ExhaustWeld
J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: **2.5**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	ExhaustWeld
Synonyms	38572 ExhaustWeld
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**J-B Weld Company LLC**
Address	400 CMH Road Sulphur Springs TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696
Fax	Not Available
Website	WWW.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**InfoTrac**
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies: 800-535-5053 or (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poison Control Centers: Medical Emergencies 800-222-1222 (24 hours)

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	0.1-1	Confidential Alcohol #1
Not Available	0.1-1	Confidential Sulfate #1
Not Available	0.1-1	Confidential Sodium Salt #1
67-56-1	0.01-0.1	methanol
112926-00-8	1-5	silicic acid
21645-51-2	1-5	aluminium hydroxide
65997-17-3	40-60	glass fibre - from continuous filament
1344-09-8*	5-10	sodium metasilicate

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	▸ Gently brush or vacuum off adherent fibres. ▸ Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention if irritation exists and persists.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 meq/L).
- Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8.Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

Continued...

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	‣ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ‣ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. ‣ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ‣ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. ‣ Combustible. ‣ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen fluoride silicon dioxide (SiO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ The use of ceramic fibres in the work place should be reviewed in the context of frequency of use and potential for exposure. ‣ In circumstances where the respiratory standards or excursion limits are approached, work areas should be designated by the use of ropes or other similar barriers and appropriate signs be utilised, where possible. ‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Metal can or drum ‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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Storage incompatibility	The substance may be or contains a 'metalloid' The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron,silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. Silicas: ▸ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas ▸ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide ▸ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ▸ may react with fluorine, chlorates ▸ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate ▸ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. ▸ Avoid storage and reaction with hydrofluoric or phosphoric acids and concentrated alkalis. ▸ Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride. ▸ These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methanol	Carbinol, Columbian spirits, Methanol, Pyroligneous spirit, Wood alcohol, Wood naphtha, Wood spirit	200 ppm / 260 mg/m3	325 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	[skin]
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	methanol	Methyl alcohol	200 ppm / 260 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	methanol	Methanol	200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silicic acid	Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	aluminium hydroxide	Synonyms vary depending upon the specific aluminum compound.	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	aluminium hydroxide	Synonyms vary depending upon the specific aluminum compound.	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	aluminium hydroxide	Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR): Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(f) All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of Table Z-3.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	aluminium hydroxide	Aluminum metal and insoluble compounds (Respirable particulate matter)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methanol	Methanol; (Methyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
silicic acid	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
silicic acid	Silica gel dessicant	18 mg/m3	95 mg/m3	570 mg/m3
aluminium hydroxide	Aluminum hydroxide	8.7 mg/m3	73 mg/m3	440 mg/m3
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Fibrous glass; (Fiber glass; Glass frit; Synthetic vitreous fibers)	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate	Silicic acid, sodium salt; (Sodium silicate)	5.9 mg/m3	65 mg/m3	390 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methanol	6,000 ppm	Not Available
silicic acid	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	Not Available	Not Available

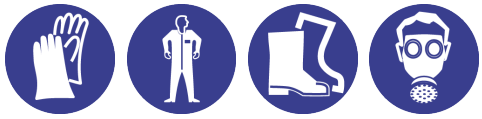
Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit

Continued...

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
glass fibre - from continuous filament	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
sodium metasilicate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	▸ Provide good ventilation (either forced or natural) ▸ Where possible, enclose sources of dust and provide dust extraction at the source. ▸ Restrict access to work areas involved in handling man-made mineral fibres and ensure that adequate training, in the handling of such materials, has been provided. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Personnel involved in the installation of unbonded ceramic materials should wear disposable coveralls, or long-sleeve loose fitting clothing, gloves and suitable respirator. Such equipment should also be used by personnel employed in removing materials which have not become embrittled.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Fiiberglass Cloth with Resin

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7

Continued...

Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Extremely high temperatures.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Man-made mineral fibres may produce mild skin reaction with itching or redness of the skin. This is due to the physical and not from the chemical nature of the substance. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material is mildly abrasive and may produce discomfort which results in a temporary skin rash. Discomfort is accentuated by fibre adhering to sweaty skin at higher temperatures.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop. Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.

ExhaustWeld

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

methanol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
=11000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
=420 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate
=7000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
=7500 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate
=7500 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
=9500 mg/kg[2]	
>=4000-7000 mg/kg[2]	
300 mg/kg[2]	
3429 mg/kg[2]	
6422 mg/kg[2]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 36208.63875 mg/l/1H[2]	
Oral (dog) LD50: =8000 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (monkey) LD50: =7000 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (mouse) LD50: =7300 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rabbit) LD50: =14200 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rabbit) LD50: =14400 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: =10300 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: =5300 mg/kg[2]	

Continued...

	Oral (rat) LD50: =5800 mg/kg[2]
	Oral (rat) LD50: =6200 mg/kg[2]
	Oral (rat) LD50: =7000 mg/kg[2]
	Oral (rat) LD50: =9100 mg/kg[2]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg[2]

silicic acid	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit) : 8.3 mg/48h

aluminium hydroxide	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

glass fibre - from continuous filament	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Not Available

sodium metasilicate	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg[2]	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

ExhaustWeld	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
GLASS FIBRE - FROM CONTINUOUS FILAMENT	There is little evidence for acute toxicity after inhalation of MMMF. Glasswool administered by inhalation produced little pulmonary fibrosis in experimental animals [IARC Monograph 43] The dust has been associated with skin irritation due to the mechanical action of the fibres [CHEMINFO, Sax, ILO ENCYCLOPAEDIA]. Filaments are manufactured to definite fibre diameters; cannot split along their length rather they break across and form small particles not needles [FARIMA]. NOTE: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria (rat inhalation studies)
sodium metasilicate	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
ExhaustWeld & SILICIC ACID	For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS.
METHANOL & sodium metasilicate	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
SILICIC ACID & GLASS FIBRE - FROM CONTINUOUS FILAMENT	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

ExhaustWeld				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methanol				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4

Continued...

	EC50	48	Crustacea	1460.00-mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	-14.110-20.623mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05-mg/L	4
	EC01	240	Not Available	2.3685mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Fish	<0.0004=% vol	4

silicic acid

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEL	2016	Not Available	1100-mg/L	4

aluminium hydroxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	0.0029mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.065mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0054mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.004mg/L	2

glass fibre - from continuous filament

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>1000mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.655mg/L	2
EC10	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0045mg/L	2
NOEC	264	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0091mg/L	2

sodium metasilicate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	1108mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	-0.28-0.57mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/L	2
EC0	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	35mg/L	2
NOEL	1656	Not Available	134.4-mg/L	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
For Amorphous Silica: Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert. It is not biodegradable.
For Silica:
Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).
Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methanol	LOW	LOW
silicic acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
silicic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
silicic acid	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Continued...

	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

methanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	

silicic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1	

aluminium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

glass fibre - from continuous filament is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

sodium metasilicate is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No

Continued...

Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Methanol	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity: Listed substance

Methanol Listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Confidential Alcohol #1; Confidential Sulfate #1; Confidential Sodium Salt #1; methanol; silicic acid; aluminium hydroxide; glass fibre - from continuous filament; sodium metasilicate)
China - IECSC	No (Confidential Sodium Salt #1)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (Confidential Sodium Salt #1)
Japan - ENCS	No (Confidential Alcohol #1; Confidential Sulfate #1; silicic acid; glass fibre - from continuous filament)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (Confidential Alcohol #1)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (Confidential Sulfate #1)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/10/2020
Initial Date	12/09/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.5.1.1.1	12/09/2020	Ingredients

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.