SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: Product Name: **SILCA Ultimate Tubeless Sealant**

SILCA Ultimate Tubeless Replenisher

Revision Date: Version: 11-01-2022

Manufacturer's Name: Address:

SILCA, 835 N Capitol Ave, Indianapolis IN 46204

Emergency Phone: 815-263-2727

Sealant PTS-3100721-1

11-01-2022 **Date Printed:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:**

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer in dust format.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should be laundered. P261 - Avoid breathing fume/vapors. P264 - Wash with water and soap thoroughly after handling. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P352 - Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Sealant PTS-3100721-1

Precautionary Statements - Storage

No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container when solidified and dried to appropriate landfill according to all federal, state, and local laws. No precautionary statement available.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS

0007732-18-5 NA- 0000057-55-6 0001314-13-2 0068610-51-5

Chemical Name

WATER

TRADE SECRET

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

ZINC OXIDE

Phenol, 4-methyl-, reaction products with dicyclopentadiene and isobutylene

% By Weight

42% - 70% 26% - 43% 2%-6% 1.4% - 3% 0.1% - 1.0%

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE

0001310-58-3 0007664-41-7 0000577-11-7 Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. If you feel unwell or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Burning the dried material may generate toxic or irritating combustion products. Personnel in the vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Sealant PTS-3100721-1

Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb spill onto suitable non-flammable absorbent materials and place in closed containers.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor

storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangero

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Chemical Name (ppm)

AMMONIA 50

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

ZINC OXIDE

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (R) - Respirable fraction

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) , OSHA Carcinogen, ACGIH TWA (ppm) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 30%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Low viscosity off-white liquid N/A Characteristic mild odor 11.5 – 13.0

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid temperature extremes. Prevent from freezing

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

No data available.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may produce toxic gases, including carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. 0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash dryness and redness. 0001310-58-3 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE May cause a skin allergy.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation 0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL Contact can irritate the eyes. 0001310-58-3 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE Contact can severely irritate and burn the eyes leading to eye damage.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. 0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL Contact can irritate the skin. 0001310-58-3 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. 0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL Repeated high exposure may affect the kidneys.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. 0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, and passing out. 0001310-58-3 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0007664-41-7 AMMONIA

LC50 (rat): 6900 mg/m3 (4701 ppm) (30-minute exposure) (2) LC50 (rat): 60100 mg/m3 (40898 ppm) (5-minute exposure) (2) LC50 (mouse): 3900 mg/m3 (2644 ppm) (30-minute exposure)

(2) LC50 (mouse): 20200 mg/m3 (13750 ppm) (5-minute exposure) (2) LC50 (rat): 3670 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 7338 ppm (1-hour exposure) (2) LC50 (mouse): 2115 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4230 ppm (1-hour exposure) (17); 3370 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 3.31 mg/L (4766 ppm)(2-hour exposure) (1,unconfirmed)

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

0001310-58-3 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

LD50 (oral, rat): 365 mg/kg (7) LD50 (oral, male rat): 273 mg/kg (8)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0001310-58-3 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

LC50(Fish - Gambusia Affinis , 96 hrs) : 80 mg/L 0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LC50 (Crustacean - Daphnia magna, 48 hrs) : 0.098 mg/l, type of exposure : static

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

SECTION 13) Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full

compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Not Regulated N/A

Not Applicable Not Applicable

No Data Available

No Data Available No Data Available No Data Available

IMDG Information

Not Regulated N/A

Not Applicable Not Applicable

No Data Available No Data Available

IATA Information

Not Regulated N/A

Not Applicable Not Applicable

No Data Available

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS

Chemical Name

TRADE SECRET

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

ZINC OXIDE

Phenol, 4-methyl-, reaction products with dicyclopentadiene and isobutylene

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE AMMONIA

DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE

% By Weight

42% - 70% 26% - 43% 2% - 6% 1.4% - 3% 0.1% - 1.0%

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant SARA312, TSCA regulatory values, if they are present at less than 30%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL-Domestic Substances List; EC-Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)-HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA National Fire Protection Association; OEL-Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA-Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)-Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA-Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ-Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Version 1.0:

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