

SWING PAINTS LIMITED
2100 ST PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2
(514) 932-2157

PRODUCT: PEROXIDE BLEACH

CODE: 3220A

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER CIRCA 1850 WOOD BLEACH PART A

PRODUCT CODE 322001, 322008

RECOMMENDED USE WOOD BLEACH

SUPPLIER SWING PAINTS LIMITED
2100 ST PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2
CANADA
514-932-2157

EMERGENCY PHONE NO 514-932-2157 8:00 - 17:00 EST

2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Acute toxicity - Oral | Category 4 |
| Oxidizing liquids | Category 2 |
| Serious eye damage | Category 1 |
| Skin irritation | Category 3 |

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements

Harmful if swallowed
Causes serious eye damage
Causes mild skin irritation
May intensify fire; Oxidizer

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Wash thoroughly/Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Rinse skin with water
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
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/physician.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Storage

Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

Other Information**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

| CHEMICAL NAME | CAS # | WT % |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Hydrogen Peroxide | 7722-84-1 | 10-20 |
| Sodium tetraborate decahydrate | 1303-96-4 | 0.5-1.5 |

4. FIRST-AID MEASURESDescription of first aid measures**General advice**

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Inhalation

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eye contact

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Get medical attention.

Skin contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Rinse skin with water/shower and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed.

Ingestion

Give plenty of water to drink to dilute stomach contents. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider

No additional information

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

No Data Available

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

No Data Available

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

USE WATER ONLY! Use large amounts of water and spray to cool containers. DO NOT use dry chemicals, foam or a fire blanket. For large fires, flood fire area from a distance, do not flush to sewer unless concentration is 1% or less due to explosion hazard. Always stay away from the ends of tanks and wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

This product is not combustible, but a strong oxidizer. Mixtures with combustible or flammable materials may ignite easily, or may explode in contaminated, closed containers. Residual hydrogen peroxide that is dried on organic materials such as wood, paper, fabrics, cotton, leather or other combustibles can cause the materials to ignite and result in a fire. Auto Ignition Temperature: Non flammable, but decomposes at approximately 38C (100F).

Hazardous combustion products

None known

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Product has a low flashpoint: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Nitromethane and nitroethane: Do not use dry chemical extinguishers to control fires. Large Fire: Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Oxidizer – Keep away from flammable and combustible materials.

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Environmental precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Do not use absorbents. Contain small spills using non-combustible material such as vermiculite, sand or earth. Flush combustible materials with large amounts of water.

| |
|--------------------------------|
| 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE |
|--------------------------------|

Precautions for safe handling

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. Report ventilation failures immediately. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Never return unused peroxide to original container. Treat as flammable material; keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. This product is not intended for human or animal consumption. All containers must be properly labelled.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from incompatible materials. Store in an area that is room temperature, well-ventilated and isolated from all Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from other materials. Store in original, vented containers away from strong acids, strong oxidizing and reducing agents. Do not store in heat or direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials such as high pH material, metals, salts, organics, dust & dirt. Do not confine in un-vented vessels or between closed valves.

| |
|---|
| 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION |
|---|

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

| CHEMICAL NAME | EXPOSURE LIMIT ACGIH |
|---|---|
| Hydrogen Peroxide 10101-89-0 | 1.4 mg/m ³ , TLV-TWA |
| Sodium tetraborate decahydrate 1303-96-4 | 2 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulates), TLV-TWA |

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Appropriate engineering controls**Engineering controls**

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

Individual protection measures**Eye/face protection**

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles.

Hand protection

Wear suitable protective gloves.

Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use a NIOSH approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or symptoms appear.

General hygiene considerations

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Appearance | |
| Physical state | Liquid |
| Colour | Clear |
| Odour | Pungent |
| Odour threshold | No data available |
| pH | No data available |
| Melting point / freezing point | No data available |
| Boiling point | No data available |
| Flash point | No data available |
| Evaporation rate | No data available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not flammable |
| Flammability Limit in Air | |
| Upper flammability limit | No data available |
| Lower flammability limit | No data available |
| Vapor pressure | No data available |
| Relative vapor density | No data available |
| Specific gravity | 1.0 |
| Water solubility | Soluble |
| Solubility in other solvents | No data available |
| Partition coefficient | No data available |
| Autoignition temperature | No data available |
| Decomposition temperature | No data available |
| Explosive properties | Not explosive |
| Oxidizing properties | Not an oxidizer |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/Chemical Stability

Stable when product is pure, stored under suitable conditions and temperature is less than 38°C. Stability is reduced when pH is above 4.0, when heated to high temperatures, and when in contact with combustible materials.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional remark.

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid heating or mixing with organic materials, tissues. Containers can explode in fire. Avoid contamination of any kind. Avoid contact with combustible material.

Incompatible materials

No Data Available

Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrogen Peroxide decomposes on heating to produce oxygen gas, steam and heat.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation

May cause respiratory irritation.

Eye contact

Causes serious eye damage.

Skin contact

Causes mild skin irritation.

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms

No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity

| CHEMICAL NAME | ORAL LD50 | DERMAL LD50 | INHALATION LC50 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Hydrogen Peroxide 10101-89-0 | >1200 mg/kg (Rat) | Not available | Not available |
| Sodium tetraborate decahydrate 1303-96-4 | 5560 mg/kg (Rat) | >2000 mg/kg (Rabbit) | Not available |

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes mild skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No information available.

Carcinogenicity

No information available.

| CHEMICAL NAME | ACGIH | IARC | NTP | OSHA |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Hydrogen Peroxide 10101-89-0 | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| Sodium tetraborate decahydrate 1303-96-4 | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)

Reproductive Toxicity

No information available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure

No information available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure

No information available.

Aspiration hazard

No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

| CHEMICAL NAME | Ecotoxicity – Freshwater Algae (EC50) | Ecotoxicity - Fish Species (LC50) | Toxicity - Microorganisms | Ecotoxicity - Crustacea (EC50) |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hydrogen Peroxide 10101-89-0 | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| Sodium tetraborate decahydrate 1303-96-4 | 10 mg/L (Chlorella pyrenoidosa) 28 mg/L (Selenastrum capricornutum) | 80 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) 627 mg/L (Onchorhynchus tshawytscha) | Not available | Not available |

Persistence and degradability

No information available.

Biodegradability

No information available.

Other adverse effects:

Harmful to aquatic organisms, especially to algae. Freshwater algae are affected by hydrogen peroxide in concentrations of 2-20 mg/L; while 1mg/L affects certain marine algae.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**TDG (Canada):**

UN Number UN 2984
Shipping name Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solutions 8-20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
Class 5.1
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number UN 2984
Shipping name Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solutions 8-20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
Class 5.1
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)**

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY..... Regulatory Affairs
PREPARATION DATE..... June 1, 2018

Swing Paints expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to the product or information provided herein, and shall under no circumstances be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

Do not use ingredient information and/or ingredient percentages in this SDS as a product specification. For product specification information refer to a Product Specification Sheet and/or a Certificate of Analysis.

All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from the manufacturer and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, Swing Paints makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond Swing Paints' control and therefore users are responsible to verify this data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product, or from the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or in any other process.

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End of Safety Data Sheet

SWING PAINTS LIMITED
2100 ST PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2
(514) 932-2157

PRODUCT: PEROXIDE BLEACH

CODE: 3220B

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER CIRCA 1850 WOOD BLEACH PART B

PRODUCT CODE 322001, 322008

RECOMMENDED USE WOOD BLEACH

SUPPLIER SWING PAINTS LIMITED
2100 ST PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2
CANADA
514-932-2157

EMERGENCY PHONE NO 514-932-2157 8:00 - 17:00 EST

2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Category 1A |
| Serious eye damage/eye irritation | Category 1 |

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage

Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

Other Information

None

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME

CAS #

WT %

Sodium Hydroxide

1310-73-2

3-7

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice

Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8).

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Causes severe eye burns. Small quantities can result in permanent damage and/or loss of vision. Damage can range from severe irritation and mild scarring to blistering, disintegration, ulceration, severe scarring and clouding. Conditions that affect vision such as glaucoma and cataracts are possible late developments. In severe cases, there is progressive ulceration and clouding of eye tissue, which may lead to permanent blindness. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Can cause severe burns to mouth, esophagus and stomach. Inhalation of dusts or mists can cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and to the lung tissue depending on severity of exposure. Effects can range from mild irritation of mucous membranes, severe pneumonitis and destruction of lung tissue. Due to its corrosive nature, exposure to high concentrations of sodium hydroxide aerosol could cause a potentially fatal build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema). Symptoms of pulmonary edema (tightness in the chest and shortness of breath) can develop up to 48 hours after exposure and are aggravated by physical exertion. May cause dermatitis. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulcerations with subsequent scarring. Prolonged contact destroys tissue. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling and tissue damage. Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Sodium hydroxide can penetrate to deeper layers of skin and corrosion will continue until removed. Burns may not be immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes to hours.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Note to physicians

Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower GI tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Does not burn. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Isolate and restrict area access. Contact with some metals (particularly magnesium, aluminum and galvanized zinc) can rapidly generate hydrogen. Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. This reaction may be violent. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Hazardous combustion products

Oxides of sodium.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Attention! Corrosive material. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DILUTING CAUSTIC SODA:

1. ALWAYS add caustic soda to water with constant agitation. NEVER add water to the caustic soda.
2. The water should be lukewarm (80 - 100°F). NEVER start with hot or cold water.

The addition of caustic soda to liquid will cause a rise in temperature. If caustic soda becomes concentrated in one area, is added too rapidly, or is added to hot or cold liquid, a rapid temperature increase can result in DANGEROUS mists, boiling or spattering which can cause an immediate VIOLENT ERUPTION. Avoid contact with organic materials and concentrated acids- may cause violent reactions. Caustic soda reacts with magnesium, aluminum, zinc (galvanized), tin, chromium, brass and bronze, generating hydrogen which is explosive. Caustic soda may react with various sugars to generate carbon monoxide. Hazardous carbon monoxide gas can form upon contact with food and beverage products in enclosed vessels and can cause death. For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Product has a shelf life of 24 months. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

| CHEMICAL NAME | EXPOSURE LIMIT ACGIH |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2 | 2 mg/m3 Ceiling |

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Close fitting chemical safety goggles with faceshield.

Hand protection

Wear suitable protective gloves.

Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. In misty atmospheres, use an approved organic vapor respirator in combination with a dust/mist filter.

General hygiene considerations

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Physical state | Liquid |
| Colour | Clear |
| Odour | Odourless |
| Odour threshold | No data available |
| pH | No data available |
| Melting point / freezing point | No data available |
| Boiling point | No data available |
| Flash point | No data available |
| Evaporation rate | No data available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not flammable |
| Flammability Limit in Air | |
| Upper flammability limit | No data available |
| Lower flammability limit | No data available |
| Vapor pressure | No data available |
| Relative vapor density | No data available |
| Specific gravity | No data available |
| Water solubility | Soluble |
| Solubility in other solvents | No data available |
| Partition coefficient | No data available |
| Autoignition temperature | No data available |
| Decomposition temperature | No data available |
| Explosive properties | Not explosive |
| Oxidizing properties | Not an oxidizer |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/Chemical Stability

Stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional remark.

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

No information available

Incompatible materials

Acids. Organic materials. Heat is generated when mixed with water. Spattering and boiling can occur. Flammable hydrogen may be generated from contact with metals such as: aluminum, brass, tin, zinc. Avoid contact with acids, halogenated organics, organic nitro compounds, glycols. Caustic soda solution reacts readily with various reducing sugars (i.e. fructose, galactose, maltose, dry whey solids) to produce carbon monoxide. Precautions should be taken including monitoring the tank atmosphere for carbon monoxide to ensure safety of personnel. Nitro organic compounds. Glycols.

Hazardous decomposition products

Oxides of sodium.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation

Inhalation of dusts or mists can cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and to the lung tissue depending on severity of exposure. Effects can range from mild irritation of mucous membranes, severe pneumonitis and destruction of lung tissue. Due to its corrosive nature, exposure to high concentrations of sodium hydroxide aerosol could cause a potentially fatal build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema). Symptoms of pulmonary edema (tightness in the chest and shortness of breath) can develop up to 48 hours after exposure and are aggravated by physical exertion.

Eye contact

Causes severe eye burns. Small quantities can result in permanent damage and/or loss of vision. Damage can range from severe irritation and mild scarring to blistering, disintegration, ulceration, severe scarring and clouding. Conditions that affect vision such as glaucoma and cataracts are possible late developments. In severe cases, there is progressive ulceration and clouding of eye tissue, which may lead to permanent blindness.

Skin contact

May cause dermatitis. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulcerations with subsequent scarring. Prolonged contact destroys tissue. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling and tissue damage. Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Sodium hydroxide can penetrate to deeper layers of skin and corrosion will continue until removed. Burns may not be immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes to hours.

Ingestion

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Can cause severe burns to mouth, esophagus and stomach.

Information on toxicological effects**Symptoms**

No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity

| CHEMICAL NAME | ORAL LD50 | DERMAL LD50 | INHALATION LC50 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2 | 140-340 mg/kg (Rat) | 1350 mg/kg (Rabbit) | Not available |

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**Skin corrosion/irritation**

May cause dermatitis. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulcerations with subsequent scarring. Prolonged contact destroys tissue. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling and tissue damage. Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Sodium hydroxide can penetrate to deeper layers of skin and corrosion will continue until removed. Burns may not be immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes to hours.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes severe eye burns. Small quantities can result in permanent damage and/or loss of vision. Damage can range from severe irritation and mild scarring to blistering, disintegration, ulceration, severe scarring and clouding. Conditions that affect vision such as glaucoma and cataracts are possible late developments. In severe cases, there is progressive ulceration and clouding of eye tissue, which may lead to permanent blindness.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No information available.

Carcinogenicity

No information available.

| CHEMICAL NAME | ACGIH | IARC | NTP | OSHA |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2 | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)

Reproductive Toxicity

No information available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure

No information available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure

No information available.

Aspiration hazard

No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

| CHEMICAL NAME | Ecotoxicity – Freshwater Algae (EC50) | Ecotoxicity - Fish Species (LC50) | Toxicity - Microorganisms | Ecotoxicity - Crustacea (EC50) |
|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2 | Not available | 45.4 mg/L, 96h static (Oncorhynchus mykiss) | Not available | Not available |

Persistence and degradability

No information available.

Biodegradability

No information available.

Other adverse effects:

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):

UN Number UN 1824
Shipping name SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLUTION
Class 8
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number UN 1824
Shipping name SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLUTION
Class 8
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY..... Regulatory Affairs
 PREPARATION DATE..... June 1, 2018

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End of Safety Data Sheet