

Safety Data Sheet

LIBERATE NO. 355

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Issue date: 9/15/2000

Revision date: 5/22/2024

SECTION 1: Identification

Identification

Product Name : LIBERATE NO. 355
Product code : FP0355
CAS-No. : MIXTURE
Synonyms : No additional information available
Recommended use : No additional information available
Restrictions on use : No additional information available

Supplier

Hydrite Chemical Co.
17385 Golf Parkway
Brookfield, WI, 53045
T 262-792-1450

Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:
24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Corrosive to metals Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US)



Signal word (GHS US)

: Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US)

: May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation)

Precautionary statements (GHS US)

Prevention

: Keep only in original container.
Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, spray, vapors.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, protective gloves.

Response : If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a doctor.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on the SDS).
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.

Storage : Store in a secure manner.
Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal : Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Hazards not otherwise classified : May react with various food sugars to form carbon monoxide. Reacts with most metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. May react violently with water.

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US) : 13.39% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Dermal)
13.39% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Inhalation (Dust/Mist))

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Substances/ Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Proprietary*	CAS-No.: Trade Secret	1 – 5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	CAS-No.: 6834-92-0	1 – 5	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335
Proprietary alcohol ethoxylate*	CAS-No.: Trade Secret	1 – 5	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 2, H401
Proprietary surfactant*	CAS-No.: Trade Secret	1 – 5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	CAS-No.: 1310-58-3	1 – 5	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318

Note: Any chemical identity and/or exact percentage not expressly stated is being withheld as a trade secret or is due to batch variation.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. If skin feels slippery, caustic may still be present in sufficient quantities to cause rash or burn. Continue washing until slick feeling is gone. Do not apply oils, ointments, or creams unless directed by a physician. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Do not apply oils, ointments, or creams unless directed by a physician. Eye irrigation when started within seconds is essential to achieving maximum effectiveness.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: If swallowed: If fully conscious, drink a quart of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. If unconscious or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital or a physician. NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Rinse mouth out with water.

Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Dust or mist may irritate or burn the nose, mouth, throat, and respiratory tract. May cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and lungs. May cause: coughing, sneezing, runny nose, sore throat, shortness of breath, wheezing, tightness of chest, chest pain, choking, impaired lung function, pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration and ultimate scarring. Note that the irritation may follow an initial latency. The latency may vary as much as hours for dilute solutions to minutes for more concentrated solutions. Prolonged contact, even with dilute concentrations, can cause tissue destruction and permanent skin damage. Repeated exposure may cause dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Small amounts may cause blistering, disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulceration, permanent eye damage, corneal damage, and blindness. Mists may irritate or burn. High mist concentrations may cause tissue destruction. Glaucoma and cataracts are possible late developments. Effects vary depending on the length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause damage to the mouth, throat, stomach, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion can cause severe burns, and complete tissue perforation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and stomach. May cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, bleeding, fall in blood pressure, shock, collapse, and gastrointestinal ulcerations. Damage may appear days after exposure. May be fatal if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary : The absence of visible signs or symptoms of burns does not reliably exclude the presence of actual tissue damage. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. There is no antidote. Treatment is supportive care. Follow normal parameters for airway, breathing, and circulation. Surgical intervention may be required. Medical observation and assessment is recommended for all ingestions, all eye exposures, and symptomatic inhalation and dermal exposures. For symptomatic ingestion, do not administer oral fluids and consider investigation by endoscopy, X-ray, or CT scan. Esophageal perforation, airway compromise, hypotension, and shock are possible. For prolonged exposures and significant exposures, consider delayed injury to exposed tissues. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Material is a strong alkali. Eye irrigation may be necessary for an extended period of time to remove as much caustic as possible. Duration of irrigation and treatment is at the discretion of medical personnel. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide. Water fog.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream. Use water with caution. Contact with water will generate considerable heat and cause spattering if applied directly to product.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with acids may generate sufficient heat to ignite nearby combustible material.
Explosion hazard : Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation.
Hazardous decomposition products : Toxic fumes may be released. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Corrosive vapors. Nitrogen oxides. halogenated compounds. metal oxides. sodium oxides. Sulfur oxides (SO_x).
Firefighting instructions : Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not get water inside containers.
Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection". Do not exceed the occupational exposure limits (OEL).
Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate spillage area.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Stop leak, if possible without risk.
- Methods for cleaning up : Caution: this product may react violently with acids and water. Soak up residue with inert absorbent material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Flush remaining residue with water and neutralize with dilute acid and dispose of properly. Neutralize with : diluted hydrochloric acid. Avoid direct discharge into drains.
- Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : **CORROSIVE MATERIAL.** Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Avoid dust or mist formation. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do NOT taste or swallow. Add product very slowly while stirring constantly. If product is added too rapidly or without stirring and becomes concentrated at the bottom of the mixing vessel, excessive heat may be generated resulting in dangerous boiling and spattering and possible immediate violent eruption of highly caustic solution. Deadly carbon monoxide gas can form in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas or tanks when alkaline products contact food, beverage, or dairy products. Do not enter such areas until they have been well ventilated and carbon monoxide and oxygen levels have been determined to be within OSHA acceptable limits. If carbon monoxide and oxygen levels cannot be measured, wear NIOSH-approved, self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Hygiene measures : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage conditions : **CORROSIVE MATERIAL.** Reacts with most metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat. Do not freeze. Store in a secure manner.
- Incompatible materials : Metals. Keep away from incompatibles. Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.
- Storage temperature : No additional information available
- Heat-ignition : Keep away from all sources of ignition.
- Packaging materials : Keep only in the original container. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep container tightly closed.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Component	ACGIH	OSHA
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	2 mg/m ³ Ceiling	No data available
SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	No data available	No data available
Proprietary surfactant	No data available	No data available
Proprietary	No data available	No data available
Proprietary alcohol ethoxylate	No data available	No data available

Appropriate engineering controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : General room ventilation and local exhaust are required. Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures or other engineering controls may be needed to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Avoid creating dust or mist. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly. NOTE: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required.
- Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

- Personal protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.
- Hand protection : Protective gloves. Chemical-resistant. Impervious. Neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves
- Eye protection : Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Do not wear contact lenses. Eye protection worn, must be compatible with respiratory protection system employed.
- Skin and body protection : Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Rubber boots. Rubber Apron
- Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved respirator for dusts and mists. NIOSH-Approved Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.
- Other information : Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking. Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Liquid
- Color : Clear. Light yellow.
- Odor : No odor.
- Odor threshold : No data available
- pH : > 12.5 (as is)
- Melting point : Not applicable
- Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point : No data available
- Flash point : None
- Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable.
- Vapor pressure : No data available
- Relative vapor density at 20°C : No data available
- Relative density : 1.07 @ 25 °C
- Solubility : Complete.
- Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow) : No data available
- Auto-ignition temperature : No data available
- Decomposition temperature : No data available
- Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
- Viscosity, dynamic : No data available
- Explosion limits : No data available
- Explosive properties : No data available
- Oxidizing properties : No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Information on stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions. Produces chloroacetylene with chlorinated alkenes and heat. May react with ammonium salt solutions resulting in evolution of ammonia gas. May react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. May react with various food sugars to form carbon monoxide. Reacts violently with : Acids. Contact with water may cause violent reaction with evolution of heat. To Dilute: add product slowly to lukewarm water; not water to product.
Conditions to avoid	: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid extremes of temperature.
Incompatible materials	: acids. strong oxidizing agents. chloroform. ammonia. glycols. phosphorous pentoxide. organic materials. methanol. organic nitro compounds. chlorinated hydrocarbons. fluorinated hydrocarbons. acetaldehyde. chlorine trifluoride. hydroquinone. maleic anhydride. tetrahydrofuran. acrolein. phosphorous. trichloroethylene. leather. wool. silver nitrate. acrylonitrile. organic peroxides. halogenated compounds. sodium tetrahydroborate. explosives. 1,2-dichloroethylene. tetrachloroethane. food sugars. metals. metals such as aluminum, zinc, tin, etc. other alkali sensitive metals or alloys. copper or copper alloys. lead. zinc. nickel. zirconium. bronze. chromium. aluminum. brass. magnesium.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Hydrogen gas. ammonia. Carbon oxides (CO, CO2). Nitrogen oxides. Sodium oxide. Sulfur oxides (SOx). Potassium oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified

Numerical measures of toxicity

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	Rat: 284 mg/kg	No data available	No data available
SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	Rat: 1153 mg/kg	Rat:> 5000 mg/kg body weight Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.1200 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	Rat: > 2.06 mg/l air
Proprietary surfactant	Rat: 1000 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	No data available
Proprietary	Rat: 1658 mg/kg	No data available	No data available
Proprietary alcohol ethoxylate	Rat: 2100 mg/kg	No data available	No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified This product does not contain 0.1% or more of the known or potential carcinogens listed in NTP, IARC, or OSHA.
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure	: May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Likely routes of exposure	: Skin and eye contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Dust or mist may irritate or burn the nose, mouth, throat, and respiratory tract. May cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and lungs. May cause: coughing, sneezing, runny nose, sore throat, shortness of breath, wheezing, tightness of chest, chest pain, choking, impaired lung function, pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration and ultimate scarring. Note that the irritation may follow an initial latency. The latency may vary as much as hours for dilute solutions to minutes for more concentrated solutions. Prolonged contact, even with dilute concentrations, can cause tissue destruction and permanent skin damage. Repeated exposure may cause dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Small amounts may cause blistering, disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulceration, permanent eye damage, corneal damage, and blindness. Mists may irritate or burn. High mist concentrations may cause tissue destruction. Glaucoma and cataracts are possible late developments. Effects vary depending on the length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause damage to the mouth, throat, stomach, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion can cause severe burns, and complete tissue perforation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and stomach. May cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, bleeding, fall in blood pressure, shock, collapse, and gastrointestinal ulcerations. Damage may appear days after exposure. May be fatal if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	: Eye disorders. Skin disorders. Dermatitis. Respiratory system disorders. Lung disorders. Cardiovascular disorders.
Other information	: This material will affect all tissues with which it comes into contact. The severity of the tissue damage is a function of concentration, the length of tissue contact time, and local tissue conditions. After exposure, there may be a time delay before irritation and other effects occur. Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

No additional information available

Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Regional waste regulation	: U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation Recovery Act) - D Series Wastes - Corrosivity D002.
Waste treatment methods	: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.
Additional information	: Do not re-use empty containers. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Disposal methods identified are for the product as sold. For proper disposal of used material, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permitted under applicable rules, regulations and/or laws governing your location.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Modes of transport

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number (DOT) : UN3266
Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (CONTAINS : POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)
Hazard Class (DOT) : 8
Packing group (DOT) : II
Labels Required (DOT) : Corrosive



IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code):

Identification Number (IMDG) : UN3266
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS : POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)
Hazard Class (IMDG) : 8
Packing group (IMDG) : II
Labels Required (IMDG) : Corrosive substances



IATA (International Air Transport Association):

Identification Number (IATA) : UN3266
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (CONTAINS : POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)
Hazard Classes (IATA) : 8
Packing group (IATA) : II
Labels Required (IATA) : Corrosive



Environmental hazards

No additional information available

Other transport information

The transportation classifications provided on this SDS are for informational purposes only and based upon the properties of the product as described in this document. The listed transportation classifications may not address variations due to changes in package size, mode of shipment, regional or country regulations, or other regulatory descriptors.

DOT RQ Table

Name	DOT RQ
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	1000 lbs RQ

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

US Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

LIBERATE NO. 355
Product code: FP0355

This product or mixture is not known to contain a toxic chemical or chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration as specified in 40 CFR §372.38(a) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-58-3)

CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
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US State regulations

Component	CAS No.	State or local regulations
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-58-3	Wisconsin HAP

SECTION 16: Other information

Hazard Rating System

Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Physical: 0

NFPA Rating System

NFPA health hazard: 3
NFPA fire hazard: 0
NFPA reactivity: 0

Abbreviations and acronyms

HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Total Average Weight
RQ	Reportable Quantity

Revision date: 5/22/2024

Supersedes: 5/17/2022

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Indication of changes: Changes made throughout the SDS.New format.

SDS Prepared by: EP

The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it should not be taken as warranty or representation for which HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.