

Characteristics Card of a Substance

The card is conforming to the Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and Council dated on 18 December, 2006

1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND IDENTIFICATION OF COMPANY

1.1. Product identifier

Name and identification number: **Silicic acid; sodium salt; MR >3.2; 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 >3.2;**
Sodium silicate solution MR >3.2.

Note: there are produced sodium silicates of various molar ratios (MR) defined as molar ratio of SiO₂ to Na₂O 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]

- Substance not classified

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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)

- Substance not classified

2.2. Elements of labelling

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

- Substance does not require labelling

2.2.2. Labelling according to the DSD directive and the decree of the Minister of Health in the matter of labelling packages of dangerous substances and dangerous mixtures and some chemical mixtures (Dz.U.12.445)

- Substance does not require labelling

2.2. 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 >3.2
Pure substance content:	18-40%ww (Na₂O+SiO₂)
Customary name:	sodium water glass MR >3.2
EC name:	silicic acid, sodium salt; CE no.: 215-687-4
CAS name:	silicic acid, sodium salt; CAS no.: 1344-09-8
IUPAC name:	sodium hydroxy(oxo)silanolate
Chemical formula:	Na₂O x 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 > 3.2 contains:

Molar module (MR)	SiO ₂ : Na ₂ O	SiO ₂ content	Na ₂ O content
> 3.2		> 76%	< 24%

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.

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4. FIRST AID MEANS

4.1. Description of first aid means

The substance is not dangerous to humans. One should avoid contact with uncovered skin or eyes.

In case of contact with skin: wash the skin away with running water or under shower.

In case of the substance coming into eyes: wash carefully with water for at least 10 minutes. Take contact lenses out, if they are and it is easy to remove them. Call a doctor – an ophthalmologist.

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

After inhaling: in case of not feeling well, take the sufferer outside.

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

Liquid substance of alkaline character.

Contact with skin may cause harmless irritation.

Accidental bringing the substance into eye may cause irritation.

Swallowing may cause injury to mucosa.

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

In case of the substance getting into eyes and continuous eye irritation or redness after washing with a lot of water, call a doctor – an ophthalmologist.

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.

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

5.3. Information for fire brigade

Avoid direct contact with uncovered skin and eyes. 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

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Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing of general use and rubber gloves. Take off contaminated clothes and wash 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.

6.3.1. Methods and materials preventing the spread of contamination and used for removing contamination

Collect mechanically the product released to environment and get back to process or transfer to utilization. Neutralize the surface with weak acid and wash with water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Apply control and individual protection means described in section 8 of this card, deal with the released material according to the principles described in section 13.

7. PROCEDURE WITH THE SUBSTANCE AND ITS STORAGE

7.1. Precautions referring to safe procedure

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. 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.

7.2. Conditions of safe storage together with information referring to any mutual incompatibility

Permissible minimum storage temperature for the solution +5° C. Do not store in containers / tanks made of or covered with zinc or aluminium. Access to product only for the authorised persons.

7.3. Special final use(s)

The substance is used in mixtures/preparations assigned for consumers in concentrations not causing hazard.

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%

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Effect	Exposure route	DNEL
Long-term general effect	Via skin	1.59 mg/kg bw/d
	Via respiratory system	5.61 mg/m ³
Long-term local effect	Via skin	No application
	Via respiratory system	No application

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.

In the consumer's market, applying general rules of procedure with the substance, the product does not cause practically any risks.

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
- 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. 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.

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In consumer applications there is no risk for a user, causing the necessity for using personal protection means.

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

Appearance	Liquid in 20°C and 101.3 kPa Colour: colourless, transparent or translucent
Smell	Scentless
Odour threshold	Smell is imperceptible
pH	11-13 in 20°C
Melting / freezing point	Not determined for solution. For pure substance: - softening point: 550-670°C - flow temperature 730-870°C
Starting boiling point Scope of boiling point	Boiling point is determined by the content of water. For pure substance this value is not determined.
Ignition temperature	Not applicable – inorganic substance
Evaporation rate	For solution – depending on water content. For active substance – study is not necessary.
Flammability	Incombustible substance
Upper and lower combustibility limit or upper/lower explosive limit	Not applicable – incombustible substance
Vapour pressure	For solution – as for water in adequate temperature For pure substance – below 0.0103kPa (1175°C)
Vapour density	For solution – as for water in adequate temperature
Relative density (specific gravity)	1.32-1.42g/cm ³
Solubility	Water solution of sodium silicate (water glass) mixes with water in every ratio. For pure substance – determining quantitative solubility in water is infeasible
Partition coefficient	Study is not necessary – inorganic substance
Spontaneous ignition temperature	Study is not necessary – inorganic substance
Breakdown temperature	Lack of data – substance does not decompose in temperatures below 1400°C
Viscosity	30-1500mPas in 20°C (depending on concentration and MR)
Explosive properties	Study is not necessary – inorganic substance
Oxidizing properties	Substance has no oxidizing properties

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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

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 avoid: acid solutions and vapours, materials made of or covered with zinc, aluminium, tin, lead or their alloys.

10.6. Dangerous decomposition products

In recommended conditions the substance does not decompose.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

11.1.1. Acute toxicity

Orally: LD50 (rat) = 3400mg/kg bw

Inhalation: LC50 (rat) = 2.06 g/m³

After application on skin: LD50 (rat) = 5000mg/kg bw

– 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.

– No basis for classification of the substance in respect of irritating effect.

11.1.3. Serious injury to eyes / irritating effects on eyes

Lack of study results for people. At the concentration of potassium silicate in solutions above 35% for molar modules 3.47; 3.4 and 3.9 only slight irritating effect on eye or lack of irritating effect was found (a rabbit).

– No basis for classification of the substance in respect of irritating effect on eyes.

11.1.4. Allergenic effect to respiratory system or skin

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The assessment of allergenic effect was based on available study results, which presented no allergenic effect to skin or respiratory system. Sporadically occurring hives is of individual character.

- The substance is not an allergenic substance.

11.1.5. Mutagenic effect on reproductive cells

Available study results present lack of negative 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 basis for classification of the substance.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

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 as a result of 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 (48h) >146mg/L (Leuciscus idus)
- Long-term toxicity to fish: NOEC no possibility to determine
- Long-term toxicity to invertebrates / toxicity to algae and cyanobacteria:
EC50 72h, biomass): 207mg/L (Scenedesmus subspicatus)
EC50 (72h, growth rate): >345.4mg/L (Scenedesmus subspicatus).
- Toxicity to sea microorganisms:
EC0 (18h) >10000mg/L (pH 7.6-7.8), equivalent to >3480mg active sample /L
(Pseudomonas putida)
EC0 (18h) >1000mg/L (pH>9), equivalent to >348mg active sample /L
(Pseudomonas putida)
EC0 (30 minutes, inhibition, oxygen) 3454mg/L

Hazard to water environment is insufficient for classifying the substance.

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Because of physical-chemical properties (very low vapour pressure) release to atmosphere during use of the substance is not possible.

The substance shows no harmfulness for soil organisms, bees, birds and mammals.

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 soli

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, little amounts of waste are created. If recovery and recycling for use are not possible, waste substance should be collected to a marked container, recycle to process or transfer to utilization to specialized companies. Empty the content of the container totally. Treat the package with the remainder of the product as adequate waste according to the decree of the Minister of Environment (Dz.U. 04.128.1347).

In case of accidental spilling the substance, collect to containers and transfer to utilization to specialized companies. Perform operations with waste/remainder 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	

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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 European Parliament and Counsel (EC) No. 1272/2008 dated on December 16, 2008 in the matter of classification, labelling and packing substances and mixtures
- 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
- Act dated on June 13, 2013 about packages and package waste – Dz.U.2012.888.
- Decree of the Minister of Environment dated on September 27, 2001 in the matter of packages catalogue – Dz.U.01.112.1206
- Decree of the Minister of Health dated on August 10, 2012 in the matter of criteria and way of chemical substances and mixtures classification – Dz.U.12.1018 as amended.
- 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.
- Act dated on August 19, 2011 about road transport of dangerous materials - Dz.U.11.227.1367 as amended.
- Decree of the Minister of Health dated on April 20, 2012 in the matter of labelling of chemical substances and mixtures, and mixtures- Dz.U.12.445.

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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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The present characteristics card was worked out on the basis of registration documentation REACH of the substance silicic acid, sodium salt no. 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 > 3.2

CAS number: 1344-09-8

EINECS number: 215-687-4

Classification and labelling according to CLP/GHS

- Substance not classified

Classification and marking according to DSD and decree of the Minister of Health (Dz.U.03.171.1666)

- Substance not classified

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.
