



FUZETAPE SELF-FUSING SILICONE TAPE 10FT EACH

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 10/19/2021

Print Date: 10/19/2021

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	FUZETAPE SELF-FUSING SILICONE TAPE 10FT EACH
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	39110 (Fuzetape)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Self-Fusing Silicone Tape
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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
Address	400 CMH Road Sulphur Springs TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696
Fax	Not Available
Website	WWW.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	InfoTrac
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies: 800-535-5053 or (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	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

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67762-94-1	85-95	<u>dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-</u>
1309-37-1	1-5	<u>red iron oxide</u>
121-43-7	0.5-1.5	<u>trimethyl borate</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	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	If skin contact occurs: ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ 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

- ▶ 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
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers. ▶ These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Continued...

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See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Product is a solid
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Minimize 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

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Traces of benzene, a carcinogen, may form when silicones are heated in air above 230 degrees C. Concentrated acids and bases cause degradation of polymer. Boiling water may soften and weaken material. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	red iron oxide	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	red iron oxide	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	red iron oxide	Rouge- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	red iron oxide	Iron oxide- (fume)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	red iron oxide	Rouge- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	red iron oxide	Rouge	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	red iron oxide	Iron oxide dust and fume (as Fe)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	red iron oxide	Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (Respirable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
red iron oxide	15 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
trimethyl borate	4.3 ppm	48 ppm	290 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-	Not Available	Not Available
red iron oxide	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
trimethyl borate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
trimethyl borate	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

Continued...

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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	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Black Tape		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odor	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		
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	▸ Hazardous polymerization will not occur. ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

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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 models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort. 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	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
FUZETAPE SELF-FUSING SILICONE TAPE 10FT EACH	TOXICITY
	Not Available
	IRRITATION
	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-	TOXICITY
	Not Available
	IRRITATION
	Not Available
red iron oxide	TOXICITY
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]
	IRRITATION
	Eye (rabbit): non-irritant Skin (rabbit): non-irritant 24h
trimethyl borate	TOXICITY
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1820 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.12 mg/l4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]
	IRRITATION
	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - mod
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

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, METHYLVINYL-	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TRIMETHYL BORATE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
FUZETAPE SELF-FUSING SILICONE TAPE 10FT EACH & DIMETHYLSILOXANE, METHYLVINYL-	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes.

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

FUZETAPE SELF-FUSING SILICONE TAPE 10FT EACH	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

Continued...

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	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
red iron oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.52mg/l	2
trimethyl borate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	40mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	74mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10000mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Crustacea	2.4mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.4mg/l	2
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				

For Siloxanes:
Environmental Fate: Siloxanes are used in cosmetics, wax, polishes, and to a minor extent in several other applications.
Atmospheric Fate: In the presence of nitrate ions, short chain siloxanes are broken down by sunlight to the level of silicate within days.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
trimethyl borate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
trimethyl borate	LOW (LogKOW = -1.8989)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
trimethyl borate	LOW (KOC = 252.8)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

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
dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-	Not Available
red iron oxide	Not Available
trimethyl borate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-	Not Available
red iron oxide	Not Available
trimethyl borate	Not Available

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SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl- is found on the following regulatory lists

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

red iron oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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 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

trimethyl borate is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

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
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

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-; red iron oxide; trimethyl borate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-)
Japan - ENCS	No (dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

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National Inventory	Status
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dimethylsiloxane, methylvinyl-)
Legend:	<i>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.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/19/2021
Initial Date	10/19/2021

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.