



Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 1.8

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	Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant
Synonyms	31316 (Blue Silicone) Acetoxy
Other means of identification	UFI:RMQS-G2S7-H00X-7XA2

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

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

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Not Applicable
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7631-86-9	10	<u>silica amorphous</u>
541-02-6	0.13	<u>decamethylcyclopentasiloxane</u>
1332-37-2	0.9	<u>iron oxide, spent</u>
7429-90-5	0.9	<u>aluminium flake</u>
1317-80-2	4.9	<u>titanium dioxide (rutile)</u>

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	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decontaminate area around burn. Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. Use compresses if running water is not available. Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. Use compresses if running water is not available. Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay the person flat. Elevate feet about 12 inches. Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. Cover the person with coat or blanket. Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. To prevent shock see above. For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. Have a person with a facial burn sit up. Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: silicon dioxide (SiO₂) metal oxides</p> <p>When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p> <p>For aluminas (aluminium oxide):</p> <p>Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.</p> <p>In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.</p> <p>The substance may be or contains a "metalloid"</p> <p>The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Silicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	silica amorphous	Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth	80 (%SiO ₂) mg/m ³ / 20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica amorphous	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica amorphous	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	iron oxide, spent	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	iron oxide, spent	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	iron oxide, spent	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	iron oxide, spent	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	iron oxide, spent	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	aluminium flake	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	aluminium flake	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	aluminium flake	Aluminum Metal (as Al)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	aluminium flake	Aluminum Metal (as Al)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	aluminium flake	Aluminum (pyro powders and welding fumes, as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	aluminium flake	Aluminum - respirable	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	aluminium flake	Aluminum - total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	aluminium flake	Aluminum metal and insoluble compounds (Respirable particulate matter)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium dioxide - Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium dioxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(A4)

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
silica amorphous	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	740 mg/m3	4,500 mg/m3
titanium dioxide (rutile)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m3	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
iron oxide, spent	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium flake	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide (rutile)	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm




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

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Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

Appropriate engineering controls	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue Paste		
Physical state	Gel	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.00-1.02
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	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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 adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal
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Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

	models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm. 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.

Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.139 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15248 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 8.67 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
iron oxide, spent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
aluminium flake	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
titanium dioxide (rutile)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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	

Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
SILICA AMORPHOUS	Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS] 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.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE	Liver changes, spleen changes recorded. Carcinogenicity: Animal testing showed no carcinogenic effects. Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effect. Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, or on development, based on animal experiments Routes of exposure: Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of exposure: Ingestion Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of

Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

	<p>exposure: inhalation (vapor) Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of decamethylcyclotrisiloxane (D5) indicate effects (uterine endometrial tumours) in female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (160 ppm) only. 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.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Skin (human) 0.3: mg/3d-I mild</p>
Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant & SILICA AMORPHOUS	<p>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.</p>
Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)	Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system.
DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILOXANE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)	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.
ALUMINIUM FLAKE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>=10000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1033.016mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>86mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	217.576mg/l	2
decamethylcyclotrisiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1080h	Fish	>=0.017mg/l	2
iron oxide, spent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium flake	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.024mg/l	2
titanium dioxide (rutile)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	<=1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	13mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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				

For Metal:

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Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms.

Microbial methylation plays important roles in the biogeochemical cycling of the metalloids and possibly in their detoxification. Many microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, and yeasts) and animals are now known to biomethylate arsenic, forming both volatile (e.g., methylarsines) and nonvolatile (e.g., methylarsonic acid and dimethylarsinic acid) compounds.

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.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
titanium dioxide (rutile)	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2)
titanium dioxide (rutile)	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	LOW (KOC = 145200)
titanium dioxide (rutile)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
silica amorphous	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available
iron oxide, spent	Not Available
aluminium flake	Not Available
titanium dioxide (rutile)	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
silica amorphous	Not Available
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Not Available
iron oxide, spent	Not Available
aluminium flake	Not Available
titanium dioxide (rutile)	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

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

silica amorphous is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
 US - California - Biomonitoring - Priority Chemicals
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

decamethylcycllopentasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US - California - Biomonitoring - Priority Chemicals
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

iron oxide, spent is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

aluminium flake is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest

titanium dioxide (rutile) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Carcinogen List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Carcinogens Listing
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
 US NIOSH Carcinogen List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

Continued...

Blue Acetoxy Silicone Sealant

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
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)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **silica amorphous**, **titanium dioxide (rutile)**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; iron oxide, spent; aluminium flake; titanium dioxide (rutile))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (aluminium flake)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (iron oxide, spent)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/01/2022
Initial Date	03/08/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.8	03/31/2022	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (skin), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid (eye), First Aid (skin), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility)

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.

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