

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

SODIUM METASILICATE

PRODUCT NAME : Sodium Metasilicate

CAS NO. : 6834-92-0

H.S Code : 28391100

E.C NO. : 229-912-9

MANUFACTURER NAME : SHREENATH MARKETING,

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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION : Sodium metasilicate is produced by the fusion of sodium carbonate with silicon dioxide or silica sand at about 1400 °C.

MOLECULAR FORMULA : Na₂SiO₃.5H₂O

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:-

Product Form : Substance
Physical state : Solid
Synonyms : Disodium Trioxosilicate
Chemical Family : Inorganic silicate
Substance type : Multi-constituent
Color : White
Physical State : Solid
Appearance : Powder/Granular
Odor : Odorless

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:-

Major Health Hazards: Corrosive to Respiratory Tract, Eyes, Skin and Digestive Tract. May Cause

Permanent Eye Damage. Harmful If Swallowed.

Physical Hazards: May be corrosive to metals.

Precautionary Statements: Keep only in original container. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. Do not breathe dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Inhalation: Inhalation of dusts may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract with sore throat, coughing and shortness of breath. Upon contact with moist mucous membranes, sodium metasilicate is highly alkaline and may cause corrosive damage. May cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and possibly burns of the mucous membranes. In some cases, pulmonary edema and/or pneumonia may develop, either immediately or more often within 72 hours. The symptoms may include tightness in the chest, dyspnea, frothy sputum, cyanosis, and dizziness. Physical findings may include moist rales, low blood pressure and high pulse pressure.

Skin contact: Direct contact with wet material or by moist skin may cause severe irritation, pain, and possibly burns.

Eye contact: Dust or mist may cause severe irritation, pain and corneal burns (possibly leading to blindness). The full extent of the injury may not be immediately apparent.

Ingestion: May cause immediate pain and severe burns of the esophagus and gastrointestinal tract with vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea. Edema of the epiglottis and shock may occur.

FIRST AID MEASURES:-

INHALATION: If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. If respiration or pulse has stopped, have a trained person administer Basic Life Support (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation and/or Automatic External Defibrillator) and CALL FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES IMMEDIATELY.

SKIN CONTACT: Immediately flush contaminated areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes immediately. Wash contaminated areas with soap and water. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with a directed stream of water for at least 15 minutes, forcibly holding eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of all eye and lid tissues. Washing eyes within several seconds is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTION: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsive person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large amounts of water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Give more water when vomiting stops. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:-

Occupational Release

Shovel dry material into suitable container. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended. Flush spill area with water, if appropriate. Liquid material may be removed with a vacuum truck. Wet material is slippery under foot. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies.

HANDLING AND STORAGE:-

Storage Conditions : Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Keep container tightly closed and properly labeled. Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as flammable hydrogen gas may be generated. Keep separated from incompatible substances.

Handling Procedures : Avoid creation of dust. Avoid breathing dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Environmental precautions: Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:-

Classification: Disposed dry/solid material is not classified as a RCRA Hazardous waste. However, disposed water/wet solutions containing this material are classified as RCRA hazardous waste if they exhibit the corrosive characteristic (pH greater than or equal to 12.5) as defined in EPA rules.

Disposal Method: Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

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FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES:-

Fire Hazard: Negligible fire hazard.

Fire Fighting: Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion byproducts. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

Flash point: Not flammable

EXPOSURE CONTROLS:-

Recommended Exposure Limit: 3 mg/m³ ceiling (internal Occupation Exposure Limit based on data from analogous chemicals).

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide local exhaust ventilation where dust or mist may be generated. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTION:-

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side-shields. If eye contact is likely, wear chemical resistant safety goggles. When wet mixing, wear splash resistant safety goggles with face shield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear protective clothing to minimize skin contact. When potential for contact with wet material exists, wear similar chemical protective suit. When potential for contact with dry material exists, wear disposable coveralls suitable for dust exposure.

Hand Protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

Protective Material Types: Butyl rubber, Natural rubber.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved respirator with N95 (dust, fume, mist) cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, or when symptoms have been observed that are indicative of overexposure.

Hygiene measures:-

Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:-

Acute Data: This material has not been tested for primary eye irritation potential. However, on the basis of its high degree of alkalinity, it is regarded as corrosive to the eyes. When this material was tested for skin corrosion/irritation potential according to OECD Guidelines Section 404, it produced dermal corrosion. The acute oral toxicity of this product has not been tested. When sodium silicates were tested on a 100% solids basis, their single dose acute oral LD50 in rats ranged from 1500 mg/kg to 3200 mg/kg. The acute oral lethality resulted from nonspecific causes.

Sub chronic Data: In a study of rats fed sodium silicate in drinking water for three months, at 200, 600 and 1800 ppm, changes were reported in the blood chemistry of some animals, but no specific changes to the organs of the animals due to sodium silicate administration were observed in any of the dosage groups. Another study reported adverse effects to the kidneys of dogs fed sodium silicate in their diet at 2.4g/kg/day for 4 weeks, whereas rats fed the same dosage did not develop any treatment-related effects. Decreased numbers of births and survival to weaning was reported for rats fed sodium silicate in their drinking water at 600 and 1200 ppm.

Special Studies: Sodium silicate was not mutagenic to the bacterium E. Coli when tested in a mutagenicity bioassay. There are no known reports of carcinogenicity of sodium silicates. Frequent ingestion over extended periods of time of gram quantities of silicates is associated with the formation kidney stones and other siliceous urinary calculi in humans.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:-

Eco toxicity: The following data is reported for sodium silicates on a 100% solids basis: A 96-hour median tolerance for fish (*Gambusia affinis*) of 2320 ppm; a 96-hour median tolerance for water fleas (*Daphnia magna*) of 247 ppm; a 96-hour median tolerance for snail eggs (*Lymnaea*) of 632 ppm; and a 96-hour median tolerance for Amphipoda of 160 ppm.

Environmental Fate: This material is not persistent in aquatic systems, but its high pH when undiluted or un-neutralized is acutely harmful to aquatic life. Diluted material yields dissolved silica in a form that is indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica. It does not contribute to BOD. This material does not bioaccumulate except in species that use silica as a structural material such as diatoms and siliceous sponges. Where abnormally low natural silica concentrations exist (less than 0.1 ppm), dissolved silica may be a limiting nutrient for diatoms and a few other aquatic algal species. However, the addition of excess dissolved silica over the limiting concentration will not stimulate the growth of diatom populations; their growth rate is independent of silica concentration once the limiting concentration is exceeded. Neither silica nor sodium will appreciably bioconcentrate up the food chain.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:-

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Powder/Granular
Color	: White
Odor	: Odorless
Molecular Formula	: Na ₂ SiO ₃ .5H ₂ O
Boiling Point/Range	: Not applicable
Melting Point/Range	: 162 F (72.2 C)
Vapor Pressure	: Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	: Not applicable
Bulk Density	: 53 - 61 lbs./ft ³ (loose)
Water Solubility	: 29%
PH	: 12.5+ (1% aqueous solution)
Volatility	: Not applicable
Flash point	: Not flammable
Molecular Mass	: 162.06 g/mol.

INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:-

Component	Percentage	CAS Number
Sodium Metasilicate	57 - 60	6834-92-0
Water	40 - 43	7732-18-5

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:-

Stable at normal temperatures and pressures. Prolonged contact with incompatible metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas.

Incompatible materials: Aluminum. Zinc.

Engineering Controls:

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION:-

DOT

UN-No: UN3253

Proper Shipping Name: Disodium trioxosilicate

Hazard Class: 8

Packing Group III

TDG

UN-No: UN3253

Proper Shipping Name: Disodium trioxosilicate

Hazard Class: 8

Packing Group III

IATA

UN-No: UN3253

Proper Shipping Name: Disodium trioxosilicate

Hazard Class: 8

Packing Group III

IMDG/IMO

UN-No: UN3253

Proper Shipping Name: Disodium trioxosilicate

Hazard Class: 8

Packing Group III

EMS Number: F-A, S-B

DOT UN Status: This material is a non hazardous material.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:-

TSCA: All ingredients of this material are listed on the TSCA inventory.

FDA: The use of sodium metasilicate is authorized by FDA as a boiler water additive for the production of steam that will contact food pursuant to 21 CFR and as a GRAS substance pursuant to 21 CFR a for use in washing and lye peeling of fruits, vegetables, and nuts; as a denuding agent for tripe; a hog scald agent in removing hair; and as a corrosion preventative in canned and bottled water

GHS (GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM) CLASSIFICATION:-

HAZARD KEY : 4 - Sever

3 - Serious

2 - Moderate

1 - Slight

0 – Minimal

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD – SKIN : Category 2 - Causes skin irritation skin burns

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD – EYE : Category 2 - Causes serious eye damage

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY –INHALATION : No data available not classified

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY – ORAL : Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed.

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY –DERMAL : Not classified

GHS: TARGET ORGAN

TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE): : Category 3 - May cause respiratory tract irritation

(GHS stands for the **Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling** of Chemicals.)

GHS SYMBOL:-

Corrosive, Exclamation mark, Health Hazard



GHS SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS:-

GHS - Physical Hazard Statement(s)

May be corrosive to metals

GHS - Health Hazard Statement(s) Causes severe skin burns and eye damage Causes serious eye damage, Harmful if swallowed, May cause respiratory irritation

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention

Do not breathe dusts or mists, Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection Wash thoroughly after handling, Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Keep only in original container, Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Response

If in Eyes: Rinse Cautiously with Water for Several Minutes. Remove Contact Lenses, If Present and Easy to Do. Continue Rinsing

Immediately Call A Poison Center or Doctor/Physician

If on Skin (Or Hair): Remove/Take Off Immediately All Contaminated Clothing. Rinse Skin with Water/Shower Wash Contaminated Clothing Before Reuse

If Inhaled: Remove Person to Fresh Air and Keep Comfortable for Breathing Call A Poison Center or Doctor/Physician If You Feel Unwell

If Swallowed: Rinse Mouth. Do Not Induce Vomiting Call A Poison Center or Doctor/Physician If You Feel Unwell, Specific Treatment (See First Aid Information on Product Label and/or Section 4 Of The SDS)

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage

Store locked up

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed, Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner (NOTE: flammable hydrogen gas may be generated if aluminum container and/or aluminum fittings are used with dissolved material)

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:-

Occupational Release: Shovel dry material into suitable container. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended. Flush spill area with water, if appropriate. Liquid material may be removed with a vacuum truck. Wet material is slippery under foot. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies.

Small spill cleanup:-

Carefully shovel or sweep up spilled material and place in suitable container. Avoid generating dust. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Large spill cleanup:-

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Carefully shovel or sweep up spilled material and place in suitable container. Avoid generating dust. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). In case of contact with water, prevent runoff from entering into storm sewers and ditches which lead to natural waterways. Neutralize contaminated area and flush with large quantities of water. Comply with applicable environmental regulations.

Product Use: Cleaner, Detergents, Soaps, Ceramic, Specialty Chemicals

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Addition Date : March 2003; **Revision Date** : Nil

OTHER INFORMATION:-

The Information on This Safety Data Sheet Is Believed to Be Accurate and It Is the Best Information Available. No Liability Resulting from the Use or Handling of the Product to Which This Safety Data Sheet Relates. Users and Handlers of This Product Should Make Their Own Investigations to Determine the Suitability of The Information Provided Here in for Their Own Purposes.



SHREENATH MARKETING

(Mfg. Sodium Silicate Product)
