



Storm System Wood Stripper 50420

ICP Construction

Version No: 2.3

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

Issue Date: 04/28/2017

Print Date: 04/28/2017

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Storm System Wood Stripper 50420
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s.
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Paint, Stain and Finish Stripper
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Construction
Address	150 Dascomb Road Massachusetts Andover United States
Telephone	978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Metal Corrosion Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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P234	Keep only in original container.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-73-2	5-10	<u>sodium hydroxide</u>
6834-92-0	1-5	<u>sodium metasilicate, anhydrous</u>
111-76-2	1-2	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- ▶ Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- ▶ Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O.]
- ▶ Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- ▶ Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- ▶ Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- ▶ Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.

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- ▶ Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	#

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
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Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Sodium hydroxide/ potassium hydroxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts with water evolving heat and corrosive fumes ▶ reacts violently with acids, trans-acetylene dichloride, aminotetrazole, p-bis(1,3-dibromoethyl), benzene, bromoform, halogenated compounds, nitrogen-containing compounds, organic halogens, chlorine dioxide ((explodes), chloroform, cresols, cyclopentadiene, 4-chloro-2-methylphenol, cis-dichloroethylene, 2,2-dichloro-3,3-dimethylbutane, ethylene chlorohydrin, germanium, iodine pentafluoride, maleic anhydride, p-nitrotoluene, nitrogen trichloride, o-nitrophenol, phosphonium iodide, potassium peroxodisulfate, propylene oxide, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene (highly toxic substance is forme), 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-1-propanol, tetrahydrofuran, thorium dicarbide, trichloroethanol, 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene, vinyl acetate ▶ reacts with fluorine, nitroalkanes, (forming explosive compounds) ▶ incompatible with acetic acid, acetaldehyde, acetic anhydride, acrolein, acrylonitrile, allyl chloride, organic anhydride, acrylates, alcohols, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, substituted allyls, ammonium chloroplatinate, benzanthrone, bromine, benzene-1,4-diol, carbon dioxide, cellulose nitrate, chlorine trifluoride, 4-chlorobutyronitrile, chlorohydrin, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorosulfonic acid, cinnamaldehyde, caprolactam solution, chlorocresols, 1,2-dichloroethylene, epichlorohydrin, ethylene cyanohydrin, formaldehyde (forms formic acid and flammable hydrogen gas), glycols, glyoxal, hexachloroplatinate, hydrogen sulfide, hydroquinone, iron-silicon, isocyanates, ketones, methyl azide, 4-methyl-2-nitrophenol, mineral acids (forming corresponding salt), nitrobenzene, N-nitrosohydroxylamine, nitrates pentol, phenols, phosphorus, phosphorus pentaoxide, beta-propiolactone, sodium, sulfur dioxide, tetrahydroborate, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 2,2,2-trichloroethanol, trichloronitromethane, zirconium ▶ ignites on contact with cinnamaldehyde or zinc and reacts explosively with a mixture of chloroform and methane ▶ forms heat-, friction-, and/ or shock-sensitive- explosive salts with nitro-compounds, cyanogen azide, 3-ethyl-4-hydroxy-1,2,5-oxadiazole, 3-methyl-2-penten-4-yn-1-ol, N,N'-bis(2,2,2-trinitroethyl)urea, trichloroethylene (forms dichloroacetylene) ▶ increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber, coatings and metals: aluminium, tin, zinc, etc, and their alloys, producing flammable hydrogen gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas. ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV@ Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sodium hydroxide	Caustic soda, Lye, Soda lye, Sodium hydrate	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Silicates - Mica / Silicates - Soapstone / Silicates - Soapstone / Silicates - Talc / Silicates - Tremolite, asbestiform	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-3; less than 1% crystalline silica (respirable dust) / See Table Z-3; less than 1% crystalline silica, total dust / See Table Z-3; less than 1% crystalline silica, respirable dust / less than 1% crystalline silica; see 29 CFR 1910.1001; See Table Z-3; (containing asbestos); use asbestos limit; (STEL (Excursion limit) (as averaged over a sampling period of 30 minutes)) / less than 1% crystalline silica; See Table Z-3, (containing no asbestos), respirable dust / (as quartz), respirable dust; less than 1% crystalline silica; see 1910.1001; (STEL (Excursion limit) (as averaged over a sampling period of 30 minutes))

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US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Silicates: Mica / Silicates: Soapstone / Silicates: Talc / Silicates: Tremolite, asbestiforms	0.1 f/cc / 20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(less than 1% crystalline silica) / (containing asbestos) Use asbestos limit;(less than 1% crystalline silica) / (see 29 CFR 1910.1001);(less than 1% crystalline silica)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	240 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butyl Cellosolve®, Butyl oxitol, Dowanol® EB, EGBE, Ektasolve EB®, Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, Jeffersol EB	24 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	[skin]

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	6.6 mg/m3	73 mg/m3	440 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate)	3.8 mg/m3	42 mg/m3	250 mg/m3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium hydroxide	250 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
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<p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
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<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>											

Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Text		
Physical state	liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	13	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	93	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	1.29	VOC g/L	<15

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. Sudden inhalation of sodium hydroxide dust may produce fatal outcome such as spasm, inflammation of the throat and airway, burns, severe lung inflammation and fluid accumulated in the lungs. These manifest as coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow. Ingestion of sodium hydroxide may result in severe pain, burns to the mouth, throat, stomach, nausea and vomiting, swelling of the throat and subsequent perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract and suffocation but a 1% solution (pH 13.4) of sodium hydroxide in water failed to cause any damage of the stomach or gullet in rabbits. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Sodium hydroxide causes burns which may take time to manifest and cause pain, thus care should be taken to avoid contamination of gloves and boots. A 5% aqueous solution of it produces tissue death on rabbit skin while 1% solution caused no effect on irrigated rabbit eye. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

Storm System Wood Stripper 50420	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

sodium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 450 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers. Animal testing showed that exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether resulted in toxicity to both the mother and the embryo. Reproductive effects were thought to be less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol. Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, with enlargement and fragility of red blood cells. For ethylene glycol:</p>
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Storm System Wood Stripper 50420

	Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS
SODIUM HYDROXIDE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
SODIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
SODIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	☐
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	☐	Aspiration Hazard	☐

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Storm System Wood Stripper 50420	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

sodium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.16158mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1034.10043mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	27901.643mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Fish	56mg/L	4

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	180mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Crustacea	160mg/L	1

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	222.042mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1081.644mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	51.539mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Crustacea	1000mg/L	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

Continued...

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. ▶ Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3266				
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s.				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	8				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>386, B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard Label	8	Special provisions	386, B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27
Hazard Label	8				
Special provisions	386, B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3266														
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>8L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	8	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	8L								
ICAO/IATA Class	8														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	8L														
Packing group	II														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3A803</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>855</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>851</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y840</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>0.5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3A803	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L
Special provisions	A3A803														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3266
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. *

Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SODIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-73-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS(6834-92-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

US EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Sodium hydroxide	1000	454

State Regulations**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSSL	N (sodium metasilicate, anhydrous; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; sodium hydroxide)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**CONTACT POINT**

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2, 12200-64-5

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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