

Safety Data Sheet

GREASE-X NO. 367

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

Issue date: 5/23/2001

Revision date: 4/23/2024

SECTION 1: Identification

Identification

Product Name : GREASE-X NO. 367
Product code : FP0367
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

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

Precautionary statements (GHS US)

Prevention :

Keep only in original container.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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- 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 poison center or doctor.
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. Reacts vigorously or violently with many organic and inorganic chemicals such as: acids, acrolein, acrylonitrile, chlorinated hydrocarbons (e.g. 1,2dichloroethylene), chlorine dioxide, maleic anhydride, nitroethane, nitroparaffins, 2-nitrophenol, nitropropane, phosphorus, potassium persulfate, and tetrahydrofuran (containing peroxides).

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

- Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US) : 14.2% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Dermal)
22.15% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Inhalation (vapors))

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Substances/ Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	CAS-No.: 112-34-5	5 – 10	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE	CAS-No.: 1300-72-7	5 – 10	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
SECONDARY ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATE	CAS-No.: 84133-50-6	1 – 5	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 2, H401
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE	CAS-No.: 7758-29-4	1 – 5	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
POTASSIUM SILICATE	CAS-No.: 1312-76-1	1 – 5	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 STOT SE 3, H335

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	: Seek medical attention 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	: Rinse mouth out with water. 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.

Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May irritate or damage: nose. throat. lungs. respiratory tract. mouth. At high concentrations: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause shortness of breath, tightness of the chest, a sore throat and cough.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Contact may cause: dermatitis(inflammation of the skin), ulceration and permanent skin damage. Effects from chronic exposure would be similar to those from single exposure and may include effects secondary to tissue destruction. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Possible effects following exposure: corneal damage. Permanent eye damage. May cause destruction of eye tissue. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid measures.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. May irritate or damage: mouth. throat. stomach. gastrointestinal tract. May cause: diarrhea. Abdominal pain, nausea. Blood in vomit.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary : No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Medical observation and assessment is recommended for all ingestions, all eye exposures, and symptomatic inhalation and dermal exposures. If medical observation is required, monitor for a minimum of 4 hours for the onset or worsening of symptoms. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. For prolonged exposures and significant exposures, consider delayed injury to exposed tissues. For symptomatic ingestion, do not administer oral fluids and consider investigation by endoscopy, X-ray, or CT scan. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. Esophageal perforation, airway compromise, hypotension, and shock are possible. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Eye irrigation may be necessary for an extended period of time to remove as much potassium hydroxide as possible. Duration of irrigation and treatment is at the discretion of medical personnel. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. 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.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
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 : No fire hazard.
Explosion hazard : No direct explosion hazard.
Reactivity in case of fire : Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with acids may generate sufficient heat to ignite nearby combustible material. Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode. Do not allow water to enter the vessels, a violent reaction may occur. Can form explosive peroxides by prolonged contact with air.
Hazardous decomposition products : Toxic fumes may be released. Corrosive vapors. Sulfur oxides (SO_x). Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Aldehydes. ketones.
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.
Other information : DO NOT USE DIRECT WATER STREAM. MAY SPREAD FIRE.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Eliminate every possible source of ignition.
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. Do not touch or walk on the spilled product.

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up residue with inert absorbent material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Caution: this product may react violently with acids and water. Flush remaining residue with water and neutralize with dilute acid and dispose of properly.

Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : 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.

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid dust or mist formation. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do NOT taste or swallow. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition.

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 : Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat. Store in a secure manner. Do not freeze. Keep out of direct sunlight. 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. Minimize exposure to air. Do not distill to dryness. If peroxide formation is suspected, do not open or move container. Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines. Highly corrosive to most metals with evolution of hydrogen gas. Never enter a pit or tank without following safety procedures-never alone, always with a lifeline and positive pressure supplied air. Contact of caustic potash cleaning solutions with food and beverage products (in enclosed vessels or spaces) can produce lethal concentrations of carbon monoxide gas.

Incompatible materials : Keep away from incompatibles. Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials. Metals.

Storage temperature : No additional information available

Packaging materials : Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. 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
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	10 ppm TWA (inhalable fraction and vapor)	No data available
POTASSIUM SILICATE	No data available	No data available
SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE	No data available	No data available

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Control parameters		
Component	ACGIH	OSHA
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE	No data available	No data available
SECONDARY ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATE	No data available	No data available

Section 8 Notes : * Exposure limit for Polyethylene glycol: 10 mg/m3 TWA WEEL (Particulate).

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. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. 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.
- 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. Use protective apron. Safety shoes.
- Hand protection : Protective gloves. Chemical-resistant. Impervious.
- Eye protection : Wear a full-face respirator, if needed. Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product.
- Skin and body protection : Chemical-resistant. Rubber. Neoprene. Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use.
- Respiratory protection : If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: 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. Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits.
- 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. Eye-wash station. Safety shower. Protective clothing. Full chemical suit. Rubber apron. Rubber boots.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Liquid
- Color : Clear. Light yellow.
- Odor : Butyl cellosolve.
- Odor threshold : No data available
- pH : > 12
- pH solution concentration : 100 %
- Melting point : Not applicable
- Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point : No data available
- Flash point : No data available
- Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable.
- Vapor pressure : 16.7 mm Hg @ 20 °C (calculated)
- Relative vapor density at 20°C : No data available
- Relative density : 1.075 @ 25 °C
- Solubility : Complete.
- Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow) : No data available
- Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

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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	: Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas. May react with ammonium salt solutions resulting in evolution of ammonia gas. May react with various food sugars to form carbon monoxide. Produces chloroacetylene with chlorinated alkenes and heat.
Conditions to avoid	: Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Avoid excess exposure to air. Do not distill to dryness. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Contact with water may cause violent reaction with evolution of heat. To Dilute: add product slowly to lukewarm water; not water to product. Product may react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. Corrosive to steel at elevated temperatures. May decompose at high temperature. Contact of caustic potash cleaning solutions with food and beverage products (in enclosed vessels or spaces) can produce lethal concentrations of carbon monoxide gas.
Incompatible materials	: acids. strong oxidizing agents. strong acids. strong bases. oxidizing agents. lead. brass. copper. metals such as aluminum, zinc, tin, etc. organic nitro compounds. chlorinated hydrocarbons. acetaldehyde. maleic anhydride. tetrahydrofuran. acrolein. acrylonitrile. chlorine dioxide. nitroethane. nitroparaffins. 2-nitrophenol. nitropropane. phosphorus. potassium persulfate. flammable liquids. organic peroxides. halogenated compounds. explosives. bronze. other alkali sensitive metals or alloys. chlorinated alkenes. carbohydrates. can attack some forms of plastics. sodium borohydride.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Toxic fumes may be released. Corrosive vapors. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Sulfur oxide. Sulfur dioxide. Hydrogen gas. aldehydes. ketones.

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
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	Rat: 5660 mg/kg	Rabbit: 2700 mg/kg	No data available
POTASSIUM SILICATE	Rat: 5700 mg/kg	Rat: > 5000 mg/kg	Rat: > 2.06 mg/l/4h
SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE	Rat: 1000 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	No data available
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE	Rat: 3120 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 4640 mg/kg	Rat: > 0.39 mg/l/4h
SECONDARY ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATE	Rat: 2100 mg/kg	No data available	No data available

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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
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: Not classified
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
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. May irritate or damage: nose. throat. lungs. respiratory tract. mouth. At high concentrations: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause shortness of breath, tightness of the chest, a sore throat and cough.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Contact may cause: dermatitis(inflammation of the skin), ulceration and permanent skin damage. Effects from chronic exposure would be similar to those from single exposure and may include effects secondary to tissue destruction. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Possible effects following exposure: corneal damage. Permanent eye damage. May cause destruction of eye tissue. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid measures.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. May irritate or damage: mouth. throat. stomach. gastrointestinal tract. May cause: diarrhea. Abdominal pain, nausea. Blood in vomit.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	: Skin disorders. Eye disorders. Lung disorders. Respiratory system disorders. Cardiovascular disorders.
Other information	: No additional information available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Ecology - general : Before neutralisation, the product may represent a danger to aquatic organisms.

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LC50 - Fish [1]	108.6 mg/l P. Promelas (fathead minnow)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	241.5 mg/l D. magna
NOEC chronic fish	62.5 mg/l P. Promelas (fathead minnow)
NOEC chronic crustacea	125 mg/l C. dubia

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.

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

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Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether

CAS-No. 112-34-5

5 – 10%

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-58-3)

CERCLA RQ

1000 lb

International Regulations

No additional information available

US State regulations

No additional information available

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: 4/23/2024

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

SDS Prepared by: AF

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