

SDS No.: Revision Date: Supercedes:

6 20-Dec-2019 July 30, 2018

## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: General Use: **Product Description:** 

EasiSolv 500 Stencil Remover Concentrate **Emulsion Remover** Liquid

### MANUFACTURER

Easiway Systems, Inc. 540 River Street S Delano, MN 55328 Phone 1-763-972-6306 www.easiway.com

## EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

(800)-255-3924 ChemTel USA, Canada, Puerto Rico & U.S.Virgin Islands +1(813) 248-0585 ChemTel International (Call Collect) **Easiway Systems Contract Number** MIS3609005

sales@easiway.com

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

CHE CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

GHS CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE	
Flammable Liquid	Not Applicable
Aspiration Toxicity	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/ Irritation	Category 1A - Corrosive
Eye Irritation	Category 1
Carcinogenicity	Not Rated Under GHS
Specific Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure	Category 2 - thyroid
Specific Organ Toxicity Single Exposure	Not Rated Under GHS
Reproductive Toxicity	Not Rated Under GHS
Acute Toxicity	Not Rated Under GHS
Germ Cell mutagenicity	Not Rated Under GHS
Company to Matala	Not Rated Under GHS; G31 Corrosion
Corrosive to Metals	Test Completed.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Refer to Section 12

Hazard Category - means the division of criteria within each hazard class, e.g. acute toxicity includes five hazard categories and flammable liquids include four hazard categories. These categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class. "GHS Classification of Substance" means the material hazard class under that particular category and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally. Degree of severity under GHS is "1" being the most severe and sequential numbers indicating correspondingly less severity. "Not Classified Under GHS" does not have characteristics that fall into any of the categories for that hazard class.

Carcinogenicity - Not Rated Under GHS\* - means the product does not contain components that are known to be carcinogenic to humans.

## GHS LABEL ELEMENTS



## DANGER

**Hazard Statements** 

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H373 - May cause damage to thyroid through prolonged or repeated ingestion of iodine containing ingredients H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

## Precautionary Statements

### General:

P101-If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P103-Read label before use.

## **Prevention:**

P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

## **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.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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 doctor, a POISON CENTER.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on the label or this SDS).

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## Storage/Disposal:

P405 - Store locked up.

P501-Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/federal regulations.

**UN GHS** 

According to the Globally Harmonized Standard for Classification and Labeling (GHS), this product is considered hazardous based on its acidic pH and iodine content.

# 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component</u>	<u>wt%</u>	CAS Registry #
Sodium metaperiodate	1 - 6	7790-28-5
Periodic Acid	2 - 8	10450-60-9
1,1'-oxybisbenzene tetrapropylene derivatives, sulfonated, sodium salts	0.2 - 0.6	119345-04-9
Water	85 - 97	

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### INHALATION:

Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position. Get medical attention if symptoms persist after moving to fresh air. Give oxygen if available, symptoms persist, and medical attention is not immediate.

#### EYE CONTACT:

Remove contact lens (if present). Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If necessary, gently hold the eyelid open during the flush. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention.

#### SKIN CONTACT:

Wash skin with mild soap solution to remove material immediately after contact. Prolonged contact will increase the potential for skin irritation/corrosion.

#### **INGESTION:**

Not a likely route of exposure based on use. If accidental ingestion does occur, rinse mouth immediately with water. Seek immediate medical attention and provide SDS to attending medical personnel. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless instructed to do so by trained medical personnel/Poison Control Center.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint and Method:	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits:	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature:	Not Applicable

#### **GENERAL HAZARD:**

Product is water-based and not a significant fire hazard. Periodic Acid and Sodium metaperiodate are oxidizers and may contribute oxygen to a fire.

#### FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Water fog or fine spray; dry chemical fire extinguishers; carbon dioxide fire extinguishers; foam; alcohol resistant foams (ATC type). Use water fog or fine spray for cooling exposed containers to control heating.

### FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Do not enter an area having containers of this product without self-contained breathing apparatus.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products which might be more irritating.

#### HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Carbon dioxide and iodine salts.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### LAND SPILL RESPONSE:

Absorb small spills with inert material such as sand or earth. Containerize waste material. Dike large spills to contain the area of the spill. Use clean up procedures that minimize contamination to earth or water bodies.

#### WATER SPILL:

Material is water-based and is expected to mix immediately with the water body. Collection will be difficult but restrict transfer to the localized spill area in the case of a large spill (many gallons) by diking or other means as this product is aquatically toxic based on pH and iodine content.

#### **RECOMMENDED DISPOSAL:**

Disposal options may be dictated by other materials mixed with this material. Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations using methods which consider recycling/reclamation.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE TEMPERATURE: Ambient STORAGE PRESSURE: Atmospheric

#### GENERAL:

Keep the container tightly closed. Store in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated place away from incompatible materials such as caustics. Preferable storage is a restricted area designed for acids and oxidizers.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR 1910.1200 and other agencies)

	EXPOSURE LIMITS 8 hrs TWA (ppm)				
<u>Component</u>	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	AIHA WEEL	<u>Other</u>
Sodium metaperiodate	None Established	None Established	0.01 ppm*		
Periodic Acid	None Established	None Established	0.01 ppm*		
1,1'-oxybisbenzene tetrapropylene derivatives, sulfonated, sodium salts	None Established	None Established	None Established		

\* - TLV set for iodides in general measured as inhalable fraction and vapor and not specific for either sodium metaperiodate or Periodic Acid.

Components are not sufficiently volatile to produce a vapor inhalation hazard. The product does present an inhalation hazard as a mist. Periodic acid is a moderately strong oxidizing agent and is a weak acid. Inhalation of a mist should should be viewed as producing similar hazards as inhaling dilute acid mists and oxidizers.

### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below established exposure limits. Provide eyewash stations and safety showers in locations available to material users. Provide hand washing facilities for routine use by personnel using the material. Spill control supplies should be available in a location known to the material user.

#### **PERSONAL PROTECTION:**

Splash goggles and apron should be worn when pouring this material to avoid contact with the liquid. Hand protection is recommended when there is possible direct contact with the liquid. Glove choice should be appropriate for the chemical blend and the specific activity being performed. NOTE: nitrile gloves are a general purpose glove available in a wide variety of thicknesses and protect against most chemicals. Respiratory protection should be appropriate for acids/ oxidizer exposure and utilized if ventilation cannot be established to adequately maintain exposure within exposure limits such as might occur when cleaning up spills.

#### **EXPOSURE EVALUATION:**

There are no established exposure limits for the ingredients of this product. ACGIH TLV for iodides can be used to evaluate exposure levels. Periodic acid and sodium metaperiodate both contain iodine and only a combined exposure for iodide compounds can be obtained for assessment against the ACGIH iodide TLV.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor Pressure: Specific Gravity: Solubility in Water:	unknown 1.09 soluble	Vapor Density: Evaporation Rate: Freezing Point:	Unknown Unknown Unknnown
pH:	1.5 - 2.75	Odor:	Mild
Boiling Point:	100 °C/212 °F	Appearance:	Clear to slightly hazy
Viscosity:	<10 cps	Physical State:	Liquid
Flash Point:	Not Applicable	Flammable Range: VOC content:	Not Applicable None

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

#### **GENERAL:**

The periodic acid and sodium metaperiodate components are oxidizers and may intensify a fire by providing oxygen.

### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Combustible materials, reducing agents, organic materials, caustics

#### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

Concentration of active ingredients is low but heating will cause decomposition resulting in corrosive acid residues to metal surfaces that need to be removed to prevent shortened life span.

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

TOXICITY TO ANIMALS:			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Acute Test</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Species</u>
Periodic Acid	LD50 oral est.	1 ml/kg	Human
Periodic Acid	LD50 oral	132 mg/kg	Rat
Sodium metaperiodate	LD50 intraperitoneal	58 mg/kg	Mouse
Sodium metaperiodate	EPISKIN Human	Corrosive Category 1C	
	Skin Model Test	(exposures between 1 and 4 hrs with observations up to 14 days)	
Sodium metaperiodate	LD50 oral	264 mg/kg	Rat
1,1'-oxybisbenzene tetrapropylene derivatives, sulfonated, sodium salts	LD50 oral	>2000 mg/kg	Mouse

## **ROUTES OF ENTRY:**

Not sufficiently volatile for the vapor to produce an inhalation hazard. Inhalation is as a mist. Product is corrosive an oxidizer and is a skin and eye exposure hazard.

#### CHRONIC EFFECTS ON HUMANS:

Long-term or repeated exposure to periodic acid and/or sodium metaperiodate can result in cumulative effects from exposure to the iodine component. Iodine is essential to the thyroid but over supply causes goiter and changes in the activity of the thyroid gland. Ingredients are not identified as suspect carcinogens, sensitizers, and germ cell mutagens. Reproductive hazard exists with excessive iodine exposure via the oral route but this is unlikely based on prescribed product use.

## Eyes:

Periodic acid component is strongly corrosive to eyes. The solution in dilute form makes the hazard correspondingly less hazardous, however, splashes in the eyes require immediate attention as there is potential for eye damage if the eyes are not immediately washed.

#### Skin:

Periodic acid component is strongly corrosive to skin. The solution dilute form makes the hazard correspondingly less hazardous, however, product should be washed promptly from skin if contact occurs

### Ingestion:

Not a likely route of exposure based on product use, however, both the corrosive potential and the iodine component needs to be addressed by medical personnel.

### Inhalation:

Not a likely route of exposure based on low volatility of the concentrated material. Aerosolizing the product to produce a mist will create an inhalation hazard. Personal protection, including respiratory protection, needs to be utilized if using the product in an aerosol/mist. Respiratory protection should protect against both acids and oxidizers.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<u>Species</u>	<b>Test Information</b>	<b>Concentration</b>	<u>Component</u>
Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	semi-static LC50	>0.17 mg/l-96hr	Sodium periodate
Daphnia magna (Water flea)	static test LC50	>0.18 mg/l-48hr	Sodium periodate

There is very little data available on ecological toxicity of product ingredients, however, it likely to reduce to iodides in the environment, is acidic, and is likely to be harmful to aquatic life when introduced in volume.

## **PRODUCTS OF BIODEGRADATION:**

Product active components are likely to reduce to iodides in the environment. Depending on the quantity, these could be hazardous to aquatic life.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Dispose of any waste in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. Determine EPA RCRA waste categorization at the time of disposal as mixing with other materials may change its categorization. Containers may contain residue that needs to be addressed at time of disposal. Recycling containers needs to address any remaining residues.

# **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

The following proper shipping name, hazard class and packing group are in accordance to 49 CFR Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) regulatory requirements from 172.101 Hazardous Materials Table

49 CFR Shipping Information	EasiSolv 500	
Symbols	"G" - identifies proper shipping names for which one or more technical names of the hazardous material must be entered in parantheses, in association with the basic description. See 172.203(k).	
UN Number	UN3264	
Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Periodic Acid, aqueous solution with not more than 7% Periodic acid)	
Hazard Class	8	
Packing Group	III	
Label Codes	8	
Special Provisions (172.102)	IB3,T7,TP1,TP28	
Packaging - Exceptions	Consult 49 CFR 173.154	
Packaging - Nonbulk	Consult 49 CFR 173.202	
Packaging - bulk	Consult 49 CFR 173.241	
Quantity Limitations - Passenger aircraft/rail	5 L	
Quantity Limitations - Cargo aircraft only	60 L	
	A-means the material may be stowed on deck or	
Vessel stowage - Location	under deck on a cargo vessel and on a passenger	
	vessel	
Vessel stowage - Other	40 - stow clear of living quarters	

## INTERNATIONAL AIR TRADE ASSOCIATION (IATA)

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRADE ASSOCIATION (IATA)	
IATA 58th Edition Information	EasiSolv 500
UN Number	UN3264
	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Periodic
Proper Shipping Name Description	Acid, aqueous solution with not more than 7%
	Periodic acid)
Class or Division	8
Hazard Label(s)	Corrosive
Packing Group	
EQ - 2.6 Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities	E1
Passenger Aircraft - Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841 - substances must be compatible with their packagings as required by 5.0.2.6; metal packagings must be corrosion resistant or with protection agains corrosion; closures must meet the requirements of 5.0.2.7. inner packaging construction/net quantity per inner packaing - glass - 0.5L, metal - 0.5L; plastic - 0.5L; total net quantity per package - 1L
Passenger Aircraft - Limited Quantity Max net Qty/Pkg	1L

Passenger Aircraft - Packing Instructions	852 - substances must be compatible with their packagings as required by 5.0.2.6; metal packagings must be corrosion resistant or with protection against corrosion; closures must meet the requirements of 5.0.2.7; packagings must meet Packing Group II performance standards. inner packaging construction/net quantity per inner
	packaging - glass - 2.5 L; metal - 5L; Plastic - 2.5 L. total net quantity per package - 5L.
Passenger Aircraft - Quantity Max Net Qty/Pkging	5 L
Cargo Aircraft only - Packing Instructions	856 - substances must be compatible with their packagings as required by 5.0.2.6; metal packagings must be corrosion resistant or with protection against corrosion; closures must meet the requirements of 5.0.2.7; packagings must meet Packing Group II performance standards. construction/net quantity per inner packaging - glass - 5L; metal - 10 L; plastic - 5 L; total per package - 60L
Cargo Aircraft only - Max Net Qty/Pkging	60 L
Special Provisions 4.4	None
ERG Code	8L

## INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS CODE (IMDG CODE)

IMDG 2016 EDITION	EasiSolv 500		
UN Number	UN3264		
	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Periodic		
Proper Shipping Name Description	Acid, aqueous solution with not more than 7%		
	Periodic acid)		
Class or Division	8		
Subsidiary Risks	Blank		
Packing Group	III		
Special Provisions	223,274		
Limited Quantities	5L		
Excepted Quantities	E1		
Packing Instructions	P001, LP01		
Packing Provisions	Blank		
IBC Instructions 4.1.4	IBC03		
IBC Provisions 4.1.4	Blank		
Tank Instructions	Т7		
Tank Provisions	TP1, TP28		
EmS 5.4.3.2 7.8	F-A, S-B		
Stowage and Handling	Category A, SW2		
Segregation	Blank		
Properties and observations	Causes burns to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes		
UN Number	3264		

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Chemical Inventory Status** 

Ingredients listed on: TSCA, DSL, Japan, and EC inventories.

SARA Section 302 - Emergency Planning Notification - None SARA Section 304 - Emergency Release Notification - None SARA 311/312 - Hazard categories for SARA Section 311/312 Reporting -

Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

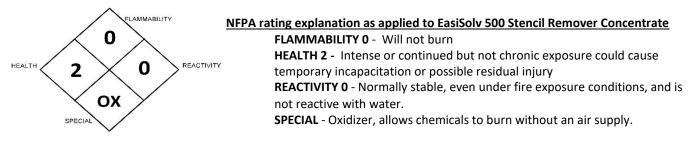
CERCLA - Hazardous Substance -RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification - None

**California Proposition 65:** No components listed on current CA Prop 65 list.

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

## UNITED STATES NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (U.S. NFPA)

NFPA 704 "fire diamond" is used by emergency personnel to quickly identify the risks posed by the material during response to a fire or a spill or other unusual event.



The Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) is a numerical hazard rating that incorporates the use of labels with color developed by the American Coatings Association as a compliance aid for the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Standaran				
		HEALTH -	2 - Temporary or minor injury may o	occur.
EasiSolv 500		FLAMMABILITY-	<ul> <li>0 - Materials that will not burn.</li> </ul>	
HEALTH	2	REACTIVITY-	<ul> <li>0-Materials that are normally stable</li> </ul>	, even under fire
FLAMMABILITY	0		conditions, and will not react with w	vater, polymerize,
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0		decompose, condense, or self-react	. Nonexplosives.
PERSONAL PROTECTION	Н	PERSONAL PROTECTION-	Gloves. Protective goggles. Protecti	ve clothing. Insufficient
		-	ventilation: wear respiratory protec	tion.
<b>CREATION/REVISION S</b>	UMN	IARY:		
Created on:	9-M	ar-17	Cheryl Sykora, CIH, CSP,CHMM	
Revised on:	8-I	May-18	Registered Specialist, SDS and Label Authoring #118534	
IATA and IMDG shippin	g add	ed to SDS	LEGEND TECHNICAL SERVICES, INC.	
Revised on:	30-J	ul-18	88 Empire Drive, Saint Paul, Minnesota	a 55103
add clarification to "not	t rate	d under GHS" for carcinogenicity	651-221-4085	Registered Specialist
added pH for neat prod	luct			AIHA Registry Programs

THE INFORMATION RELATES TO THIS SPECIFIC INFORMATION. IT MAY NOT BE VALID FOR THIS MATERIAL IF USED IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER MATERIALS OR IN ANY PROCESS. IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SATISFY ONESELF AS TO THE SUITABILITY AND COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION FOR HIS OWN PARTICULAR USE. 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 THAT EXIST.