



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

# SODIUM HYDROXIDE

Date of issue: September 01, 2023 Revision date: - Version: 1

## SECTION 1.- IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product form** Liquid  
**Substance name** Sodium hydroxide (all grades)  
**CAS No.** 1310-73-2  
**Formula** NaOH  
**Synonyms** Caustic soda

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

**Use of the substance/mixture** Fertilizers

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Química Pima, S.A. de C.V.  
Del Cobre 20, Parque Industrial Hermosillo  
Hermosillo, Sonora, México. C.P. 83297 Tel. 011 (662) 251-0010 / (662) 251-0316  
ventas@qpima.com  
www.qpima.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

**Emergency number** CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call: 1-800-424-9300

## SECTION 2.- HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 GHS-US classification

May be corrosive to metals	1	H290
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage	1	H314
Causes serious eye damage	1	H318
May cause respiratory irritation.	3	H335
Harmful to aquatic life.	3	H402

### 2.2 Label elements

#### GHS-US labelling

#### Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



#### Signal Word (GHS-US):

Danger

#### Hazard statement (GHS-US):

H290 May be corrosive to metals  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

#### Precautionary statements (GHS-US):

P101 If medical advice is needed, have a product container or label at hand.  
P102 Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 Read label before use  
P234 Keep only in original container.



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

# SODIUM HYDROXIDE

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P264 Wash your hands thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water.  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.  
P307+P311 IF exposed: call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P321 Specific treatment (See section 4 of this SDS).  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P406 Store in corrosive resistant containers that are not made of aluminum with a resistant inner liner.  
P501 Dispose of the contents/container in accordance with federal, state, and local laws.

### 2.3 Other hazards

This material is corrosive. It can cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue it comes into contact with. Toxicity may be delayed and may not be easily visible. To treat contact tissue, it must be flushed with water to dilute. There is no specific antidote. Significant exposures should be referred for immediate medical attention.

### 2.4 Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

## SECCIÓN 3.- COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2 Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%
Sodium hydroxide	(CAS No.) 1310-73-2	5.5 – 51.5
Water	(CAS No.) 7732-18-5	48.5 – 94.5

## SECCIÓN 4.- FIRST AID MEASURE

### 4.1 Description of first aid measure



First-aid measures general

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

# SODIUM HYDROXIDE

### First-aid measures after eye contact

Check vital signs. Unconscious: keep airways clear and provide breathing assistance. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform CPR. Conscious victim with breathing difficulty: semi-upright position. Victim in shock: lying on back with legs slightly elevated. Vomiting: prevent choking or aspiration. Avoid cooling by covering the victim (without heating). Continue monitoring the victim. Provide psychological support. Keep the victim calm, and avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: seek medical attention/hospital. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If feeling unwell, seek medical attention (if possible, show the label).

GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses if worn and easily removable. Continue rinsing for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns should be treated immediately by a physician. Rinsing the eyes within seconds is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness.

### First-aid measures after skin contact

Immediately wash exposed areas with plenty of water (for 15 minutes) / shower. Do not apply chemical-neutralizing agents. Remove all contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes while washing. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin. Cover wounds with a sterile bandage. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Dispose of contaminated leather items.

### First-aid measures after inhalation

If mist, vapors, or aerosols are inhaled and adverse effects occur as a result, move the victim to an uncontaminated area. Determine if there is airway constriction, if breathing is occurring, and if blood is circulating. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. There is no specific antidote; treat symptomatically.

### First-aid measures after ingestion

If ingested, do not induce vomiting. In case of confirmed or suspected ingestion, do not administer fluids orally. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the airways clear. Monitor the airways. Intravenous fluids may be required for volume resuscitation and circulatory assistance (CPR). Never administer anything orally to an unconscious person or someone experiencing seizures. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

## 4.2 Most important

### Symptoms/injuries after inhalation

Respiratory system effects: Exposure to airborne material can irritate, redness of the upper and lower respiratory tract, coughing, laryngospasms, edema, breathing difficulties, bronchoconstriction, and possibly pulmonary edema. Severe and permanent scarring may occur. Pulmonary edema may develop several hours after severe acute exposure. Inhaling this material can lead to the same disorders.

### Symptoms/injuries after skin contact

Corrosion and caustic burns on the skin. Skin exposure can cause redness, itching, irritation, swelling, burns (first, second, or third degree), liquefaction of the skin, and damage to underlying tissues (deep and painful wounds). Slow-healing wounds.

### Symptoms/injuries after eye contact

Severe eye damage. Eye exposures can cause burns to the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, corneal burn, corneal perforation, damage to the eye contents, permanent visual defects, blindness, and/or loss of the eye.

### Symptoms/injuries after ingestión

Vomiting, diarrhea. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Gastrointestinal tract bleeding. Shock. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH AMOUNTS: Disturbances of consciousness.

### Chronic symptoms

Dry skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract.



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

# SODIUM HYDROXIDE

### 4.3 Indications of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

It is recommended to observe and medically evaluate all cases of ingestion and eye exposure, as well as symptomatic inhalation and skin exposure. In cases of symptomatic ingestion, do not administer fluids orally and consider exploration through endoscopy, radiography, or computed tomography (CT). Esophageal perforation, airway compromise, hypotension, and shock may occur. In the case of prolonged and significant exposure, consider late injuries to the exposed tissues. There is no antidote. Treatment consists of palliative care. Follow normal parameters for airway, breathing, and circulation. Surgical intervention may be required.

## SECCIÓN 5.- FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** Use dry chemical powder, foam, sand, CO<sub>2</sub>, or water spray. Use the product according to surrounding materials.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** Solid water stream is ineffective as an extinguishing medium.

### 5.2 Special hazard arising from the substance or mixture

**Fire hazard** Sodium hydroxide fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition at elevated temperatures.

**Explosion hazard** It can react with chemically reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc., to release hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air.

**Reactivity** Exothermic violent reaction with water: risk of fire. Absorbs atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. Exothermic violent reaction with some acids. It can be corrosive to metals.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Precautionary measures fire fighting instructions** In case of fire/heating: stand against the wind. If exposed to fire/heat consider evacuation. If it can be done without risk, remove the container from the fire area. Cool containers with water. Do not apply water directly to this product. Heat is generated when mixed with water. Use a NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in the pressure demand mode. Avoid skin contact.

**Protection during firefighting** Use a self-contained breathing apparatus. Structural firefighter protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it may not be effective in spill situations. For major spills, wear chemical protective clothing specifically recommended by the manufacturer. This may provide little or no thermal protection.

## SECCIÓN 6.- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

#### 6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

**Protective equipment** Gloves, face shield, corrosion-resistant suit. Large spills/in confined spaces: Level B or A equipment. Refer to "Handling and storage" for selecting protective clothing.

**Emergency procedures** Secure the hazard area, do not allow any type of flame to ignite. Wash contaminated clothing. Large spills/in confined spaces: consider evacuation. In case of hazardous reactions: stay upwind. In case of reactivity hazard: consider evacuation.

**Measures in case of dust release** Ventilate immediately, especially in low-lying areas where vapors may accumulate.

#### 6.1.2 For emergency responders

Where specialized garments are required to manage the spill/leak, refer to any information in Section 8 regarding suitable and unsuitable materials. Keep the area ventilated.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

# SODIUM HYDROXIDE

Prevent soil and water contamination. Avoid spreading into sewers. Do not enter sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Avoid releasing into the environment. This substance is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Method for containment

Contain the released substance, and pump it into suitable containers. Refer to "Material Handling" to select container material. Stop the leak, if possible, by shutting off the supply. Hazardous reaction: measure the explosive gas-air mixture. Reaction: dilute combustible gas/vapor with a water curtain. Exposure to heat: dilute toxic gas/vapor with sprayed water. Note that precipitation water is toxic/corrosive.

#### Method for cleaning up

Contain the spill using an inert material such as clay, sand, vermiculite, non-ionic polyacrylamide, or hydroxyethyl cellulose, or another suitable device. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Collect the absorbed substance in appropriate containers. Carefully collect the spill/remaining material. Small amounts of spilled liquid: neutralize with an acidic solution. Wash the neutralized product with plenty of water. Damaged/cooled tanks should be emptied. Clean contaminated surfaces with excess water. Take the collected spill to the manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling. Under no circumstances allow the spill to enter sewers, basements, enclosed spaces, or contaminate water bodies; if this occurs, immediately notify the competent authorities.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure-controls/personal protection

## SECTION 7.- HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### Precautions for safe handling

Do not breathe vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Thoroughly wash after handling. When mixing, add water slowly to reduce heat generation and splashing. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Clean contaminated clothing. Handle and open the container with care. Clean and thoroughly dry the facility before use. Do not discharge waste into drains. Keep away from flames/heat. Keep container tightly closed. Operational and technical measures: Handle in ventilated areas. Avoid breathing vapor or mist, and contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use personal protective equipment when handling the product. For transfers, use appropriate and safe devices, and never siphon with the mouth. Handle away from incompatible products, using appropriate protective elements. Regularly measure air concentration. Handle the substance outdoors, under air suction, local ventilation, or with respiratory protection. Other precautions: When handling the product in drums or barrels, safety footwear, a belt, and appropriate implements/tools should be used to move them. Emergency eyewash stations and safety showers should be located nearby. Have equipment for spill and leak containment. Have appropriate firefighting equipment. Display "No Smoking" signs in storage areas.

#### Hygiene measures

Do not drink, eat, or smoke in the workplace. Always wash your hands after handling the product. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Storage conditions

Store and handle following all current regulations and standards. Keep the container securely closed and properly labeled. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see Section 10



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

## SODIUM HYDROXIDE

of the SDS). Store on surfaces protected with epoxy materials or others serving the same purpose. Operational and technical measures: Do not store in aluminum containers or use aluminum accessories or transfer lines as flammable hydrogen gas may be generated. Flammable liquids, strong acids, strong bases, halogenated compounds, water, prolonged contact with aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, tin, zinc, or other metals or alloys sensitive to alkali.

**Incompatible products**

**Heat-ignition**

**Storage area**

**Special rules on packaging**

**Packaging materials**

Not available

Store at temperatures above 15°C, well-ventilated place, and away from incompatible materials. Meet the legal requirements.

Store in a tightly sealed, dry, clean, and properly labeled container. Comply with applicable regulatory requirements. Secure fragile packaging in sturdy containers.

Recommended material: stainless steel, nickel, polyethylene, polypropylene, glass, earthenware/porcelain. Material to avoid: lead, aluminum, copper, tin, zinc, bronze.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No additional information is available

## SECTION 8.- EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Appropriate engineering controls** Use local exhaust ventilation where dust or gases may be generated. Ensure compliance with corresponding exposure limits. Types of protective materials: natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

**Personal protective equipment** Safety goggles, N95 respirator, gloves, protective clothing/suit/boots.

**Material for protective clothing** Natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

**Hand protection** Use appropriate gloves, resistant to chemicals, made of natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC), with long cuffs. Consult with a glove supplier for advice when selecting an appropriate chemical-resistant glove.

**Eye protection** When applicable, use chemical splash safety goggles with facial protection against eye and skin contact. Install an emergency eye wash station and a pressure shower in the immediate work area.

**Skin and body protection** Wear protective clothing to minimize skin contact. When there is a possibility of contact with wet material, use Tychem® or a similar chemical-resistant protective suit. When there is a possibility of contact with dry material, use disposable coveralls suitable for dust exposure, such as Tyvek®. Always tuck pants into boots. Wash and thoroughly dry contaminated garments before reuse. Dispose of contaminated leather materials.

Before handling this product, appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures based on the task being performed and associated risks should be chosen, with approval from a specialist. Recommended options include footwear resistant to chemicals



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

# SODIUM HYDROXIDE

### Respiratory protection

made of natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Contact your personal protective equipment supplier to verify the compatibility of equipment for the intended purpose. It may be permissible to use an approved N95 respirator (for dust, fumes, vapors) in certain circumstances where it is anticipated that airborne concentrations may exceed exposure limits or when symptoms indicative of overexposure are observed. When workplace conditions justify the use of a respirator, a respiratory protection program complying with applicable regulatory requirements should be followed.

### Environmental exposure controls

Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 9.- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear to opaque liquid
Odor	Odorless
Color	Colorless to slightly colored.
Molecular mass	40.01 g/mol
Odor threshold	No data available
pH	14.0
pH solution	7.5%
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)	No data available
Melting/Freezing point	-32 to 15 °C (-25 to 59 °F)
Boiling point	102 to 144 °C (215 to 291 °F)
Flash point	No data available
Self-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non-flammable
Vapor pressure	13 to 135 mmHg at 60 °C
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	No data available
Relative density	1.05 – 1.56 (15.6 °C)
Solubility	100% soluble in water
Log Pow	No data available
Log Kow	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	79 mPa*s (20 °C)
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Explosive limits	No data available

### 9.2 Other information

No additional information is available

## SECTION 10.- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

No reactions or product decompositions are expected under normal storage conditions.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

# SODIUM HYDROXIDE

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Produce flammable hydrogen gas. Mixing with water, acid, or incompatible materials may cause splattering and release of large amounts of heat. Flammable hydrogen gas may form when reacting with some metals. Carbon monoxide gas can form upon contact with reducing sugars, foodstuffs, and beverages in enclosed spaces.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Acids and halogenated compounds, prolonged contact with aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, tin, zinc, or other alkali-sensitive metals or alloys, releases heat when diluted in water.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic gases of sodium oxide. Thermal decomposition generates corrosive vapors.

## SECTION 11.- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure

Skin and eyes contact, inhalation, and ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Corrosive. This substance can cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue it comes into contact with. It can cause severe burns and extensive tissue destruction resulting in liquefaction, necrosis, and/or perforation.

Skin corrosión/irritation

Corrosive. Causes severe burns to the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposures may result in dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Corrosive. Causes severe damage to the eyes and may result in irritation, pain, severe burns, and permanent damage including blindness.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Corrosive. Inhalation, ingestion, and/or aspiration of this material can cause injury. It may lead to severe irritation of the respiratory tract with potential compromise of the airways, coughing, choking, pain, and possibly burns to the mucous membranes and respiratory system. This material can be extremely destructive to mucous membrane tissue and the respiratory system. Aspiration can cause chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, lung tissue damage, and death.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified.

Specific target toxicity (single exposure)

This substance can cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue it comes into contact with. It can cause severe burns and extensive tissue destruction resulting in liquefaction, necrosis, and/or perforation.

Specific target toxicity (repeat exposure)

Repeated or prolonged contact with the skin can result in dermatitis.

Aspiration hazard

Exposure to airborne material can cause irritation, redness of the upper and lower respiratory tract, coughing, laryngospasm, edema, difficulty breathing, bronchoconstriction, and possibly pulmonary edema. Severe permanent scarring may occur. Pulmonary edema may develop several hours after severe acute exposure. Inhaling this material can lead to the same disorders.

Name	LD <sub>50</sub> oral	LD <sub>50</sub> dermal	LC <sub>50</sub> inhalation
Sodium hydroxide	No data available	No data available	No data available





## SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

**SODIUM HYDROXIDE**

### SECTION 12.- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Ecology – General	Classification concerning the environment: not applicable.
Ecology – Air	Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer.
Ecology – Water	This material has demonstrated toxicity to aquatic organisms. The provided data corresponds to sodium hydroxide: EC <sub>50</sub> <i>Daphnia magna</i> (100 ppm). EC <sub>50</sub> Shrimp (33 - 100 ppm/48h). EC <sub>50</sub> Cockle (330-1000 ppm/48h).

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

This material is inorganic and does not biodegrade. It is alkaline and may increase the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. It is believed that this material exists in a dissociated state in the environment.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

It does not contain bioaccumulative components.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

<b>Other information</b>	This material has shown mild toxicity to terrestrial organisms. This material has shown moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.
--------------------------	---

### SECCIÓN 13.- INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA A LA ELIMINACIÓN DE LOS PRODUCTOS

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods	Waste generation should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Disposal of this product, its solutions, and any by-products must always comply with environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and all requirements of local authorities. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products through an authorized contractor for disposal. Waste should not be disposed of untreated down drains or to the environment unless compatible with the requirements of all relevant authorities. Avoid dispersal of spilled material, and contact with soil, aquatic environments, drains, and sewers.
Waste disposal recommendations	Dispose of following national, state, and local regulations. Dispose of product waste and containers with all possible precautions. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed. Empty containers or liners may retain product residues.

### SECTION 14.- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number	1824
14.2 UN proper shipping name	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
14.3 Class of hazards in transportation	8
14.4 Packaging group	II



14.3 Additional information

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

**SODIUM HYDROXIDE**



Other information  
Overland transport  
Transport by sea  
Air transport

No supplementary information is available.  
No additional information is available.  
No additional information is available.  
No additional information is available.

**SECTION 15.- REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**International inventories**

TSCA No data available

TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory Section 8(b).

DSL/NDSL - Domestic Substance List/Non-Domestic Substance List.

**US Federal Regulations:** Not listed in the Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory

**SARA 311/312 Categories.**

Acute Health Hazard Yes Chronic Health Hazard No Fire Hazard No  
Sudden Hazardous Pressure Release No Reactive Hazard No

**Clean Water Act.** No data available

**CERCLA.** No data available

**SECTION 16.- OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>NFPA</b>	NFPA health Hazard	3	NFPA fire Hazard	0	NFPA instability Hazard	1	NFPA Special hazard	-
<b>HMIS III</b>	Health	3	Flammability	0	Physical	1	Personal protection	H

Splash goggles, gloves, apron, and vapor respirator.

H



**Made for:** Química Pima, S.A. de C.V. Del Cobre No. 20 Parque Industrial. Hermosillo, Sonora, México. 83297.

**Date of issue:** September 01, 2023

**Revision date:** -

**Revision note:** -

*IMPORTANT NOTE: Information in this SDS is from available published sources and is believed to be accurate, but is not exhaustive and will be used only as a guide, which is based on current knowledge of the chemical substance or mixture and applied to the appropriate product for safety precautions. No warranty, express or implied, is made and Pima Chemicals & Fertilizers, LLC and Quimica Pima, S.A. de C.V. assumes no liability resulting from the use of this SDS. The user must determine the suitability of this information for his application.*