1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND IDENTIFICATION OF COMPANY

1.1. Product identifier
Name and identification number: Silicic acid; sodium salt; MR > 1.6 ≤ 2.6; solution
CAS number: 1344-09-8
CE number: 215-687-4
REACH registration number: 01-2119448725-31-0007
Index number: none
EC name: silicic acid; sodium salt
CAS name: silicic acid; sodium salt
Other names: sodium water glass MR > 1.6 ≤ 2.6; sodium silicate solution MR > 1.6 ≤ 2.6.

Note: there are produced sodium silicates of various molar ratios (MR) defined as molar ratio of SiO$_2$ to Na$_2$O in a substance present in solid form (lumps or powder) or in liquid form. MR and state of aggregation influence in a significant way the classification and labelling.

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

Significant uses: production of water glass, silica, silica gel; zeolites, silicates; clays; ceramics; catalysts glass; application for liquid and solid detergents for washing fabrics, washing of dishes, industrial washing agents; industrial cleaning agents and disinfectants; production of corrosion inhibitors and anti-scaling agents; production of binders and glues in various branches of industry – paper, ceramics, woods, building and refractory materials, foundry, plastic insulation, anti-dusting agents; production dispersing agents in various branches of industry – cosmetics, textile; production of agents retarding burning, floating, impregnate, stabilizers.

Uses advised against not identified.

1.3. Data concerning the card supplier
CIECH Vitrosilicon SA
(68-120) IŁOWA, ul. Żagańska 27
tel. +48 68- 3600747, 3600777; fax: +48 68- 3600700;
e-mail: ciechvitrosilicon@ciechgroup.com.

1.4. Emergency phone number
Producer’s phone active within 7.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.: +48 68- 360 07 47, 360 07 77
Toxic Information Office in Warsaw: +48 22- 619 08 97

2. IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS

2.1. Classification of hazards
2.1.1. Classification conforming to the regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]
Skin Irrit.2 H315 - Effect on skin: causes skin irritation
Eye Dam.1 H318 - Effect on eyes: causes serious eye damage
Characteristics Card of a Substance


2.1.2. Classification conforming to the DSD directive and the decree of the Minister of Health in the matter of criteria and the way of classifying chemical substances and mixtures (Dz.U.12.1018)

Irritating substance (Xi);
R 38 – Acts irritating to skin;
R 41 – Risk of serious eye damage.

2.2. Elements of labelling

2.2.1. Labelling conforming to the regulation (CE) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Skin Irrit.1 H315 Acts irritating to skin
Eye Dam.1 H318 Causes serious eye damage

Danger

Note: Full text of H phrases and applicable P phrases are in section 16 of the card.

2.1. Other hazards

Substance does not meet PBT or vPvB criteria under annex XIII of REACH regulation.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS

Chemical name: silicic acid, sodium salt of MR module > 1.6 ≤ 2.6
Pure substance content: 35-43%ww (Na₂O+SiO₂), the rest is water
Customary name: sodium water glass of molar module MR > 1.6 ≤ 2.6
EC name: silicic acid, sodium salt; Nr WE: 215-687-4
CAS name: silicic acid, sodium salt; nr CAS: 1344-09-8
IUPAC name: sodium hydroxy(oxo)silanolate
Chemical formula: Na₂O × nSiO₂

Description of substance: Inorganic substance UVCB type. Water solution of composition of silicate anions oligomers SiO₄ connected with sodium cations. Structural composition of the substance and its characteristics depend on molar ratio of SiO₂ to Na₂O called the molar module MR. Described product of MR > 1.6 ≤ 2.6 contains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molar module (MR)</th>
<th>SiO₂ : Na₂O</th>
<th>SiO₂ content</th>
<th>Na₂O content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 1.6 ≤ 2.6</td>
<td>&gt; 61-72%</td>
<td>&lt; 39-28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of impurities: present, in the amount of less than 1%ww, impurities do not influence classification of the substance. They are metal oxides coming from raw materials (quartz sand) e.g. oxides of: calcium, magnesium, aluminium, titanium, iron, etc.
4. FIRST AID MEANS

4.1. Description of first aid means

In case of contact with skin (or hair): Remove / take off contaminated clothes. Wash skin/hair with a strong stream of water/under shower.

In case of the substance coming into eyes: Immediately wash eyes, keeping eyelids open (do not use a strong stream). Take off contact lenses, if they are and it is easy to remove them. Call a doctor – an ophthalmologist.

In case of swallowing: wash the mouth and throat, do not cause vomiting.

After inhaling: take the sufferer outside. In case of difficulties in breathing, apply artificial respiration.

General indications: In case of extended adverse health effects, call medical help. Do not give orally anything to unconscious persons.

4.2. The most important acute and delayed signs and effects of exposure

Liquid substance of alkaline character. Contact with skin causes serious irritation. Accidental bringing the substance into eye brings the risk of serious, often permanent eye damage. Swallowing may cause injury to mucosa.

4.3. Indications referring to any immediate medical help and special procedure with the sufferer

Eyes: in case of remaining eye irritation or redness after washing with a lot of water, call a doctor – an ophthalmologist.

Skin (hair): in case of long-lasting repeated skin irritation, contact a doctor.

Swallowing: give the sufferer a lot of water to drink, call a doctor / ambulance service.

Inhaling: take the sufferer outside, with further breathing problems, contact a doctor.

Every time, in case of using medical help, it is recommended to present this characteristics card to the person giving help.

5. PROCEDURE IN CASE OF FIRE

5.1. Extinguishing media

Incombustible substance and not sustaining burning. In case of fire adjust extinguishing media to materials stored in the immediate neighbourhood. Lack of data on not recommended extinguishing media.

5.2. Special risks connected with the substance

Liquid substance (water solution), incombustible, inexplosive. In temperatures above 60°C reacts dangerously with the following materials: aluminium and its alloys, zinc and its alloys, hydrogen may be created (danger of explosion).

Reacts violently with solutions of mineral acids (e.g. nitric, sulphuric) and with concentrated hydrofluoric acid.

5.3. Information for fire brigade
Avid direct contact with uncovered skin and eyes. In the danger zone stay in protective clothing appropriate for protection against chemicals, and a suitable breathing equipment. Do not allow the substance and fire waste to flow into surface and ground waters.

6. PROCEDURE IN CASE OF UNINTENTIONAL RELEASE TO ENVIRONMENT

6.1. Individual precautions, protective equipment and procedures in emergency
Eliminate the source of product release. In case of unintentional spilling, embank the contaminated place. Cover up the released product with an inactive material absorbing liquids (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, universal binding agents, vermiculite, sawdust, etc.) and collect mechanically. Protect from getting into water-sewage system, water courses and soil. Do not wash away with water.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. The people conducting actions liquidating the results of incident should be equipped with protective clothes and rubber gloves, anti-dust masks or halfmasks with A/P2 filter, protecting from pollutants, and face protection - goggles. Wash the contaminated clothes before next use.

6.2. Precautions within the scope of environment protection
Do not allow the substance to get into sewage system, surface and ground waters, water tanks and courses. In case of contamination with a great amount of the preparation, notify adequate authorities and chemical rescue service.

6.3.1. Methods and materials preventing the spread of contamination and used for removing contamination
Collect mechanically the product released to environment and transfer to utilization. Do not wash away with water, do not neutralize.

7. PROCEDURE WITH THE SUBSTANCE AND ITS STORAGE

7.1. Precautions referring to safe procedure
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhaling the pollutants, vapours created during use of the preparation. Act according to general occupational safety and health rules with chemicals, rules of good industrial practice and producer’s recommendations. If there is a need to manipulate the substance, apply personal protection means according the principles described in section 8 of this card.
Do not eat, drink or smoke during work with the substance, except for places assigned for this; wash hands before breaks and after finishing work. Do not pour waste / residues into waste water / sewage.

7.2. Conditions of safe storage together with information referring to any mutual incompatibility
**Liquid product:** Permissible minimum storage temperature for the solution +5°C. The solution of temperatures up to 60°C and volume up to 2 tons store the solution in tight containers made of plastic, steel or cast iron. Solutions of volume exceeding 2 tons store in steel tanks. Do not store near acids.
7.3. Special final use(s)
The substance is used in mixtures/preparations assigned for consumers. Description of safe use is inserted in exposure scenario Application in products for consumers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEANS

8.1. Control parameters
There is no common NDS value determined for the substance. The substance not mentioned in the decree of the Minister of Labour and Social Politics in the matter of the highest permissible concentrations and intensity of factors harmful to health in work environment (Dz.U.02.217.1833). In REACH registration documentation DNEL (derived no-effect level) value was determined according to the tables below.

For workers employed in processes of manufacturing and processing, where the substance concentration in the product and mixture exceeds 25%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Exposure route</th>
<th>DNEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term general effect</td>
<td>Via skin</td>
<td>1.59 mg/kg bw/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Via respiratory system</td>
<td>5.61 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term local effect</td>
<td>Via skin</td>
<td>No application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Via respiratory system</td>
<td>No application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workers may be exposed to sodium silicate during manufacturing, processing and filling in containers. For workers, DNEL level was determined, for long-term exposure via inhalation (5.61) and through skin (1.59).

OEL (Occupational exposure level) levels were determined: 3mg/m³ (alveolar fraction) and 10mg/m³ (respirable fraction) for absorption via respiratory system. Exceeding the determined doses by o 5% caused chronic bronchitis. Derived DNEL for inhaling is higher than the existing OEL for dust, this is why long-term systemic effects caused by sodium silicate should not occur. However, because of high alkalinity of sodium silicate, local harmful effects on skin, eyes and respiratory system must be taken into consideration.

For consumers using products containing the substance the following DNEL (derived no-effect level) levels were determined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Exposure route</th>
<th>DNEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term general effect</td>
<td>Via skin</td>
<td>0.8 mg/kg bw/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Via respiratory system</td>
<td>1.38 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orally</td>
<td>0.8 mg/kg bw/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term local effect</td>
<td>Via skin</td>
<td>No application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Via respiratory system</td>
<td>No application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case of consumers, the highest risk is caused by repeated effect through skin and short-term exposure by respiratory system absorption. Risk caused by swallowing is of minor part.

PNEC (Predicted No Effect Concentration) values were determined for the substance:
- for aquatic environment – fresh water: 7.5mg/L
- for aquatic environment – sea water: 1.0mg/L
- for discontinuous release to water: 7.5mg/L
Characteristics Card of a Substance


- for sludge: 348.0mg/L

For the other components of the environment, the PNEC values were not determined because of the very small, impossible to assess risk to the environment.

8.2. Exposure control

8.2.1. Applied technical means of control

In conditions of production or processing, to prevent inhalation absorption of the substance occurring as an aerosol, local exhaust ventilation should be used wherever possible. If the substance is produced or processed outside rooms or tightly closed systems – ensure individual respiratory system, skin and eyes protection means.

Most consumer products contain the substance in amounts not causing risks. Sporadically, there may occur local skin or eyes irritation. If, because of the concentration of the substance in a product or mixture, there is possible irritating effect on skin or eyes, the label of the product should inform about this. The label should also include information on harmful effect of the product in case of consumption or inhalation.

Products assigned for home use should be packed in a way making it difficult for children to reach or should have an adequate description on label.

8.2.2. Individual protection means, individual safety equipment

In the processes of producing and processing, wholly or partly air-tight sealed, use protective clothing of general appropriation and rubber gloves (natural rubber or with the additive of polychloroprene) according to PN-EN 420+A1:2010.

In the processes of producing and processing outside hermetic systems, one should use:
- masks or half-masks with anti-dust filter according to standard PN-EN 149+A1:2010
- rubber gloves (natural rubber or with additives) according to standard PN-EN 420+A1:2010
- protective clothing of general appropriation
- eye protection of goggles type according to standard PN-EN 166:2005.

In most consumer applications there is no risk for a user, causing the necessity for using personal protection means. However, in some applications, e.g. adhesives or binders for non-professional use, using rubber protective gloves should be recommended.

8.3.3. Environment exposure control

The substance does not cause significant risks to the environment, however because of the high alkaline reaction, its neutralization is recommended before disposing to waters and sewage.
## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid in 20°C and 101.3 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colour: colourless, opalescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smell</td>
<td>Scentless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Smell is imperceptible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>11-13 in 20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting / freezing point</td>
<td>Not determined for solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For pure substance:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- softening point: 550-670°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- flow temperature 730-870°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting boiling point</td>
<td>Boiling point is determined by the content of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope of boiling point</td>
<td>For pure substance this value is not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignition temperature</td>
<td>Not applicable – inorganic substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>For solution – depending on water content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For active substance – study is not necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Incombustible substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper and lower combustibility limit</td>
<td>Not applicable – incombustible substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or upper/lower explosive limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>For solution – as for water in adequate temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For pure substance – below 0.0103kPa (1175°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>For solution – as for water in adequate temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (specific gravity)</td>
<td>1.26-1.71g/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Water solution of sodium silicate (water glass) mixes with water in every ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insoluble product in most organic solvents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Study is not necessary – inorganic substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous ignition temperature</td>
<td>Study is not necessary – inorganic substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakdown temperature</td>
<td>Lack of data – substance does not decompose in temperatures below 1400°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>20-800mPas in 20°C (depending on concentration and MR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Study is not necessary – inorganic substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>Substance has no oxidizing properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.1. Other information

Lack of other significant information.
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity
Substance of alkaline character, easily dissolves in water.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable substance in normal use conditions and in predictable storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of occurring dangerous reactions
One should avoid contact with strong acids and with hydrofluoric acid. Emitting a certain amount of heat accompanies reaction with acids. Emitting dangerous gases accompanies reaction with hydrofluoric acid.

10.4. Conditions that should be avoided
Avoid contact with acids.

10.5. Incompatible materials
One should keep it far from oxidizing factors, strong alkalis, strong acids and alkaline metals, alkaline earth metals, zinc, aluminium, tin, lead or their alloys.

10.6. Dangerous decomposition products
In normal conditions the substance does not decompose.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

11.1.1. Acute toxicity
Orally: \( \text{LD}50 \) (rat) = 3400mg/kg bw
Inhalation: \( \text{LC}50 \) (rat) = 2.06 g/m³
After application on skin: \( \text{LD}50 \) (rat) = 5000mg/kg bw
\[ - \text{Substance does not present any acute toxic effect at any way of exposure.} \]

11.1.2. Caustic / irritating effects on skin
The substance may cause irritating to caustic effect, depending on molar module MR. With the increase of MR, caustic/irritating effect decreases. For MR 2.0 to 2.4 irritating effects of 2 level, persisting for at least 5 days, occurring at concentration of 38-41% (Literature data Cuthbert and Carr 1985).

On the basis of existing studies, the product – silicic acid, sodium salt, MR > 1.6 ≤ 2.6, solution – classified:
According to CLP: Irritating effect on skin of category 2 (Skin Irrit.2 H315: \textit{Acts irritating on skin})
According to DSD: Xi, R38 (Acts irritating on skin).

11.1.3. Serious injury to eyes / irritating effects on eyes
Classification based on available studies results, according to which in some cases there were observed pathological changes of cornea of 4th degree, shows as follows:
\[ - \text{According to CLP: a) for concentrations >28% in category 1 (Irreversible effects of action on eyes / serious eye injury)} \]
\[ b) \text{Eye damage 1, H318: Causes serious eye damage} \]
11.1.4. Allergenic effect to respiratory system or skin
The assessment of allergenic effect was based on available study results, which presented no allergenic effect to skin or respiratory system. Sporadically occurring hives caused by the contact with the substance is of individual character.
– The substance is not an allergenic substance.

11.1.5. Mutagenic effect on reproductive cells
Available study results present negative mutagenic effect on reproductive cells, among others, studies conducted in vivo on mice’s bones gave no basis for stating potential positive effect of the substance on mutagenic effect on reproductive cells.
– The substance has no mutagenic effect on reproductive cells.

11.1.6. Carcinogenicity
Lack of data (study results) presenting carcinogenic effect of soluble sodium silicates.

11.1.7. Harmful effect on reproductiveness
Harmful effect of the substance on reproductiveness, including: influence on reproductive functions and fertility and adverse influence on progeny development was assessed on the basis of available studies on animals, from which it results that:
– The substance is not harmful for reproductiveness and progeny.

11.1.8. Toxic effects on target organs – single exposure
On the basis of available study results for the substance as a solution, no toxicity to target organs was found.
– No basis for classification of the substance.

11.1.9. Toxic effects on target organs – repeated exposure
On the basis of available long-term study results for the substance as a solution, no toxicity to target organs was found. No negative effects were observed at giving rats the substance in drinking water for the period of 180 days. NOAEL determined for a rat is 159mg/kg bw/d. Negative effects were observed in dogs at dose of 2400mg/kg bw/d.
– No basis for classification of the substance.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity
Toxicity for water environment was taken into consideration.
Soluble silicates are indistinguishable from natural forms of silicates, which consist 59% of the earth’s crust, they get into waters as a result of natural geochemical processes. Soluble silicates getting into waters, seas and soil coming from production and processing have no anthropogenic significance.
On the basis of available study results, for calculation of PNEC levels it is accepted, that:

- **Acute toxicity to fish:**
  - LC50 (96h): 1108mg/L (Brachydanio rerio)
  - LC50 (96h): 260-310mg/L (Onchorhynchus mykiss)
  - NOEC (96h, Mortality): 348mg/L (Brachydanio rerio)

- **Long-term toxicity to fish:** NOEC no possibility to determine

- **Acute toxicity to invertebrates:** EC50 (48h): 1700mg/L (Daphnia magna)

- **Long-term toxicity to invertebrates:**
  - EC50 (72h, biomass): 207mg/L (Scenedesmus subspicatus)
  - EC50 (72h, growth rate): >345.4mg/L (Scenedesmus subspicatus).

Hazard to water environment is insufficient for classifying the substance.

**12.2. Stability and decomposition capacity**

In water, the substance is subject to hydrolysis. Taking into consideration good solubility in water, the substance may penetrate ground and surface waters in the place of release and be detected in points located far from the place of release.

Silica coming from soluble silicates is indistinguishable from natural silicates, coming from geochemical processes of mineral decomposition. This is why silicates released in manufacturing and processing processes to the degree not exceeding the determined PNEC level for waters do not bring risk to environment.

**12.3. Ability for bioaccumulation**

The substance presents low potential of bioaccumulation – toxicokinetic studies results on vertebrates.

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

Inorganic substance – is not subject to biodegradation in soil.

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB properties assessment**

The substance does not present characteristics of a PBT and vPvB substance.

**12.6. Other harmful effects**

Alkaline substance, well soluble in water. Unintentional release of great amount of the substance to aquatic environment may cause local change of pH, harmful to organisms.

**13. PROCEDURE WITH WASTE**

**13.1. Methods of waste treatment**

In the process of making sodium silicate solutions (water glass), little amounts of waste are created. If recovery and recycling for use are not possible, waste substance should be collected to a marked container and transferred to utilization to specialized companies. In case of accidental spilling the substance, collect to marked containers. Consider the possibility of use. When it is impossible, transfer to utilization to specialized companies.

Empty the content of the container totally. Treat the package with the reminder of the product as adequate waste according to the decree of the Minister of Environment (Dz.U. 04.128.1347).
Perform operations with waste/reminder of the substance, using personal protection means – mentioned in section 8.

14. INFORMATION ON TRANSPORT

14.1. UN number none
14.2. Correct UN transport name none
14.3. Class(es) of risk in transport is not a dangerous material according to RID and ADR regulations
14.4. Package group none
14.5. Hazard to environment does not occur
14.6. Special precautions for users
Alkaline substance. In case of accidental release (spilling) collect mechanically, using personal protection means mentioned in section 8.

14.7. Loose transport according to annex II to MARPOL 73/78 convention and IBC codes
The substance is not transported loose.

15. INFORMATION ON LEGAL REGULATIONS

15.1. Legal regulations referring to safety, health and environment protection specific for the substance and mixture

European Union law
– Decree (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and Counsel dated on December 18, 2006 in the matter of registration, assessment, granting permissions and applied restrictions within the scope of chemicals (REACH)…
– Decree of the Commission (EU) No. 453/2010 dated on may 20, 2010 in the matter of registration, assessment, granting permissions and applied restrictions within the scope of chemicals (REACH).

Polish law
– Act dated on February 25, 2011 about chemical substances and mixtures – Dz.U.11.63.322, as amended
– Act dated on December 14, 2012. waste - Dz. U.13.21
– Decree of the Minister of Environment dated on September 27, 2001 in the matter of packages catalogue – Dz.U.01.112.1206
Characteristics Card of a Substance


- Decree of the Minister of Health dated on May 22, 2012 in the matter of way of labelling places, pipelines and containers and tanks for storing or containing dangerous substances or dangerous mixtures - Dz.U. Dz.U.12.601
- Decree of the Minister of Health dated on December 30, 2004 in the matter of occupational safety and health connected with chemical factors occurring in a work place – Dz.U.05.11.86 as amended
- Decree of the Minister of Health dated on July 6, 2014 in the matter of highest allowable concentrations and intensity of factors harmful for work environment – Dz.U.14.817 as amended
- Decree of the Minister of Economy dated on December 21, 2005 in the matter of basic requirements for individual protection means – Dz.U.05.259.2173.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Report for substances was worked out. The report is part of registration documentation submitted to ECHA. The report refers the process of the substance production and its identified applications.

Exposure scenarios for workers and consumers are annexes to this card, including all identified applications.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The present characteristics card was worked out on the basis of registration documentation REACH of the substance silicic acid, sodium salt nr 01-2119448725-31-0007 prepared by Cognis GmbH on order of consortium Soluble Silicates Consortium – producer of soluble silicates and on the basis of the producer’s data.

Classified substance: silicic acid, sodium salt, solution of MR >1.6 ≤ 2.6
CAS number: 1344-09-8
EINECS number: 215-687-4

Classification and labelling according to CLP/GHS

Skin Irrit.1  H315  Acts irritating to skin
Eye Dam.1  H318  Causes serious eye damage

Applicable phrases indication precautions:
- P262  Do not apply into eyes, on skin or clothes
Characteristics Card of a Substance


- P280 Use protective gloves / protective clothes / eyes protection / face protection
- P303+P361+P353 In case of contact with skin (or with hair): Immediately remove/take off all contaminated clothes. Wash skin with a water stream/shower.
- P305+P351+P338 In case of getting into eyes: Wash carefully with water for some minutes. Take off contact lenses, if they are and it is easy to remove them.

The present card is the property of CIECH Vitrosilicon S.A. (68-100) Iłowa Poland and characterises only the products marked with our mark and company name.