local office.
- TSCA : All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.
- AICS : All ingredients listed or exempt.
- IECSC : All ingredients listed or exempt.
- ENCS/ISHL : Consult your local Dow Corning office.
- KECI : All ingredients listed, exempt or notified.
- PICCS : All ingredients listed or exempt.
- DSL : All chemical substances in this product comply with the CEPA 1999 and NSNR and are on or exempt from listing on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

### 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 H-Statements

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids  
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation  
DCC OEL : Dow Corning Guide  
GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits  
DCC OEL / TWA : Time weighted average  
GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)  
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### 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, <http://echa.europa.eu/>

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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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