



PIGAL s.r.l.

Revision nr. 11

Dated 29/6/2016

SILCOFLEX 583 - black

Printed on 09/02/2017

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Safety data sheet

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Code: CS0006.-06222
Product name: SILCOFLEX 583 - black

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

Intended use: Sealant for sanitary ware, tiles, based on polysiloxanes and acetoxycrosslinkers.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: PIGAL s.r.l.
Full address: Via G. Rossa, 2
District and Country: 40053 VALSAMOGGIA - Crespellano (BO)
ITALIA
Tel. +39 051969068
Fax +39 051969353

e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

health.safety@pigal.it; pigalab@pigal.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: +39 051969068 ore ufficio/office hours (8.30-13; 14-17.30) 118 (contattare il centro antiveneni più vicino)/please contact your near local poison control center

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.

Hazard classification and indication:

2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

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Signal words:

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Hazard statements:

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Precautionary statements:

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Safety data sheet available on request.

2.3. Other hazards.

During crosslinking, releases ACETIC ACID (CAS 64-19-7) by Triacetoxsilane hydrolysis.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.**3.1. Substances.**

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
Ethyl/Methyl acetoxy silane (oligomers)		
CAS. -	1,5 - 2	Skin Corr. 1B H314
EC. -		
INDEX. -		
triacetoxethylsilane		
CAS. 17689-77-9	1,5 - 2	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Corr. 1B H314, EUH014
EC. 241-677-4		
INDEX. -		
Reg. no. 01-2119881778-15		
ACETIC ACID		
CAS. 64-19-7	released	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Skin Corr. 1A H314, Note B
EC. 200-580-7		
INDEX. 607-002-00-6		

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of the hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures.**4.1. Description of first aid measures.**

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.



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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended).
Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011.
OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.
TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2012

ACETIC ACID

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm
OEL	IRL	25	10	37	15
OEL	EU	25	10		
TLV-ACGIH		25	10	37	15

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

TLV of solvent mixture: 25 mg/m³.

SILCOFLEX 583 - black**8.2. Exposure controls.**

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

NOTA SPECIFICA RELATIVA AI DPI

Hand Protection - Protective gloves in butyl rubber (Material thickness:> 0.3 mm, breakthrough time:> 480 min). Nitrile rubber gloves (Material thickness:> 0.1 mm; breakthrough time: 60-120 min).

Respiratory Protection - Gas Filter ABEK (certain gases and vapors inorganic and organic acids; ammonia / amines), in accordance with recognized standards such as EN 14387.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.**

Appearance	pasty
Colour	various
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not available.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	> 150 °C.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.

Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	1,02 - 1,04
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	400 °C.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	ca. 800000 mPa*s
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	1,00 % - 10,30 g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	0,40 % - 4,12 g/litre.
Can pressure:	N.A.

Ref. to 9.2 solubility in water: hydrolytic decomposition occurs. pH: the product has acid reaction with water.

Explosion limits for released acetic acid: 4-17% Vol.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

Information not available.

10.2. Chemical stability.

Information not available.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The product may react violently with water.

ACETIC ACID: risk of explosion on contact with: chromium (IV) oxide, potassium permanganate, sodium peroxide, perchloric acid, phosphorus chloride, hydrogen peroxide. Can react dangerously with: alcohols, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulphuric acid, dichromate-sulphuric acid, ethane diamine, ethylene glycol, potassium hydroxide, strong bases, sodium hydroxide, strong oxidising agent, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum. Forms explosive mixtures with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Prevent moisture or water from penetrating inside the containers.

ACETIC ACID: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

Protect from moisture.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

ACETIC ACID: carbonates, hydroxides, many oxides and phosphates. Oxidising substances and bases.

Reacts with: water, basic substances and alcohols. The reaction takes place with formation of acetic acid.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the case of hydrolysis: acetic acid. Measurements have shown that at temperatures higher than 150 ° C, for oxidative decomposition, is liberated a small amount of formaldehyde.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

ACETIC ACID

LD50 (Oral). 3310 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal). 1060 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation). 11,4 mg/l/4h Rat

PRODUCT - LD50 (skin) > 2009 mg/kg Rabbit.

In the face of available data there are no acute toxic effects after a single dermal exposure. Given the available data there are no acute toxic effects after a single oral exposure.

Aspiration Danger: due to the physico-chemical properties of the product is not expected aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

12.1. Toxicity.

Analysis on the basis of physical and chemical properties: no harmful effects on the organisms present in the water. At present experiences are no adverse effects on water purification plants.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

Contenuto di silicone: Non biodegradabile. Il prodotto di idrolisi (acido acetico) è facilmente biodegradabile.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Biologic accumulation is unlikely.

12.4. Mobility in soil.

Polymeric component: Insoluble in acqua. Allo state not soluble in water. Easily separable from water by filtration.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.



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The valid EEC waste code are largely source-related; the manufacturer is, therefore, unable to specify waste codes for products used in various sectors. Small quantities of cured product can be treated as industrial waste similar to MSW.
CER-code (suggested): 08 04 10.

SECTION 14. Transport information.

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: not applicable.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. None.

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

Product Point. 3

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

Information not available.

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

Information on the status of international registration - Listed on or in accordance with the following inventories:
REACH - Europe



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ECL - Korea
AICS - Australia
IECSC - China
PICCS - Philippines
TSCA - USA.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information.

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
EUH014	Reacts violently with water.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit



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- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - ECHA website

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

03 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 15.