Material safety data sheet (MSDS)

Name of the hazardous chemical or mixture: *Pens 100% bathrooms and kitchens*

Rev. 6
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SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND THE SUPPLIER OR MANUFACTURER.

Name of the hazardous chemical or mixture: Pens 100% bathrooms and kitchens.
Other means of identification: Silicone sealant.
Recommended Use of the product: Seals in places with constant incidence of humidity such as bathrooms: tubs, sinks, bathroom doors, WC, basins and aluminum connections.
Restrictions on use: The sealant should not be applied in completely closed areas since it requires relative humidity for its vulcanization.
Name of the manufacturer or distributor: Productos Pennsylvania S.A. de C.V.
Address: Camino a San José No. 1, Fracc. San Pablo Tecnológico, Querétaro, Qro. C.P. 76150
Emergency telephone: (442) 217 3232, (442) 217 3839, Setiq (800) 00 24 00, www.pennsylvania.com.mx

SECTION II. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.

This product is classified in accordance with NOM-018-STPS-2015 Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products (GHS).

Physical Hazards: None.

Health Hazards:
H402 Harmful to aquatic organisms
Warning Word: ATTENTION.
Pictogram section:

Precautionary statements:
Prevention
P201 Request special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle the substance before having read and understood all safety instructions. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Hazard statements:
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H412 Harmful to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects
Intervention:
P308 + P313 IF exposed or suspected: Consult a doctor.

Storage:
P405 Store under lock and key.
Disposal P501
Dispose of contents/container to an authorized waste disposal plant.

SECTION III. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.

Chemical identity of the substance: NA.

Component	**CAS No.**	UN No.	**%**
Hydrocarbons, C15- C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic,	64742-46-7	ND	<= 34.0 %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated middle	64742-46-7	ND	>= 15.0 - <= 34.0 %
Octamethylcyclotetrasylxano	556-67-2	ND	>= 0.03 - <= 0.11 %
4,5-dichloro-2-n-octil-4-isotiazolin-3- ona	64359-81-5	ND	>= 0.009 - <= 0.024 %
Rest of the formula considered confidential.	64-19-7	ND	Variable

SECTION IV. FIRST AID MEASURES.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; Consult a doctor.

Skin contact: Remove by washing with plenty of water. An appropriate safety and emergency shower should be available in the work area.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Does not require emergency medical treatment.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after 1 to 2 minutes and continue rinsing your eyes for several more minutes. If side effects occur, contact a doctor, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Main symptoms and effects, acute and delayed: It is suspected that it may impair fertility or harm the fetus.

Notes to physician: There is no specific antidote.

SECTION V. FIRE- FIGHTING MEASURES.

Suitable extinguishing media: Foam, carbon dioxide (CO2), ABC dry powder.

Personal protective equipment for firefighting: In case of fire, protect yourself with self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

Procedure and special precautions during fire fighting: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to the circumstances of the premises and its surroundings. Remove non-hazardous containers from fire area if it can be done safely.

Conditions that involve other special hazards: Take into account the hazards of other equipment or materials involved.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides.

SECTION VI. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL SPILL OR ACCIDENTAL RELEASE.

Special procedures and precautions required in case of leaks or spills: This product does not have a leak or spill risk. In the event of a small spill, clean up immediately with mechanical equipment before the material cures. They will be subject to federal, state and/or local regulations and/or laws.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Gather or Separate to recover or Destroy. Local or national regulations may apply to the release and disposal of this material, and to the materials and items used in cleaning up the leaks. You must determine what the applicable regulations are. For large spills, provide drainage or other appropriate containment to prevent material from spreading. If the contained material can be pumped, place the recovered material in an appropriate container.

Environmental precautions: Do not pour the product into the aquatic environment if it exceeds the defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leaks or spills if it can be done without risk. Retain and eliminate contaminated water. Local authorities must be informed if major spills cannot be contained.

SECTION VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE.

Precautions to be taken for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Don't swallow it. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Take care to avoid spills and waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle with appropriate industrial hygiene precautions and follow safety practices. EMPTY CONTAINERS CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in properly labeled containers. Store under lock and key. Store in accordance with particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following types of products: Strong oxidizing agents. Inappropriate container materials: None known.

SECTION VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

Control parameters:

Component	Regulation	Type of list	Value
Octametilciclotetrasiloxano	US WHEEL	TWA	10 ppm
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2Hisotiazol-3-ona	DOW IHG	TWA	0.06 mg/m3
	DOW IHG	STEL	0.1 mg/m3

Personal protective equipment: Suggested.

SECTION IX. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

Physical state: Paste.
Color: Various.
Odor: Acetic acid.
Boiling temperature: ND.
Melting temperature: ND.
Ignition temperature: >100 °C
Autoignition temperature: ND.
Density: 0.96 g/cm3
Peso molecular: ND.
pH: ND.
Evaporation rate: ND.
Solubility in water: None.
Vapor pressure: ND.
% volatility: ND.
Flammable limits:
Sup: ND.
Inf: ND.
VOC (g/L): ND.

SECTION X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA.

The product is considered: Stable
Incompatibility (substances to avoid): Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposition products may include, but are not limited to: Formaldehyde.
Other conditions to avoid to avoid generating reactions: None known.

SECTION XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

Information on probable routes of entry: Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion. Symptoms related to physical, **chemical and toxicological characteristics:** Irritation. Short and long term effects: Probable skin irritation.
Acute toxicity: Very low oral toxicity. Ingestion can irritate the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. May cause nausea or vomiting.
Acute dermal toxicity: Prolonged skin contact is not likely to result in absorption in harmful amounts.
Acute inhalation toxicity: Brief exposure (minutes) should not cause harmful effects. Vapors from heated product may cause respiratory irritation.
Interactive effects: ND.
Other information: None.

SECTION XII. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <0.03% aromatics.

Acute toxicity to fish.

The product is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L for most of the sensitive species tested). LL50, Scophthalmus maximus (turbot), 96 h, 1.028 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s): LE50,
Daphnia magna, Static assay, 48 h, 210 mg/l, OECD assay guidelines 202 LL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 h, > 3.193 mg/l, ISO 14669 and PARCOM methods.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
LE50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 h, Growth rate, > 10,000 mg/l, ISO 10253

Toxicity to bacteria:
Tetrahymena pyriformis (Colombian mahogany), 40 h, Growth inhibition.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated middle

Acute toxicity to fish:

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
LL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 h, > 3.193 mg/l, Test substance: Accommodated water fraction.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
EL50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 h, > 10,000 mg/l, Test substance: Fraction of water lodged.

Toxicity to bacteria:
EC50, 3 h, > 100 mg/l, ECD Test Guideline 209.

Chroni toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
NOER, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 8 d, > 100 mg/l, Test substance: Hosted water fraction.
The product is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L for most of the sensitive species tested). LL50, Scophthalmus maximus (turbot), 96 h, > 1,028 mg/l, Test substance: Water fraction lodged.

Octametilciclotetrasiloxano:

Acute toxicity to fish: Based on testing of comparable products. The estimated maximum aqueous concentration of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) from migration to water from the product as supplied is below the established D4 no- effect threshold (<0.0078 mg/L) for aquatic organisms.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: Based on testing of product(s) in this family of materials: Not classified because data are conclusive, but insufficient for classification.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <0.03% aromatics.

Biodegradability: Based on strict OECD testing guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; However, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one:

Acute toxicity to fish.

On an acute basis, the product is highly toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50 < 0.1 mg/l) for most sensitive species.

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout), flow through, 96 h, 0.0027 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent.

LC50, Bluegill Sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus), flow through, 96 h, 0.014 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates.

EC50, Daphnia magna (Large sea flea), 48 h, 0.0057 mg/l.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants.

CE50b, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static test, 72 h, 0.048 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 CE50r, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static test, 72 h, 0.077 mg/l, Test Guidelines 201 from the OECD

Toxicity to bacteria:

EC50, activated sludge, respiratory levels, 5.70 mg/l.

Chronic toxicity to fish:

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout), flow through, 97 d, growth, 0.00056 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Pulga de mar grande), 21 d, 0.00063 mg/l

Persistence and degradability.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <0.03% aromatics.

Biodegradability: Based on strict OECD testing guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; However, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

For similar material(s): During the 10 day period: Not approved
Biodegradation: 57.5%
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Biodegradation: 74%
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306

Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated middle Biodegradability: The product is expected to biodegrade rapidly. During the 10 day period: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 74%

Exposure time: 28 d.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306.

Octametilciclotetrasiloxano

Biodegradability: The material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). It has not passed the OECD/ ECC biodegradability tests. During the 10 day period: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 3.7 %

Exposure time: 28 d Method:

OECD Test Guideline 310

Stability in Water (Half-Life).

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

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

Biodegradability: Based on strict OECD testing guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; However, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. It is considered rapidly degradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <0.03% aromatics. Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated middle

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found. Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane Bioaccumulation: The bioaccumulation potential is high (BCF greater than 3000 or log Pow between 5 and 7).

n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow): 6.49 measured.

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

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

Bioaccumulation: The bioconcentration potential is low (FBC < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow): 2.8 measured.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 13 Fish

Mobility on the ground

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <0.03% aromatics.

The material is expected to be relatively immobile in the soil (Poc > 5000).

Distillates (petroleum), hydrogen treated middle fraction.

No relevant data found.

Octametilciclotetrasiloxano.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106.

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 5662 - 7865 measured.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <0.03% aromatics.

The persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) of this substance has not been evaluated.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrogen treated middle fraction.

The persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) of this substance has not been evaluated.

Octametilciclotetrasiloxano.

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) meets the standard for PBT and vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII or other specific regional criteria. However, D4 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D4 does not biomagnify in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D4 in the air will degrade by reaction

with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D4 in air that is not degraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to be deposited from air into water, soil, or living organisms.

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

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

Other adverse effects

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <0.03% aromatics.

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

Distillates (petroleum), hydrogen treated middle fraction.

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

Octametilciclotetrasiloxano.

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

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one.

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

SECTION XIII. INFORMATION ON THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCTS.

Disposal must be in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION.

Transport classifications may vary depending on the volume of the container and different regional or national regulations.

SECTION XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION.

The communication of the dangers of this product is in accordance with local and international legislation, always respecting the most restrictive requirement.

SECTION XVI. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION.

The information is believed to be correct, but is not exhaustive and will be used solely as a guide, which is based on current knowledge of the product and is applicable to appropriate safety precautions for the product.

These data are provided in good faith, as typical values and not as product specifications. The recommended handling procedures are intended to be of general application. However, the user must consider these recommendations in the specific context of the use they wish to give to the product.