Haze Remover Paste #78

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name: **Haze Remover Paste #78**
Product Code: #78
SDS Number: RES002
Other means of identification: None Known
Synonyms: None Known

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

Recommended Use: Stain remover for screen printing mesh.
Recommended Use Restrictions: Use other than those recommended above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name: Ulano
Company Address: 110 3rd Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11217 USA

Company Telephone: (800) 221-0616
Company Contact Name: Paul Drago
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM Mon-Fri.

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency phone number: (718) 539-0945

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (US-GHS):
Classification in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (HAZCOM 2012).

Physical Hazards:
None Known

Health Hazards:
Skin Corrosion, Category 1B
Eye Damage, Category 1
Reproductive Toxin – Category 1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure), Category 3 – Respiratory Irritation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure), Category 1
Carcinogen – Category 1A
Environmental Hazards:

Not adopted by OSHA (HAZCOM 2012).

HNOC (Hazards Not Otherwise Classified):
This product contains Limestone, a naturally occurring mineral complex, that contains varying quantities of quartz (crystalline silica). Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause lung damage, lung disease (silicosis) and lung cancer.

2.2 Label Elements

Hazard symbol(s):

Signal Word: **DANGER**

Hazard Statement(s):

H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 – Causes serious eye damage.
H335 – May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 – May cause cancer.
H360Df – May damage fertility; Suspected of damage the unborn child.
H372 – Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation.

Precautionary Phrases:

Prevention:
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 – Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:

P301+P330 +P331 – IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340 – If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.
P310 – Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 to 8 on this SDS and any additional information on

product label).
P308+P313 – IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 - Dispose of contents/containers to an approved disposal site in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards

No additional information.

2.4 Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

This product contains 28.15 % ingredients with unknown Acute Toxicity (inhalation).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Not Applicable

3.2 Mixture

Ingredient	CAS Number	Concentration (Wt.%)
Calcium Carbonate (Limestone)	1317-65-3	25 - 30
Tetrahydro-2-furylmethanol	97-99-4	15 - 20
Quartz (fine fraction)	14808-60-7	0.1 – 0.2
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	20 - 25
Polyethylene glycol octylphenyl ether	9036-19-5	1.5 – 2.0
Polyethylene oxide	25322-68-3	0.10 – 0.15
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	5 - 6

SECTION 4: First-aid Measures

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General: Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with labored breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

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

breathing. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.

After Skin Contact: Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Remove clothing while washing. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin. Cover wounds with sterile bandage. Seek immediate medical attention.

After Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention (preferably from an ophthalmologist).

After Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give activated charcoal. Do not give chemical antidote. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service/Poison Information Center.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effect, both acute and delayed

Acute Effects/Symptoms:

Inhalation: Inhalation of sodium hydroxide may cause respiratory irritation, dry/sore throat, coughing, irritation of the respiratory tract and irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Over-exposure to sodium hydroxide may cause: possible laryngeal spasm/edema, risk of lung edema and respiratory difficulties. Symptoms may be delayed. This product contains Limestone, a naturally occurring mineral complex, that contains varying quantities of quartz (crystalline silica). Limestone may be subjected to various natural or mechanical forces that produce small particles (dust) which may contain respirable crystalline silica (particles less than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter). Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause lung cancer. Breathing respirable crystalline silica-containing dust for prolonged periods in the workplace can cause lung damage and a lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to) shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; right heart enlargement and/or failure.

Skin Contact Causes severe skin burns. Symptoms include destruction of tissue, visible necrosis, blisters, redness, inflammation and pain.

Eye Contact: Causes severe eye damage. Corrosive in contact with eyes. The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Symptoms include: burning, pain, blurred vision, corneal damage and blindness.

Ingestion: This product is corrosive. Ingestion would cause chemical burns of the lips,

	mouth, throat, and gastric/intestinal mucosa. Ingestion may also lead to esophageal perforation, bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract and shock. Absorption of large quantities may cause disturbance of consciousness.
Delayed Effects/Symptoms:	May damage fertility; Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations. May cause cancer. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause damage to organs (lungs) via inhalation. Chronic exposure to respirable silica may cause silicosis and lung cancer.
Effects of Chronic Exposure:	Continuous/repeated exposure may cause dry skin, skin rash/inflammation and chronic respiratory irritation. Chronic exposure to respirable silica may cause silicosis and lung cancer.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

This product is corrosive by all routes of exposure (ingestion, inhalation, eye contact and skin contact). Chemical burns must be treated by a physician and require emergent care.

Notes to Physician:
Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms of the disease. However, silicosis can be progressive and symptoms can appear years after exposure has ceased. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

SECTION 5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide is recommended.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do NOT use water jet.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special fire hazards:
Highly caustic. Excessive thermal conditions may cause decomposition and yield sodium oxides. Contact with metals may yield hazardous hydrogen gas. Contact with water may cause violent exothermic reaction.

Hazardous Combustion products:
During a fire, irritating, toxic and corrosive fumes will be generated including carbon oxides, hydrogen gas, sodium oxides.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions:
Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. The danger areas must be delimited and identified using relevant warning and safety signs. Cool closed containers that are near the source of the fire. Do not allow water used to extinguish fire to enter drains, ground or waterways. Treat runoff as hazardous. Evacuate all non-emergency personnel from

area. Irritating, toxic and corrosive substances may be released during a fire including: Carbon Oxides, Sodium Oxides, Calcium Oxides and Hydrogen Gas.

SECTION 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the area of the leak or spill. Keep upwind. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not breathe dust/mist/vapors/spray/aerosols. Do not walk through spilled material. In case of chemical emergency, or if unsure how to address an accidental release, consult a professional (see Section 1).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Product should not be released to the environment. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewage, inform competent authorities in accordance with local regulations. Contain and recover solids when possible.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

For containment:
Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible.

Methods for cleaning up:
Absorb spill with an inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand, earth, cloth, or fleece) and place in a non-combustible container for reclamation or disposal. Do not flush to sewer. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Residues from spills can be diluted with water and neutralized with a dilute acidic material. Never return spills in original containers for reuse. Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling:
Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Limit exposure to air and moisture. Avoid generation of product dust. Do not ingest. Keep away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash thoroughly after handling. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty, as they retain product residues. Observe all warnings and precautions listed for this product. As with all bases, never add water directly to this product. Instead, add bases to water to prevent violent eruption of the solution. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Use corrosion proof equipment. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Avoid contact of substance with water. Keep container tightly closed. DO NOT ALLOW PREGNANT WOMENT TO BE EXPOSED TO THIS MATERIAL.

Hygiene measures:
Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions:
Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area. Store in a segregated and approved area away from heat and incompatible materials (see section 10). Store in original container. Do not store in metallic containers. Keep containers tightly closed and upright. Keep away from food, drink, and animal foodstuffs. Keep out of the reach of children. Comply with all national, state, and local codes pertaining to the storage, handling, dispensing, and disposal of this product

Additional information:
VCI-storage class

Incompatible Materials
Acids, Oxidizing Agents, Metals, Strong Reducing Agents

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control Parameters

Ingredient Occupational Exposure Limits:

Calcium Carbonate (1317-65-3)		
ACGIH TLV	TWA	10 mg/m^3 (inhalable fraction) [8 hr.]
OSHA PEL	TWA	15 mg/m^3 (total) / 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) [8 hr.]
NIOSH REL	TWA	10 mg/m^3 (total) / 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) [10 hr.]

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol (97-99-4)		
USA WEEL	TWA	0.5 ppm

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
ACGIH TLV	TWA	0.025 mg/m^3 (respirable particulate) [8 hr.]
OSHA PEL	TWA	50 µg/m³ [25 µg/m³ Action Level] (respirable silica) [8 hr.]
NIOSH REL	TWA	0.05 mg/m^3 (respirable fraction [10 hr.]

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (471-34-1)		
ACGIH TLV	TWA	10 mg/m^3 (inhalable fraction) [8 hr.]
OSHA PEL	TWA	15 mg/m^3 (total) / 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) [8 hr.]
NIOSH REL	TWA	10 mg/m^3 (total) / 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) [10 hr.]

Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)		
ACGIH TLV	CEILING	2 mg/m^3 (inhalable fraction) [8 hr.]

OSHA PEL	TWA	2 mg/m^3 (total) / 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) [8 hr.]
NIOSH REL	CEILING	2 mg/m^3 (total) / 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) [10 hr.]
NIOSH	IDLH	10 mg/m^3

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Ensure adequate ventilation. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Personal protective equipment:
Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be inquired at the respective supplier.

Hand protection:
Chemical-impervious gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Ensure that glove material is compatible with this product.

Skin and 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. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Chemical resistant clothing /coveralls (with long sleeves).

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. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off-white Paste
Physical state:	Paste
Color:	Off-white
Odor:	Characteristic
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	12.42 @ 20 ˚C
Melting point/freezing point:	Not available
Initial Boiling Point and	100 ˚C (101.3 kPa)

boiling range:	Not available
Flash point:	Not available
Evaporation rate:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit – lower (%):	Not available
Flammability limit – upper (%):	Not available
Explosive limit – lower (%):	1.5 Vol%
Explosive limit – upper (%):	9.7 Vol%
Vapor pressure:	0.58 mbar @ 20 ˚C
Vapor density (air=1):	Not available
Density @ 20 ˚C:	1.56 g/cm3
Solubility(ies):	Partially water soluble
Partition coefficient	Not available
(n-octanol/water):	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature:	282 ˚C
Decomposition temperature:	0 ˚C
Viscosity @ 20^{o}C:	Not available

9.2 Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Corrosive. Sodium hydroxide reacts violently with acid and is corrosive in moist air to metals like zinc, aluminum, tin and lead forming a combustible/explosive gas (Hydrogen). May react with ammonium salts to produce ammonia. Contact with moisture or water may generate heat (exothermic reaction).

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. Sensitive to air. Hygroscopic.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See Section 10.1 (Reactivity).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, excessive ambient moisture, humidity, exposure to air, ignition sources, incompatible materials

10.5 Incompatible materials

Acids, Oxidizing Agents, Metals, Strong Reducing Agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Irritating, toxic and corrosive substances may be released during a fire including: Carbon Oxides, Sodium Oxides, Calcium Oxides and Hydrogen Gas.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Principle routes of exposure: Ingestion; Inhalation; Skin Contact; Eye Contact

Target organs: Skin; Eyes; Respiratory System; Lungs; Reproductive System

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Acute Effects/Symptoms:

Inhalation: Inhalation of sodium hydroxide may cause respiratory irritation, dry/sore throat, coughing, irritation of the respiratory tract and irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Over-exposure to sodium hydroxide may cause: possible laryngeal spasm/edema, risk of lung edema and respiratory difficulties. Symptoms may be delayed. This product contains Limestone, a naturally occurring mineral complex, that contains varying quantities of quartz (crystalline silica). Limestone may be subjected to various natural or mechanical forces that produce small particles (dust) which may contain respirable crystalline silica (particles less than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter). Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause lung cancer. Breathing respirable crystalline silica-containing dust for prolonged periods in the workplace can cause lung damage and a lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to) shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; right heart enlargement and/or failure.

Skin Contact: Causes severe skin burns. Symptoms include destruction of tissue, visible necrosis, blisters, redness, inflammation and pain.

Eye Contact: Causes severe eye damage. Corrosive in contact with eyes. The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Symptoms include: burning, pain, blurred vision, corneal damage and blindness.

Ingestion: This product is corrosive. Ingestion would cause chemical burns of the lips, mouth, throat, and gastric/intestinal mucosa. Ingestion may also lead to esophageal perforation, bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract and shock. Absorption of large quantities may cause disturbance of consciousness.

Delayed Effects/Symptoms: May damage fertility; Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Adverse

symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations. May cause cancer. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause damage to organs (lungs) via inhalation. Chronic exposure to respirable silica may cause silicosis and lung cancer.

Effects of Chronic Exposure: Continuous/repeated exposure may cause dry skin, skin rash/inflammation and chronic respiratory irritation. Chronic exposure to respirable silica may cause silicosis and lung cancer.

Delayed and immediate effects and chronic effects from short or long-term exposure:

Acute toxicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification as Acutely Toxic (Oral, Dermal or Inhalation).

Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Classification: Skin Corrosion – Category 1B

Serious eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage.
Classification: Eye Damage – Category 1

Skin sensitization: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Respiratory sensitization: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.
Classification: Carcinogen – Category 1A
This product contains ingredient(s) (>0.1%) suspected of being or known to be a carcinogen under OSHA, NTP, IARC and/or NIOSH.

Reproductive toxicity: May damage fertility; Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Classification: Reproductive Toxicity – Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.
Classification: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation.
Classification: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 1

Aspiration Hazard: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Cancer designations are listed in the table below					
Ingredient	**ACGIH**	**IARC**	**NTP**	**OSHA**	**NIOSH**
Quartz (14808-60-7)	A2	Group 1	Known	Listed	Listed

Toxicity Data (Numerical values such as Acute Toxicity Data and Irritation Studies):

Calcium Carbonate (1317-65-3)	
LD50 Oral (Rat)	6450 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	> 3 mg/L (4 hr.)

Tetrahydro-2-furylmethanol (97-99-4)	
LD50 Oral (Rat)	1600 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal (Guinea pig)	5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation	No data available

Calcium Carbonate – Precipitated (471-34-1)	
LD50 Oral (Rat)	6450 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	> 3 mg/L (4 hr.)

Quartz (fine fraction) ((14808-60-7)	
LDLo Intratracheal (Rat)	200 mg/kg
LD50 Intravenous (Rat)	90 mg/kg
LCLo Inhalation (Human)	16mppcf/8H/17 (16mppcf)

Polyethylene glycol octylphenyl ether (9036-19-5)	
LD50 Oral (Rat)	4190 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	>16,000 mg/kg (based on similar product)
LC50 Inhalation	No data available

Polyethylene oxide (25322-68-3)	
LD50 Oral (Rat)	>50,000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	>20,000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation	No data available

Sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2)	
LDLo Oral (Rabbit)	500 mg/kg
LD50 Intraperitoneal (Mouse)	40 mg/kg

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available)

No data on this product.

Ingredient data:

Polyethylene glycol octylphenyl ether (9036-19-5)	
LC50 Fish:	440 mg/L – Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)/96 hr. [based on similar product]
EC50 Daphnia:	>2500 mg/L – Daphnia magna (water flea)/48 hr. [based on similar product]
IC50 Bacteria:	>5000 mg/L - Bacteria

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (471-34-1)	
LC50 Fish:	> 100 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss-OECD 203

EC50 Daphnia:	> 100 mg/l OECD 202
ErC50 Algae:	> 14 mg/l Desmodesmus subspicatus-OECD 201
NOEC (Acute):	14 mg/l Desmodesmus subspicatus - OECD 201

Sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2)	
LC50 Fish:	45.4 mg/l (96 h); Salmo gairdneri (Oncorhynchus mykiss); SOLUTION >=50%)
EC50 Daphnia 1:	40.4 mg/l (48 h); Ceriodaphnia sp.; NOMINAL CONCENTRATION)
LC50 Fish 2:	189 mg/l (48 h); Leuciscus idus)
TLM Fish 1:	99 mg/l (48 h); Lepomis macrochirus)
TLM Fish 2:	125 ppm (96 h); Gambusia affinis)

12.2 Persistence and degradability	
Haze Remover Paste #78	
Persistence and degradability	No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential	
Haze Remover Paste #78	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil	
Haze Remover Paste #78	
Mobility in soil	No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	
Haze Remover Paste #78	
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available

12.6 Other adverse effects	
Haze Remover Paste #78	
Other adverse effects	No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Handling for Disposal: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Methods of Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, provincial and local regulations.

Empty Container Warning: Contaminated packaging may contain traces of the product and therefore should be disposed of in the same way as product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 Transport information

DOT

UN Number:	UN1760
Proper Shipping Name:	Corrosive Liquids, n.o.s (Sodium Hydroxide Solution), 8 PG III
Transport Hazard Class(es):	8
Packing Group:	III

TDG

UN Number:	UN1760
Proper Shipping Name:	Corrosive Liquids, n.o.s (Sodium Hydroxide Solution), 8 PG III
Transport Hazard Class(es):	8
Packing Group:	III

Maritime transport IMDG

UN Number:	UN1760
Proper Shipping Name:	Corrosive Liquids, n.o.s (Sodium Hydroxide Solution), 8 PG III
Transport Hazard Class(es):	8
Packing Group:	III

Air transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR

UN Number:	UN1760
Proper Shipping Name:	Corrosive Liquids, n.o.s (Sodium Hydroxide Solution), 8 PG III
Transport Hazard Class(es):	8
Packing Group:	III

14.2 Environmental Hazards

Marine pollutant: NO

14.3 Special precautions for users

Always transport in closed, upright and compatible containers. Make sure that persons transporting the product know what to do in case of an accident or leakage. For additional information on safe handling: see Sections 6 – 8.

14.4 Additional information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

Tunnel restriction code: E

SEA Transport (IMDG)

EmS-No. F,A-S,B

Packaging >30l

14.5 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

The regulatory data in this section is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented

USA Federal Regulations

OSHA: Hazardous according to OSHA HCS (HAZCOM 2012).

TSCA: All product ingredients are listed on or exempt from the TSCA inventory.

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act):

CERCLA RQ (lbs.) Ingredients (>0.1%) Sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2) RQ: 1000 lbs.

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous (>0.1%): No product ingredients listed.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals (>0.1%): No product ingredients listed.

USA State Regulations

California Proposition 65 (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act):

WARNING: This product can expose you to Silica, crystalline (14808-60-7) and 1,4 dioxane (123-91-1) which are known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information, visit www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Right To Know Ingredients:

Massachusetts RTK:
Calcium Carbonate (CAS-No. 1317-65-3)
Tetrahydro-2-furylmethanol (CAS-No. 97-99-4)
Quartz (fine fraction) (CAS-No. 14808-60-7)
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (CAS-No. 471-34-1)
Sodium hydroxide (CAS-No. 1310-73-2)

Pennsylvania RTK:
Calcium Carbonate (CAS-No. 1317-65-3)
Tetrahydro-2-furylmethanol (CAS-No. 97-99-4)
Quartz (fine fraction) (CAS-No. 14808-60-7)
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (CAS-No. 471-34-1)
Polyethylene glycol octylphenyl ether (CAS-No. 9036-19-5)
Polyethylene oxide (CAS-No. 25322-68-3)
Sodium hydroxide (CAS-No. 1310-73-2)

New Jersey RTK:
Calcium Carbonate (CAS-No. 1317-65-3)
Tetrahydro-2-furylmethanol (CAS-No. 97-99-4)
Quartz (fine fraction) (CAS-No. 14808-60-7)
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (CAS-No. 471-34-1)
Polyethylene glycol octylphenyl ether (CAS-No. 9036-19-5)
Polyethylene oxide (CAS-No. 25322-68-3)
Sodium hydroxide (CAS-No. 1310-73-2)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out on this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision Date: Oct. 2, 2018

DISCLAIMER:
To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, Ulano Corporation NY does not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.