

COMPLET™ LCG30-PES 1094 NAT

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

COMPLETTM LCG30-PES 1094 NAT

Section 1. Identification

COMPLET™ LCG30-PES 1094 NAT **GHS** product identifier

Chemical name Mixture CAS number Mixture Other means of identification EM01052504

Product type solid

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

Product use Industrial applications.

Supplier's details AVIENT CORPORATION

33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012

1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (844) 4AVIENT

Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or (with hours of operation)

accident).

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status While this material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), this SDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product. This SDS should be retained and available for employees and

other users of this product.

Classification of the substance or

mixture

Not classified.

GHS label elements

Signal word No signal word.

Hazard statements No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Precautionary statements

Prevention Not applicable. Response Not applicable. Storage Not applicable.

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Disposal : Not applicable. **Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Hazards identified when used : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Chemical name : COMPLETTM LCG30-PES 1094 NAT **Other means of identification** : COMPLETTM LCG30-PES 1094 NAT

Ingredient name	Synonyms	%	Identifiers
Glass, oxide, chemicals This	glass, oxide, chemicals	>= 10 - <= 30	CAS: 65997-17-
category encompasses the various			3
chemical substances manufactured			
in the production of inorganic			
glasses. For purposes of this			
category, "glass" is defined as an			
amorphous, inorganic, transparent,			
translucent or opaque material			
traditionally formed by fusion of			
sources of silica with a flux, such as			
an alkali-metal carbonate, boron			
oxide, etc. and a stabilizer, into a			
mass which is cooled to a rigid			
condition without crystallization in			
the case of transparent or liquid-			
phase separated glass or with			
controlled crystallization in the case			
of glass-ceramics. The category			
consists of the various chemical			
substances, other than by-products			
or impurities, which are formed			
during the production of various			
glasses and concurrently			
incorporated into a glass mixture.			
All glasses contain one or more of			
these substances, but few, if any,			
contain all of them. The elements			
listed below are principally present			
as components of oxide systems but			
some may also be present as halides			
or chalcogenides, in multiple			
oxidation states, or in more complex			
compounds. Trace amounts of other			



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oxides or chemical compounds may		
1 2		
be present. Oxides of the first seven		
elements listed* comprise more than		
95 percent, by weight, of the glass		
produced.: Aluminum*; Boron;		
Calcium*; Magnesium*;		
Potassium*; Silicon*; Sodium*;		
Antimony; Arsenic; Barium;		
Bismuth; Cadmium; Carbon;		
Cerium; Cesium; Chromium;		
Cobalt; Copper; Germanium; Gold;		
Holmium; Iron; Lanthanum; Lead;		
Lithium; Manganese; Molybdenum;		
Neodymium; Nickel; Niobium;		
Nitrogen; Phosphorous;		
Praseodymium; Rubidium;		
Selenium; Silver; Strontium; Sulfur;		
Tellurium; Tin; Titanium; Tungsten;		
Uranium; Vanadium; Zinc;		
Zirconium		

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the

upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get

medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable

for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Skin contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated

clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. If material has been swallowed and the

exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical

personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed



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Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: No specific data.Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.Ingestion: No specific data.

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

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist

immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without

suitable training.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

No specific fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon

products dioxide, carbon monoxide, metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for firefighters Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated

in positive pressure mode.



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For emergency responders

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Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without For non-emergency personnel

> suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through

spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of

any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, **Environmental precautions**

waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil

or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and Small spill

place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a

licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water

> courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a

licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Advice on general occupational

hygiene

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and



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kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Glass, oxide, chemicals This category encompasses the various chemical substances manufactured in the production of inorganic glasses. For purposes of this category, "glass" is defined as an amorphous, inorganic, transparent, translucent or opaque material traditionally formed by fusion of sources of silica with a flux, such as an alkali-metal carbonate, boron oxide, etc. and a stabilizer, into a mass which is cooled to a rigid condition without crystallization in the case of transparent or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemicals ubstances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various	Ingredient name	Exposure limits
substances manufactured in the production of inorganic glasses. For purposes of this category, "glass" is defined as an amorphous, inorganic, transparent, translucent or opaque material traditionally formed by fusion of sources of silica with a flux, such as an alkali-metal carbonate, boron oxide, etc. and a stabilizer, into a mass which is cooled to a rigid condition without crystallization in the case of transparent or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various NIOSH REL (2010-09-01). [MINERAL WOOL FIBER] TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Fibers of spec length NIOSH REL (2010-09-01). [MINERAL WOOL FIBER] TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Total ACGIH TLV (1997-05-21). [Continuous filament glass fibers Inhalable fraction / Respirable fibers] A4. TWA 8 hours: 1 fibers/cm³ Form: RESPIRABLE FIBRES (other than respirable asbestos fibres): Objects, other than respirable asbestos fibres, longer than 5 μm, having a diameter of less than 3 μm and a ratio of length to diameter of more than 3: 1. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Inhalable fraction	Glass, oxide, chemicals This category	CAL OSHA PEL (2018-05-16). [glass, fibrous]
production of inorganic glasses. For purposes of this category, "glass" is defined as an amorphous, inorganic, transparent, translucent or opaque material traditionally formed by fusion of sources of silica with a flux, such as an alkali-metal carbonate, boron oxide, etc. and a stabilizer, into a mass which is cooled to a rigid condition without crystallization in the case of transparent or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various	encompasses the various chemical	TWA 8 hours: 1 fibers/cm ³
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defined as an amorphous, inorganic, transparent, translucent or opaque material traditionally formed by fusion of sources of silica with a flux, such as an alkali-metal carbonate, boron oxide, etc. and a stabilizer, into a mass which is cooled to a rigid condition without crystallization in the case of transparent or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various	production of inorganic glasses. For	TWA 10 hours: 3 fibers/cm ³
transparent, translucent or opaque material traditionally formed by fusion of sources of silica with a flux, such as an alkali-metal carbonate, boron oxide, etc. and a stabilizer, into a mass which is cooled to a rigid condition without crystallization in the case of transparent or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various	purposes of this category, "glass" is	TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Total
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crystallization in the case of transparent or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various than respirable asbestos fibres): Objects, other than 3 ± 1 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Inhalable fraction / Respirable fibers] A4.
or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various		TWA 8 hours: 1 fibers/cm³ Form: RESPIRABLE FIBRES (other
controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various		
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than by-products or impurities, which are formed during the production of various		TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Inhalable fraction
formed during the production of various		
glasses and concurrently incorporated		
into a glass mixture. All glasses contain		
one or more of these substances, but few,		
if any, contain all of them. The elements		
listed below are principally present as		
components of oxide systems but some		
may also be present as halides or		
chalcogenides, in multiple oxidation		
states, or in more complex compounds. Trace amounts of other oxides or		
chemical compounds may be present.		
Oxides of the first seven elements listed*		
comprise more than 95 percent, by		
weight, of the glass produced.:		
Aluminum*; Boron; Calcium*;		
Magnesium*; Potassium*; Silicon*;		
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Sodium*; Antimony; Arsenic; Barium; Bismuth; Cadmium; Carbon; Cerium; Cesium; Chromium; Cobalt; Copper; Germanium; Gold; Holmium; Iron; Lanthanum; Lead; Lithium; Manganese; Molybdenum; Neodymium; Nickel; Niobium; Nitrogen; Phosphorous; Praseodymium; Rubidium; Selenium; Silver; Strontium; Sulfur; Tellurium; Tin;

Titanium; Tungsten; Uranium; Vanadium; Zinc; Zirconium

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker

exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be

necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical

products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety

showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used

when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a

higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved

standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products

if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based

on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be

approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures

should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this



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product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that

meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper

fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state : solid [Pellets.]

Color : NO PIGMENT

Odor : Faint odor.

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : Not available.

Melting point/freezing point : Not available.

Boiling point or initial boiling point

and boiling range

Not available.

Flash point : Not applicable.

Evaporation rate : Not available. **Flammability** : Not available.

Lower and upper explosion : Lower: Not applicable. limit/flammability limit : Upper: Not applicable.

Vapor pressure: Not available.Relative vapor density: Not applicable.Relative density: Not available.Solubility in water: insoluble in water.Partition coefficient: n-: Not applicable.

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : Not applicable. **Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic : Not available.

Kinematic : Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not available.



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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or

its ingredients.

Chemical stability : Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see

Section 7).

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will

not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.

Incompatible materials: Keep away from strong acids. Oxidizer.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition

products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation



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Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Glass, oxide, chemicals	-	3	-
This category encompasses			
the various chemical			
substances manufactured			
in the production of			
inorganic glasses. For			
purposes of this category,			
"glass" is defined as an			
amorphous, inorganic,			
transparent, translucent or			
opaque material			
traditionally formed by			
fusion of sources of silica			
with a flux, such as an			
alkali-metal carbonate,			
boron oxide, etc. and a			
stabilizer, into a mass			
which is cooled to a rigid			
condition without			
crystallization in the case			



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of transparent or liquid-			
phase separated glass or			
with controlled			
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mixture. All glasses			
contain one or more of			
these substances, but few,			
if any, contain all of them.			
The elements listed below			
are principally present as			
components of oxide			
systems but some may also			
be present as halides or			
chalcogenides, in multiple			
oxidation states, or in more			
complex compounds.			
Trace amounts of other			
oxides or chemical			
compounds may be			
present. Oxides of the first			
seven elements listed*			
comprise more than 95			
percent, by weight, of the			
glass produced.:			
Aluminum*; Boron;			
Calcium*; Magnesium*;			
Potassium*; Silicon*;			
Sodium*; Antimony;			
Arsenic; Barium; Bismuth;			
Cadmium; Carbon;			
Cerium; Cesium;			
Chromium; Cobalt;			
Copper; Germanium;			
Gold; Holmium; Iron;			
Lanthanum; Lead; Lithium; Manganese;			
Molybdenum;			
Neodymium; Nickel;]		



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Niobium; Nitrogen;			
Phosphorous;			
Praseodymium; Rubidium;			
Selenium; Silver;			
Strontium; Sulfur;			
Tellurium; Tin; Titanium;			
Tungsten; Uranium;			
Vanadium; Zinc;			
Zirconium			

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact: No specific data.Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.Ingestion: No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure



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Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available.Potential delayed effects: Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Reproductive toxicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
COMPLET™ LCG30-PES 1094 NAT	Remarks: Chemicals are not readily available as they are bound
	within the polymer matrix.

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary: Chemicals are not readily available as they are bound within the

polymer matrix.



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Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient

: Not available.

Mobility

: Chemicals are not readily available as they are bound within the

polymer matrix.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

U.S.DOT 49CFR : Not regulated for transportation.

Ground/Air/Water

IATA

Not classified as dangerous goods under transport regulations.

IMDG : Not classified as dangerous goods under transport regulations.

Section 15. Regulatory information



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U.S. Federal regulations

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification

Not applicable.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) : Listed

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I : Not listed

Substances

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class : Not listed

II Substances

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor : Not listed

Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential: Not listed

Chemicals)

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Not applicable.

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed:

Glass, oxide, chemicals This category encompasses the various chemical substances manufactured in the production of inorganic glasses. For purposes of this category, "glass" is defined as an amorphous, inorganic, transparent, translucent or opaque material traditionally formed by fusion of sources of silica with a flux, such as an alkali-metal carbonate, boron oxide, etc. and a stabilizer, into a mass which is cooled to a rigid condition without crystallization



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in the case of transparent or liquid-phase separated glass or with controlled crystallization in the case of glass-ceramics. The category consists of the various chemical substances, other than byproducts or impurities, which are formed during the production of various glasses and concurrently incorporated into a glass mixture. All glasses contain one or more of these substances, but few, if any, contain all of them. The elements listed below are principally present as components of oxide systems but some may also be present as halides or chalcogenides, in multiple oxidation states, or in more complex compounds. Trace amounts of other oxides or chemical compounds may be present. Oxides of the first seven elements listed* comprise more than 95 percent, by weight, of the glass produced.: Aluminum*; Boron; Calcium*; Magnesium*; Potassium*; Silicon*; Sodium*; Antimony; Arsenic; Barium; Bismuth; Cadmium; Carbon; Cerium; Cesium; Chromium; Cobalt; Copper; Germanium; Gold; Holmium; Iron; Lanthanum; Lead; Lithium; Manganese; Molybdenum; Neodymium; Nickel; Niobium; Nitrogen; Phosphorous; Praseodymium; Rubidium; Selenium; Silver; Strontium; Sulfur; Tellurium; Tin; Titanium; Tungsten; Uranium; Vanadium; Zinc; Zirconium

New York : None of the components are listed.

New Jersey : None of the components are listed.

Pennsylvania : None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65

This product does not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals

None of the components are listed.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals

None of the components are listed.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals

None of the components are listed.

Montreal Protocol

None of the components are listed.



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Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Annex A - Elimination - Production

None of the components are listed.

Annex A - Elimination - Use

None of the components are listed.

Annex B - Restriction - Production

None of the components are listed.

Annex B - Restriction - Use

None of the components are listed.

Annex C - Unintentional - Production

None of the components are listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) - Industrial

None of the components are listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) - Pesticide

None of the components are listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) -Severely hazardous pesticide

None of the components are listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Heavy metals - Annex 1

None of the components are listed.

POPs - Annex 1 - Production

None of the components are listed.

POPs - Annex 1 - Use

None of the components are listed.

POPs - Annex 2

None of the components are listed.

POPs - Annex 3

None of the components are listed.



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Inventory list

Australia: Not determined.Canada: Not determined.China: Not determined.

Eurasian Economic Union
 Japan
 Bussian Federation inventory: Not determined.
 Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined.
 Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

New ZealandNot determined.PhilippinesNot determined.Republic of KoreaNot determined.TaiwanNot determined.ThailandNot determined.TurkeyNot determined.

United States : All components are active or exempted.

Viet Nam : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

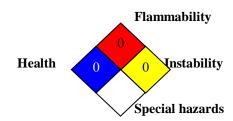
Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	/	0
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)





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Procedure used to derive the classification

Not classified.

History

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Version : 1.0

Prepared by : EHS_BATCH

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor DOT = Department of Transportation

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of

Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods IMO = International Maritime Organization

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine

pollution)

N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group

TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods

UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Notice to reader

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