

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SODIUM DISILICATE 200 (Molar ratio > 1,6; ≤ 2,6)

This document complies with the European Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), as amended by regulation (EC) No 453/210.

Issue Number : 3
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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : Sodium Disilicate 200 (molar ratio > 1,6; ≤ 2,6)
Chemical name(s) : Sodium disilicate; Silicic acid, sodium salt; Sodium hydroxy(oxo)silanolate
Formula : $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot x\text{SiO}_2$ ($x > 1,6$ and $< / = 2,6$)
CAS-nr. : 1344-09-8
EC-nr. : 215-687-4
REACH registration nr. : 01-2119448725-31-0012

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

Identified use(s): Industrial uses
Consumer uses
Professional uses

Uses advised against: None known

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Adress: SILMACO NV
Industrieweg 90
B-3620 Lanaken
Belgium
Telephone: +32 (0)89/730 222
Fax: +32 (0)89/722 724
Email: info@silmaco.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

SILMACO : +32 (0)89/730 222 (only during office hours)
Poison Center : +32 (0)70/245 245 (24/24h)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification according to EC 1272/2008:

Hazard classes/categories	Hazard Statements
Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 1 STOT SE 3	H315: Causes skin irritation. H318: Causes serious eye damage. H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Hazards summary: Alkaline substance. Dust causes respiratory irritation, skin irritation and serious eye damage.

2.2. Label elements (according to EC 1272/2008)

Hazard pictogram(s) :



Signal word(s):

Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H315: Causes skin irritation.
H318: Causes serious eye damage
H335: May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s):

P261: Avoid breathing dust.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

2.3. Other hazards

Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Ingredient(s)	%WW	EC-nr.	REACH registration nr.	GHS-classification according to EC 1272/2008
Sodium silicate (molar ratio > 1,6; ≤ 2,6)	80 - 84	215-687-4	01-2119448725-31-0012	Skin Irrit. 2 – H315 Eye Dam. 1 – H318 STOT SE 3 – H335
Water	16 - 20	231-791-2		Not classified

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- After eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with eyewash solution or water (for 10 minutes). Seek an oculist.
- After skin contact:** Rinse with running water and soap. Apply replenishing cream. Change all contaminated clothing.
- After inhalation:** After inhalation of dust: bring to fresh air, seek medical advice if necessary.
- After ingestion:** Rinse mouth and throat. Drink 1-2 glasses of water. Seek medical advice.

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

- ⇒ Causes skin irritation.
- ⇒ Causes serious eye damage.
- ⇒ May cause respiratory irritation

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

- ⇒ Speed in removal of material is of prime importance
- ⇒ Remove soiled clothing immediately

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media: Not applicable. Inorganic material. Non-combustible, therefore define extinguishing measures according to neighbouring conditions.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Not applicable.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Not applicable. Inorganic material. Non-combustible.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

No particular measures required.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- ⇒ Avoid contact with skin and eyes, do not breath dust.
- ⇒ Wear safety goggles, body-covering protective equipment, chemical resistant gloves and suitable respiratory protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

- ⇒ Do not allow to enter drains / surface water / ground water. Prevent the spreading of the product into the environment by diking with sand or other absorbent material.
- ⇒ Contact the authorities in the event of large product spillage to water courses or sewage systems or if spillage has contaminated soil.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- ⇒ Carefully shovel or sweep up spilled material and place in suitable container.
- ⇒ Avoid generating dust.
- ⇒ Remove last traces by diluting with plenty of (warm) water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also section 8

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- ⇒ Avoid the creation of dust, do not breath dust.
- ⇒ Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
- ⇒ Wear protective equipment, see also section 8.
- ⇒ Eye wash facilities should be readily available.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- ⇒ Keep packaging / storage vessel closed.
- ⇒ Protect from freezing.
- ⇒ Keep away from acids.
- ⇒ Compatible materials : (Stainless) steel.
- ⇒ Incompatible materials : Zinc, Tin, Aluminum, Cupper and their alloys.
- ⇒ This product can absorb water from the air. In case of high humidity or storage for extended periods of time, use plastic bags to enclose product containers to avoid caking.
- ⇒ See also title 10

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None known

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

No particular measures required.

Derived No Effect Level for workers:

Exposure pattern	Route	Descriptor	DNEL	Most sensitive endpoint
Long-term - systemic effects	Dermal (mg/kg bw /day)	DNEL	1,59	repeated dose toxicity
Long-term - systemic effects	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	DNEL	5,61	repeated dose toxicity

Derived No Effect Level for consumers:

Exposure pattern	Route	Descriptor	DNEL	Most sensitive endpoint
Long-term - systemic effects	Dermal (mg/kg bw /day)	DNEL	0,8	repeated dose toxicity
Long-term - systemic effects	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	DNEL	1,38	repeated dose toxicity
Long-term - systemic effects	Oral (mg/kg bw /day)	DNEL	0,8	repeated dose toxicity

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)	mg/L
Freshwater	7,5
Marine water	1
Intermittent releases	7,5
Sewage treatment plant	348

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls

Engineering methods to prevent or control exposure are preferred. Methods include process or personal enclosure and control of process conditions. For example: ventilation if due to the application dust can be formed.

8.2.2. Personal protection

Respiratory protection:

Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment conforming to EN140 with type A/P2 filter or better if working in confined spaces with inadequate ventilation.

Eye/face protection:

Wear suitable tightly fitting goggles.

Skin protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing and alkaline resistant gloves (PVC, rubber or natural latex) tested according to EN 374.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

⇒ Appearance	white granules, hygroscopic
⇒ Odour ...	odourless
⇒ Odour threshold (ppm)	not applicable
⇒ pH (value)	1% solutions ranges from 11 to 12
⇒ Melting/freezing point (°C)	± 875 °C
⇒ Boiling point/ range (°C)	not applicable
⇒ Flash point (°C)	not applicable
⇒ Evaporation rate	not applicable
⇒ Flammability (solid, gas)	not applicable
⇒ Explosive limit ranges	not applicable
⇒ Vapor pressure (mm Hg)	not applicable
⇒ Vapor density (air=1)	not applicable
⇒ Density (kg/l)	0,70 – 1,00 kg/l

⇒ Solubility (water)	soluble
⇒ Solubility (other)	no data
⇒ Partition coefficient	not applicable
⇒ Auto ignition temperature (°C)	not applicable
⇒ Decomposition temperature (°C)	not applicable
⇒ Viscosity (mPa.s)	not applicable
⇒ Explosive properties	not applicable
⇒ Oxidising properties	not applicable

9.1. Other information

No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

See section 10.3.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

- ⇒ Aqueous solutions will react with aluminium, zinc, tin, copper and their alloys evolving hydrogen gas which can form an explosive mixture with air.
- ⇒ Exothermic reaction if in contact with acids

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact in concentrated form with concentrated acids.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with aluminum, zinc, tin, copper and their alloys.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None known

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

The hazard of sodium silicates, by all routes, comes from its alkalinity.

- ⇒ **Ingestion:** Oral LD50 (rat): 3.400 mg/kg bw
- ⇒ **Inhalation:** In case of inhalation, irritation of the respiratory system can be expected. Inhalation LC50 (rat) > 2,06 g/m³.
- ⇒ **Skin contact:** Irritation. Dermal LD50 (rat) > 5000 mg/kg bw.
- ⇒ **Eye contact:** Causes serious eye damage, unless treated immediately.

Skin corrosion/irritation:	Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Causes serious eye damage.
Sensitisation:	Not sensitising (LLNA).
Mutagenicity:	No evidence of genotoxicity. In vitro/in vivo negative.
Carcinogenicity:	No structural alerts.
Reproductive toxicity:	Effects on fertility: NOAEL (rat) > 159 mg/kg bw/d. Developmental toxicity: NOAEL (mouse) > 200 mg/kg bw/d.
STOT-single exposure:	no data
STOT-repeated exposure:	no data
Aspiration hazard:	Not classified.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

- ⇒ Acute fish toxicity (Brachydanio rerio): LC50 (96 hour): 1108 mg/l
- ⇒ Acute invertebrates toxicity (Daphnia magna): EC50 (48 hour): 1700 mg/l
- ⇒ Algae / cyanobacteria (Scenedesmus subspicatus): EC50 (72 h, biomass): 207 mg/L, EC50 (72 h, growth rate): > 345.4 mg/L

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Inorganic. Soluble silicates, upon dilution, rapidly depolymerise into molecular species indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica. They combine with ions like Ca, Mg, Fe, Al and others to end up as insoluble compounds similar to constituents of natural soils.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Inorganic. The substance has no potential for bioaccumulation.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Not applicable.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

The alkalinity of this material will have a local effect on ecosystems sensitive to changes in pH.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

- ⇒ Waste disposal according national or regional regulations, neutralisation prior to disposal is advisory.
- ⇒ Dispose contaminated packaging according national or regional regulations, preliminary cleaning with water is advisory.
- ⇒ EWC (European Waste Catalog) -number : 06 02 99.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number	Not applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
14.4. Packing Group	Not applicable
14.5. Environmental hazards	Not classified as a marine pollutant
14.6. Special precautions for user	See title 7.2. for incompatible materials
14.7. Transport in bulk according to annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Country	Inventory	Listing status
Australia	AICS	Reported/included
Canada	DSL	Reported/included
China	SEPA/IECSC	Reported/included
Japan	MITI/ENCS	Reported/included
New Zealand	ERMA/HSNO	Reported/included
Philippines	PICCS	Reported/included
South Korea	ECL	Reported/included
Taiwan	TCSI	Reported/included
Turkey	CICR	Reported/included
USA	TSCA	Reported/included

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been conducted. The results are summarized in annex. The annex covers workplace and consumer exposure scenario's.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements:

- Section 15.1: extended the overview of the listing in the national inventories

Sources of key data: IUCLID and CSR Sodium Silicate

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ANNEX TO SAFETY DATASHEET

Section 1		Exposure Scenario Title
Title	Workplace exposure to silicic acid, sodium salt (EC 215-687-4) granules or powders	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use (SU) 3 and 22 (including the supplementary SU's 1, 2a, 2b, 4, 5, 6b, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23)	
	Process Categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	
	Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6b, 6c, 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, 8f	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Manufacture and formulation of the substance as well as industrial and professional uses.	
Section 2		Operational conditions and risk management measures
	If possible, local exhaust ventilation should be used. In addition, whenever sodium silicate as a substance on its own or in a preparation is handled outside closed systems, suitable personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles, dust masks or respirators) is the preferred and only measure of control.	
Section 2.1		Control of worker exposure
Product characteristics		
Physical form of product	solid, powder, vapour pressure 0.31 Pa (1165 °C)	
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %, unless otherwise stated.	
Amounts used	No limit	
Frequency and duration of use	Covers frequency up to: daily use, weekly, monthly, yearly, unless otherwise stated.	
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Not applicable	
Other Operational Conditions affecting worker exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. The work occurs inside as well outside.	
Contributing Scenarios		Risk Management Measures.
PROC 1, 2, 3	Handle substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.	
PROC 4, 5, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	Wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and eye protection.	
PROC 7, 11	Provide enhanced general ventilation by mechanical means. Wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and eye protection. or Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A/P2 filter or better. Wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and eye protection.	
Section 2.2		Control of environmental exposure
	Not required, as soluble silicates including silicic acid, sodium salt do not meet the criteria for classification as dangerous to the environment according to 67/548/EEC (See Article 14.4 of REACH Regulation). Furthermore, as high production volume substances, soluble silicates have been reviewed to a great extent for their exposure potential to the environment and the possible risks arising from their release (Van Dokkum et al. 2002, OECD SIDS 2004, HERA 2005, and CEES 2008). It was concluded that soluble silicates are currently of low priority for further work because of their low hazard profile.	
Section 3		Exposure Estimation
3.1.	Health	
	When the recommended risk management measures (RMM) and operational conditions (OC) including personal protective equipment (PPE) are used, the exposure to powders of silicic acid, sodium salt will be negligible. RMMs are based on a qualitative risk characterization.	
Section 4		Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario
4.1.	Health	
	The implemented RMMs and OCs including PPE will ensure that workers' exposure is reduced in a way that health hazard effects are avoided and that the risk is considered to be adequately controlled.	

Section 1		Exposure Scenario Title	
Title	Workplace exposure to silicic acid, sodium salt (EC 215-687-4) solutions		
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use (SU) 3 and 22 (including the supplementary SU's 2a, 2b, 4, 5, 6b, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)		
	Process Categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26		
	Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 6d, 7, 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, 8f, 9a, 9b		
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Manufacture and formulation of the substance as well as industrial and professional uses.		
Section 2		Operational conditions and risk management measures	
	If possible, local exhaust ventilation should be used. In addition, whenever silicic acid, sodium salt as a substance on its own or in a preparation is handled outside closed systems, suitable personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles, dust masks or respirators) is the preferred and only measure of control.		
Section 2.1		Control of worker exposure	
Product characteristics			
Physical form of product	liquid, solution, vapour pressure 0.31 Pa (1165 °C)		
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %, unless otherwise stated.		
Amounts used	No limit		
Frequency and duration of use	Covers frequency up to: daily use, weekly, monthly, yearly		
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Not applicable		
Other Operational Conditions affecting worker exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. The work occurs inside as well outside.		
Contributing Scenarios		Risk Management Measures.	
PROC 1, 2, 3	Handle substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.		
PROC 4, 5, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	Wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and eye protection.		
PROC 7, 11	Provide enhanced general ventilation by mechanical means. Wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and eye protection. or Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A/P2 filter or better. Wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and eye protection.		
Section 2.2		Control of environmental exposure	
	Not required, as soluble silicates including silicic acid, sodium salt do not meet the criteria for classification as dangerous to the environment according to 67/548/EEC (See Article 14.4 of REACH Regulation). Furthermore, as high production volume substances, soluble silicates have been reviewed to a great extent for their exposure potential to the environment and the possible risks arising from their release (Van Dokkum et al. 2002, OECD SIDS 2004, HERA 2005, and CEES 2008). It was concluded that soluble silicates are currently of low priority for further work because of their low hazard profile.		
Section 3		Exposure Estimation	
3.1.	Health		
	When the recommended risk management measures (RMM) and operational conditions (OC) including personal protective equipment (PPE) are used, the exposure to aqueous solutions of silicic acid, sodium salt will be negligible. RMMs are based on a qualitative risk characterization.		
Section 4		Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario	
4.1.	Health		
	The implemented RMMs and OCs including PPE will ensure that workers' exposure is reduced in a way that health hazard effects are avoided and that the risk is considered to be adequately controlled.		

Section 1 Exposure Scenario Title		
Title		
Use in Consumer products		
Use Descriptor		
Sector(s) of Use (SU)	21 (including the supplementary SU's 2a, 6b, 10, 13, 18, 19)	
Product Categories (PC)	1, 3, 8, 9a, 9b, 14, 15, 26, 31, 35, 37, 39	
Environmental Release Categories (ERC)	8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, 8f, 9a, 9b	
Processes, tasks, activities covered		
Covers general exposures to consumers arising from the use of household products sold		
Assessment Method		
See Section 3.		
Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
Section 2.1 Control of consumer exposure		
Product characteristics		
Physical form of product	Powder or liquid	
Vapour pressure	0.31 Pa (1165 °C)	
Concentration of substance in product	Unless otherwise stated, cover concentrations up to 100%	
Amounts used	No limit	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Covers frequency up to: daily use, weekly, monthly, yearly	
Other Operational Conditions affecting exposure	Unless otherwise stated assumes use at ambient temperatures; assumes use in a 20 m ³ room (ECHA guidance R.15, 2008) assumes use with typical ventilation.	
Product Category	Specific Risk Management Measures (RMM) and Operational Conditions (OC) <i>(only required controls to demonstrate safe use listed)</i>	
PCs - general case	OC	In consumer products the irritation hazard of soluble silicates is addressed, if necessary, by appropriate labelling and the advice to use (household) gloves on the consumer product. In general, dermal, inhalation and oral consumer exposure to commercially available products is minimised due to formulation (limited concentration of soluble silicates, particle size distribution, agglomeration and dust potential, tablets and gels), packaging and bad taste of commercially available products.
	RMM	No specific RMMs identified beyond those OCs stated.
1, 3, 8, 9a, 9b, 14, 15, 26, 31, 35, 37, 39	OC	Covers use up to 365 days/year; covers use under typical household ventilation.
	RMM	No specific RMMs identified beyond those OCs stated.
Section 3 Exposure Estimation		
3.1. Health		
Some product uses could result in local irritation (skin and eyes) if highly concentrated products, which is usually not the case, are used. This hazard is addressed, if necessary, by appropriate labelling and the advice to use household gloves on the consumer product. In general, dermal, inhalation and oral consumer exposure to commercially available products is minimised by formulation measures (use of limited concentrations, reduction of dust potential by agglomeration or use of tablets and gels), bad taste of the products, packaging devices (sealing of tablets, child-resistant fastenings) or denaturing.		
Section 4 Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario		
4.1. Health		
Besides the product integrated RMMs, consumer instructions and the communication on the safe use should be implemented, including technical use instructions, instructions on use of protective clothing and behaviour, storage and disposal instructions. The implemented risk mitigation measures will ensure that consumer exposure is reduced in a way that health hazard effects are avoided and that the risk is considered to be adequately controlled.		