ExhaustWeld

HPP Lunds

Version No: **6.10.18.11**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **09/21/2021**
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	ExhaustWeld
Synonyms	38572 ExhaustWeld
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**HPP Lunds**
Address	1/195 Jackson Rd Sunnybank Hills, Qld 4109 Australia
Telephone	1300-306-781
Fax	07 3722 1112
Website	www.hpplunds.com.au & www.jbweld.com.au
Email	Sales@hpplunds.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**InfoTrac**
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies (24 hour): 1300-366-961
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

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P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9043-30-5	<0.5	isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated
32612-48-9	<0.5	ammonium lauryl ether sulfate
9003-04-7	<1	sodium polyacrylate
67-56-1	<0.1	methanol
112926-00-8	1-5	silicic acid
21645-51-2	15	aluminium hydroxide
65997-17-3	40-60	glass fibre - from continuous filament
1344-09-8*	5-10	sodium metasilicate
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	▸ Gently brush or vacuum off adherent fibres. ▸ Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention if irritation exists and persists.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 meq/L).
- Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8.Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Continued...

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ 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. ‣ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ 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. ‣ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ‣ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen fluoride silicon dioxide (SiO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	‣ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ‣ **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ The use of ceramic fibres in the work place should be reviewed in the context of frequency of use and potential for exposure. ‣ In circumstances where the respiratory standards or excursion limits are approached, work areas should be designated by the use of ropes or other similar barriers and appropriate signs be utilised, where possible. ‣ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ‣ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	The substance may be or contains a 'metalloid' The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron,silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium 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. Silicas: ▸ 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 storage and reaction with hydrofluoric or phosphoric acids and concentrated alkalis. ▸ Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride. ▸ These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methanol	Methyl alcohol	200 ppm / 262 mg/m3	328 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silicic acid	Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silicic acid	Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
silicic acid	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
silicic acid	18 mg/m3	95 mg/m3	570 mg/m3
aluminium hydroxide	8.7 mg/m3	73 mg/m3	440 mg/m3
glass fibre - from continuous filament	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate	5.9 mg/m3	65 mg/m3	390 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium polyacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
methanol	6,000 ppm	Not Available
silicic acid	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	Not Available	Not Available

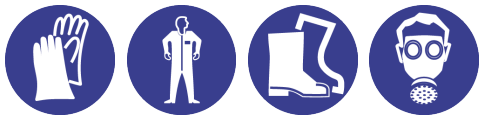
Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
ammonium lauryl ether sulfate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
sodium polyacrylate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
aluminium hydroxide	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
glass fibre - from continuous filament	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
sodium metasilicate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
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

Appropriate engineering controls	▸ Provide good ventilation (either forced or natural)

Continued...

	▸ Where possible, enclose sources of dust and provide dust extraction at the source. ▸ Restrict access to work areas involved in handling man-made mineral fibres and ensure that adequate training, in the handling of such materials, has been provided. 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	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	**NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. ▸ polychloroprene.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Personnel involved in the installation of unbonded ceramic materials should wear disposable coveralls, or long-sleeve loose fitting clothing, gloves and suitable respirator. Such equipment should also be used by personnel employed in removing materials which have not become embrittled.

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Fiiberglass Cloth with Resin

Physical state	Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
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 Applicable
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
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Extremely high temperatures.

Continued...

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 either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Man-made mineral fibres may produce mild skin reaction with itching or redness of the skin. This is due to the physical and not from the chemical nature of the substance. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material is mildly abrasive and may produce discomfort which results in a temporary skin rash. Discomfort is accentuated by fibre adhering to sweaty skin at higher temperatures.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. 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. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.

ExhaustWeld	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

ammonium lauryl ether sulfate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 630 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

sodium polyacrylate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >8250 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 2 mg - moderate

methanol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 83.2 mg/l4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >1187-2769 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Continued...

silicic acid	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Not Available / Eye (rabbit) : 8.3 mg/48h
aluminium hydroxide	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.3 mg/l4h[1] / Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1] / Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
glass fibre - from continuous filament	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1] / Not Available
sodium metasilicate	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Oral(Rat) LD50; 1153 mg/kg[2] / Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
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*

ExhaustWeld	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
ISOTRIDECYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes.
AMMONIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE	Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
SODIUM POLYACRYLATE	Polycarboxylates are of low toxicity by all exposure routes examined. Homopolymers(P-AA) are of low acute toxicity to the rat (LD50 > 5 g/kg bw/d) and are not irritating to the rabbit's skin and, at the most, slightly irritating to the eye. Further P-AA has no sensitising potential. The adverse effect after repeated inhalation dosing (91-d/rat) was a mild, reversible pulmonary irritation. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel noted that these crosslinked alkyl acrylates are macromolecules that are not expected to pass through the stratum corneum of the skin, so significant dermal absorption is not expected. Therefore, topically applied cosmetics are not expected to result in systemic or reproductive and developmental toxicity or to have genotoxic or carcinogenic effects upon use. The Panel noted that cosmetic products containing these ingredients are reportedly used around the eyes, on the lips, and on other mucous membranes. Thus, crosslinked alkyl acrylates could be absorbed systemically through the relatively moist,n stratum cornea of the conjunctiva, lips,and other mucous membranes, and through ingestion when applied to the lips. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
GLASS FIBRE - FROM CONTINUOUS FILAMENT	There is little evidence for acute toxicity after inhalation of MMMF. Glasswool administered by inhalation produced little pulmonary fibrosis in experimental animals [IARC Monograph 43] The dust has been associated with skin irritation due to the mechanical action of the fibres [CHEMINFO, Sax, ILO ENCYCLOPAEDIA]. Filaments are manufactured to definite fibre diameters; cannot split along their length rather they break across and form small particles not needles [FARIMA]. NOTE: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria (rat inhalation studies)
sodium metasilicate	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
ExhaustWeld & SILICIC ACID	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.
ISOTRIDECYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED & ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
METHANOL & sodium metasilicate	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.
SILICIC ACID & GLASS FIBRE - FROM CONTINUOUS FILAMENT	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.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✓

Continued...

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

ExhaustWeld

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ammonium lauryl ether sulfate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

sodium polyacrylate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methanol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10000mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4

silicic acid

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

aluminium hydroxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	0.57mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.065mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.46mg/l	2

glass fibre - from continuous filament

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1000mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2

sodium metasilicate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.28-0.57mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	260-310mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.28-0.57mg/l	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
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.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air

Continued...

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methanol	LOW	LOW
silicic acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
silicic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
silicic acid	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

SECTION 14 Transport information

HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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
isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available
ammonium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available
sodium polyacrylate	Not Available
methanol	Not Available
silicic acid	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available
ammonium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available
sodium polyacrylate	Not Available
methanol	Not Available
silicic acid	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Continued...

ammonium lauryl ether sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium polyacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

methanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

silicic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

aluminium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

glass fibre - from continuous filament is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium metasilicate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated; ammonium lauryl ether sulfate; sodium polyacrylate; methanol; silicic acid; aluminium hydroxide; glass fibre - from continuous filament; sodium metasilicate)
China - IECSC	No (sodium polyacrylate)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (sodium polyacrylate)
Japan - ENCS	No (ammonium lauryl ether sulfate; silicic acid; glass fibre - from continuous filament)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (ammonium lauryl ether sulfate)
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	09/21/2021
Initial Date	12/05/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.10.18.11	09/20/2021	Classification, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Ingredients, 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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