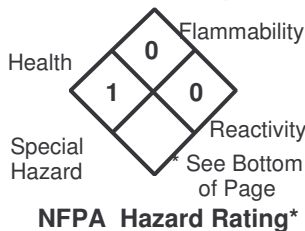


MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Manufactured by:

ANDERSON
CHEMICAL COMPANY
325 SOUTH DAVIS AVENUE
LITCHFIELD, MINNESOTA 55355
(320) 693-2477



Health	2
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	X

HMIS Hazard Rating*

Product Name: **PT-229**

24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE #: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC) Revised: 6/2/2003 kma
Supersedes: 8/29/1996

I. IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name And Synonyms:

Water Glass; Soluble Glass; Silicic Acid, Sodium Salt; Calusa Hydrosil; Sodium Silicate N Clear;; Sodium Silicate 40.

DOT Shipping Name

Not applicable.

Chemical Family:

Silicate.

DOT Hazard Class & I.D. Number

Not applicable.

PG

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CASNO.	%	TLV	PEL	Toxic	Hazard
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	40	None	None	NA	Irritant.

**Toxic chemical subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR §372).

NA: Not applicable
NE: Not established

III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: 212 - 230 °F.

Specific Gravity: 1.41

Appearance: Clear to hazy, colorless, viscous liquid.

Form: Liquid.

pH, 1% Soln.: 11.9

Solubility in Water: Complete.

Odor: None.

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flashpoint: >200 °F

Extinguishing Media: This material is not combustible. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Special Fire

Fighting Procedures: Sodium silicate solution is very slippery. Avoid walking on spilled material. Avoid body/eye contact with material. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Use water spray to cool nearby containers and structures exposed to fire.

Unusual Fire And

Explosion Hazards: Flammable hydrogen gas may be produced upon prolonged contact with copper, aluminum, tin, lead or zinc.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Carcinogenic: This material is *not* considered to be a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program, the International Agency for Research on Cancer or OSHA.

Effects Of Over-exposure: Eye Contact: Liquid and mists can cause severe irritation and damage with corneal or conjunctival ulceration. Skin Contact: Liquid is irritating to skin and may cause rash, or chemical burns. Inhalation: Mists are corrosive to mucous membranes and respiratory tract and can cause chemical pneumonia. Swallowed: Swallowing the liquid causes corrosion of the mucous membranes and gastrointestinal tract resulting in nausea, vomiting, headache, weakness and abnormal kidney function. Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Asthma, lung and skin diseases. Chronic Effects of Exposure: No specific information available.

Emergency And First

Aid Procedures: **EYES:** Immediately flush eyes with lots of running water for 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SKIN: Immediately wash skin with lots of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes; wash before reuse. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION if irritation persists after washing.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

INGESTION: Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious, give lots of water or milk. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

* NFPA/HMIS Degree or Hazard: 4 = Extreme; 3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Slight; 0 = Insignificant. *Continued On Back*

HMIS A. Safety Glasses B. Safety Glasses, Gloves C. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron D. Face Shield, Gloves, Apron E. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Dust Respirator F. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron, Dust Respirator G. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Vapor Respirator H. Splash Goggles, Gloves, Apron, Vapor Respirator I. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Vapor and Dust Respirator J. Splash Goggles, Gloves, Apron, Vapor and Dust Respirator K. Air Line, Hood or Mask, Gloves, Full Suit, Boots X. Ask your supervisor for guidance.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability - Unstable:

Stable:

Conditions To Avoid: None.

Incompatibility: Acids, alcohols and salts cause gelatin (not hazardous). Prolonged contact with aluminum, tin, lead or zinc may liberate flammable hydrogen gas.
(Materials To Avoid)

Hazardous

Decomposition Products: None.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:

Wear alkali-resistant slicker suit and complete protective equipment including rubber gloves, rubber boots, and a self-contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode or a supplied-air respirator. If the spill or leak is small, a full face piece air-purifying cartridge respirator equipped with high efficiency particulate filters may be satisfactory. In any event, always wear eye protection.

Small Spills or Drips - Mop or wipe up and dispose of in DOT-approved waste containers.

Large Spills - Contain by diking with soil or other non-combustible adsorbent material and carefully neutralize with dilute hydrochloric acid. Keep non-neutralized material out of sewers, storm drains, surface waters and soil.

Comply with all applicable governmental regulations on spill reporting and handling and disposal of waste.

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of contaminated product and materials used in cleaning up spills or leaks in a manner approved for this material. Consult appropriate Federal, State and Local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures.

NOTE: Empty containers can have residues, gases and mists and are subject to proper waste disposal, as above.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: If use conditions generate vapors or mists, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator appropriate for those emission levels. Appropriate respirators may be a full face piece or a half-mask air-purifying cartridge respirator with particulate filters, a self-contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode, or a supplied-air respirator.

Ventilation: Local mechanical exhaust ventilation capable of minimizing emissions at the point of use.

Protective Gloves: Rubber or plastic.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles and full face shield unless a full face piece respirator is also worn. It is generally recognized that contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals because contact lenses may contribute to the severity of an eye injury.

Protective Clothing: Long-sleeved shirt; trousers; neoprene, vinyl or rubber boots; neoprene, vinyl or rubber gloves; and neoprene, vinyl or rubber apron.

OTHER: An eyewash station and safety shower should be nearby and ready for use.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling And Storing:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from all other chemicals and potential sources of contamination. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not use pressure to empty container. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Other Precautions: Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapors. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full.

X. REVISED INFORMATION

MSDS Status: