

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Disodium metasilicate

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** -

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-4000-6969-66

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-4000-6969-66  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B  
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Danger  
**Hazard statement(s)** H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

**Precautionary statement(s)**  
**Prevention** P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

<b>Response</b>	<p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>P405 Store locked up.</p> <p>P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p>
<b>Disposal</b>	<p>P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.</p>

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Disodium metasilicate	Disodium metasilicate	6834-92-0	229-912-9	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

#### Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

#### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

If large doses are ingested, some irritation of mucous membranes may occur, similar to that caused by caustic soda solution. (USCG, 1999)

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

#### Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

Partly absorbed and excreted in the urine; thus excretion during chronic exposures may contribute to the production of urinary calculi.

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

## 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]: SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> or water spray. LARGE FIRE: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. (ERG, 2016)

## 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Some are oxidizers and may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. For electric vehicles or equipment, ERG Guide 147 (lithium ion batteries) or ERG Guide 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted. (ERG, 2016)

## 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

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# SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered plastic containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Cautiously neutralize remainder with dilute acid (preferably acetic acid). Then wash away with plenty of water.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered plastic containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Cautiously neutralize remainder with dilute acid (preferably acetic acid). Then wash away with plenty of water.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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# SECTION 7: Handling and storage

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong acids, food and feedstuffs, metals and halogens. Store in an area having corrosion resistant concrete floor.

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# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.1 Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

**Biological limit values**

no data available

**8.2 Appropriate engineering controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

**8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)****Eye/face protection**

Wear face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.

**Skin protection**

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

**Respiratory protection**

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

**Thermal hazards**

no data available

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**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics**

<b>Physical state</b>	Sodium silicate is a powdered or flaked solid substance. Strong irritant to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. May be toxic by ingestion. Concentrated aqueous solutions used as a glue.
<b>Colour</b>	COLORLESS TO WHITE OR GRAYISH-WHITE, CRYSTAL-LIKE PIECES OR LUMPS
<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	1089°C
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	no data available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not combustible.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	no data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not flammable (USCG, 1999)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	AQ SOLN ARE STRONGLY ALKALINE
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	VERY SLIGHTLY SOL OR ALMOST INSOL IN COLD WATER; LESS READILY SOL IN LARGE AMT OF WATER THAN IN SMALL AMT; ANHYD DISSOLVE WITH MORE DIFFICULTY THAN HYDRATE IN WATER
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data available
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	2.4 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity****10.1 Reactivity**

The solution in water is a strong base. It reacts violently with acid and is corrosive to aluminium and zinc. This produces flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC 0001).  
Reacts with halogens. This generates fire hazard.  
The solution in water is a medium strong base. Reacts with aluminium and zinc. This produces flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC 0001).

## **10.2 Chemical stability**

no data available

## **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Flammable solid. /Silicon powder, amorphous/SODIUM SILICATE contains a variable amount of water of hydration. Rate of dissolution depends on the degree of hydration, the amount of water that is used as solvent (less soluble in large amounts of water) and the temperature (higher temperature means quicker solution). Aqueous solutions react as bases. Reacts violently with fluorine [Lewis.]

## **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

no data available

## **10.5 Incompatible materials**

Sodium silicate (water glass) burns in fluorine.

## **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

no data available

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# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 1.1 - 1.6 g/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion.

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3253 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3253 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3253 (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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# SECTION 15: Regulatory information

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Disodium metasilicate	Disodium metasilicate	6834-92-0	229-912-9
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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# SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

**Creation Date** July 15, 2019  
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### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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