PIMA

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

POTASSIUM 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	Potassium hydroxide
CAS No.	1310-58-3
Formula	KOH
Synonyms	Caustic potash solution, liquid potash

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

Corrosive to Metals	1	H290
Acute Toxicity (Oral)	4	H302
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	1	H314
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	1	H318

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
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements (GHS-US):
P234 Keep only in original container.
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.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P310+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P304+P310+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P305+P310+P351+P338 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308+P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P406 Store in corrosive corrosive-resistant container that is not made of aluminum with a resistant inner liner.
P501 Dispose of the contents/container following federal, state, and local laws.

2.3 Other hazards No data available

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US) This material has shown moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.

SECCIÓN 3.- COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance

Name	*Product identifier*	*%*
Potassium hydroxide	(CAS No.) 1310-58-3	10 – 51
Water	(CAS No.) 7732-18-5	49 - 90

3.2 Mixture

Not applicable

No additional ingredients are present that, to the best of the supplier's knowledge and in applicable concentrations, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, and therefore they do not need to be reported in this section. Occupational exposure limits, if applicable, are listed in section 8.

SECCIÓN 4.- FIRST AID MEASURE

4.1 Description of first aid measure

First-aid measures general 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).

First-aid measures after eye contact Seek medical attention immediately. Call a medical center. Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns should be treated immediately by a physician. Rinsing the eyes within seconds is essential for maximum effectiveness.

First-aid measures after skin contact Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash the affected area immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, repeating the washing process if irritation persists. Seek medical attention immediately, as untreated cauterizations can become difficult-to-heal wounds. If the patient is to be transported to a hospital, continue washing during the journey. Never apply creams or ointments. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First-aid measures after inhalation If inhalation of vapors or aerosols occurs and adverse effects result, move to an uncontaminated area. Check for airway constriction, breathing, and blood circulation, and treat symptoms accordingly. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

First-aid measures after ingestion If ingested, do not induce vomiting. In case of actual or suspected ingestion, do not administer fluids orally. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the airways clear. Monitor the airways. Volume resuscitation (IV fluids) and circulatory assistance (CPR) may be required. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or seizing person. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

4.2 Most important

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation Inhalation of mist or aerosol can cause severe irritation and possibly burns to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include nasal discharge, strong burning sensation, pain, coughing, sneezing, and pulmonary edema.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact It can cause severe irritation and/or burns. The effects depend on the concentration of the solution and the duration of exposure.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact Severe eye damage. Eye exposures can cause burns to the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, corneal burns, corneal perforation, damage to the contents of the eye, permanent visual defects, blindness, and/or loss of the eye. It can cause burns and possible permanent damage with potential loss of vision if first aid is delayed.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestión It can cause severe irritation, severe burns, and perforations in the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include sore throat, burning, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and excessive salivation. Aspiration of the liquid during ingestion or vomiting can lead to serious lung disease.

Chronic symptoms Repeated or prolonged skin exposures can cause irritation, which in turn can lead to chronic dermatitis.

4.3 Indications of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Observation and medical evaluation are recommended in all cases of ingestion, ocular exposure, and symptomatic inhalation or skin exposure. In symptomatic ingestion cases, do not administer fluids orally and consider evaluation through endoscopy, radiography, or computed tomography (CT scan). Esophageal perforation, airway compromise, hypotension, and shock may occur. In cases of prolonged

and significant exposure, consider the possibility of delayed tissue injury. There is no antidote. Treatment consists of supportive care. Follow standard parameters for airway, breathing, and circulation. Surgical intervention may be required.

Specific Treatments: Tissue damage sequelae can be largely avoided by minimizing the time between contact and the initiation of decontamination and by extending the washing time of the affected area. Experts indicate that extended decontamination is required to remove corrosive chemicals. Skin and eye washing should be performed for a minimum of 20 to 30 minutes. The washing time will largely depend on the degree of exposure. To avoid hypothermia, the washing water should be kept at a comfortable temperature. If the patient is not in critical condition, it is recommended to delay transport to emergency care centers to ensure adequate decontamination time. If possible, continue washing the skin and/or eyes during transport to the emergency center. Double-bag the patient's contaminated clothing and personal items.

First Aid Personnel Protection: Protect yourself by avoiding contact with this material. Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8 for specific recommendations on personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not ingest. Do not inhale mist, vapors, or sprays. At a minimum, when treating personnel, sufficient personal protective equipment should be used to prevent the transmission of bloodborne pathogens.

SECCIÓN 5.- FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use appropriate extinguishing media for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No data available

5.2 Special hazard arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard	Heating the closed container can increase internal pressure, leading to abrupt rupture. It can react with chemically reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc., releasing hydrogen gas, which is highly flammable and can form explosive mixtures with air.
Explosion hazard	It can react with chemically reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc., releasing hydrogen gas, which is highly flammable and can form explosive mixtures with air.
Reactivity	The substance is non-combustible; it does not undergo combustion by itself, but it can decompose upon contact with heat, producing corrosive and/or toxic fumes. It can react with chemically reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc., to release hydrogen gas, which can form explosive mixtures in the air.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Precautionary measures fire	Reacts upon exposure to water with metals
Firefighting instructions	Use water spray to cool exposed containers, ceasing use if product leaks are detected. It is advisable to create water curtains to absorb gases and fumes and to cool equipment, containers, and vessels exposed to fire, even after the fire has been extinguished. Evacuate personnel to a safe area and prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the fire area. Keep personnel away and positioned against the direction of gases and fumes. Do not introduce water into the containers. Do not use direct high-pressure water as it may project the material and spread the fire due to the heat generated with water. 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 it mixes with water. Use a NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand mode. Avoid skin contact.
Protection during firefighting	Use a self-contained breathing apparatus. Structural firefighting protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it may not be effective in spill situations. In major spills,

use 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	See section 8.
Emergency procedures	Wash contaminated clothing. In case of hazardous reactions: stay upwind. In case of reactivity risk: consider evacuation. Do not attempt to act or respond to an emergency without appropriate protective equipment.
Measures in case of dust release	Prevent dust cloud formation. Dust cloud production: dust suit. In case of dust production: stay upwind. Close doors and windows of facilities.

6.1.2 For emergency responders

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Use the appropriate personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8. Isolate the area and evacuate personnel from the area to a pre-established sector. Remove all sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Ventilate the area and contain the spill to prevent its spread. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Use personal protective equipment such as a respirator with filters for corrosive gases, neoprene gloves, safety shoes, and Level B personal protective clothing (Tychem CPF suit).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from water sources and drains. This substance is alkaline and can raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. If necessary, leaks should be reported to the appropriate agencies.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Method for containment	Small and large spills: If possible, confine the spilled material. Completely contain the spill with dikes, sandbags, etc. After containment, collect the spilled material and transfer it to a chemical waste area. Keep incompatible materials away. Ventilate and contain the spill to prevent its spread.
Method for cleaning up	In case of a spill or leak, stop the leak as soon as possible. For small and large spills: Contain the spilled material if possible. Completely contain spills of substances with sandbags, containment booms, etc. After containment, collect the spilled material and transfer it to a chemical waste area. Liquid substances can be removed with a vacuum truck. The recovered product should be transferred to appropriate and compatible containers (stainless steel, PVC, fiberglass, or similar). Close and label. The remaining substances can be diluted in water and neutralized with diluted acid (sodium bicarbonate or other acceptable drying agent), then absorbed and collected. See Section 13 for additional information.

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, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. When mixing, add water slowly to reduce the heat generated and prevent splashing.

Operational and Technical Measures: Handle in well-ventilated areas. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist and contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use personal protective equipment when handling the product. Use appropriate and safe devices for transferring the product; never use mouth suction. Handle away from incompatible products, using appropriate protective equipment.

Other Precautions: When handling the product in jerry cans or drums, use safety footwear, belts, and appropriate tools/equipment for moving them. Eyewash stations and safety showers should be located in the immediate vicinity. Have equipment available for containing spills and leaks. Ensure the appropriate fire-fighting equipment is available (e.g., portable extinguishers). Display "No Smoking" signs in storage areas.

Prevent contact: Do not use with incompatible materials and avoid releasing them into the environment.

Hygiene measures Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemicals, before eating, smoking, using the restroom, and at the end of the work period. Use appropriate techniques to remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are located close to the workstations.

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. Store on surfaces protected with epoxy materials or other suitable protective materials.

Incompatible products Flammable liquids, acids, halogenated compounds, water, prolonged contact with aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, tin, zinc, or other metals or alloys sensitive to alkali.

Heat-ignition It can react with chemically reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc., releasing hydrogen gas, which is highly flammable and can form explosive mixtures with air.

Storage area Store in a dry area. Keep separated from incompatible substances.

Special rules on packaging Keep the container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a tightly sealed, dry, clean, and properly labeled container. Comply with applicable regulatory requirements.

Packaging materials Do not store in aluminum containers or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as this may generate flammable hydrogen gas. Pack in high-density plastics; fiberglass, glass bottles, porcelain, carbon steel, glazed stoneware, polyethylene, drums and/or jerry cans, and portable tanks made of carbon steel or polyethylene.

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*
Potassium hydroxide 1310-58-3	2.0 mg/m^3	No data available	No data available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls Use local exhaust ventilation where dust or vapor may be generated. Ensure compliance with appropriate exposure limits. Install an emergency eye wash station and a pressure shower in the immediate work area.

Personal protective equipment	Safety goggles, gloves, protective clothing, protective suit, boots, and respirator with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) cartridges in certain circumstances
Material for protective clothing	Butyl rubber, natural rubber, nitrile, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), neoprene, Tychem, Tyvek.
Hand protection	Use appropriate gloves resistant to chemicals, such as neoprene or PVC with long cuffs. Consult a glove supplier for advice when selecting suitable gloves resistant to chemical substances.
Eye protection	When applicable, use chemical safety goggles with facial protection to prevent eye and skin contact. Install an emergency eyewash station and a safety shower in the immediate work area.
Skin and body protection	Use protective clothing to minimize skin contact. When there is a possibility of contact with wet material, use Tychem or a similar chemical 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 fully dry contaminated garments before reuse. Discard contaminated leather materials. Before handling this product, appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures based on the task and associated risks should be selected, with approval from a specialist. Recommended: chemical-resistant footwear made of neoprene or PVC. Contact your protective equipment supplier to verify equipment compatibility for the intended purpose.
Respiratory protection	Approved respirators with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) cartridges may be allowed in certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits or when symptoms indicative of overexposure are observed. When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, 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 liquid
Odor	Odorless
Color	Colorless
Molecular mass	56.11 g/mol
Odor threshold	No data available
pH	12 - 14
pH solution	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)	No data available
Melting/Freezing point	-65 to 4 ºC (-86 to 39 ºF)
Boiling point	102 – 143 ºC (216 – 289 ºF)
Flash point	No data available
Self-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapor pressure	4 mmHg (25 ºC, 77 ºF, Sol. 50%)

	22 mmHg (25 ºC, 77 ºF, Sol. 20%)
Relative vapor density at 20 ºC	No data available
Relative density	1.09 – 1.52 (15.6 ºC)
Solubility	100% in water
Log Pow	No data available
Log Kow	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	No data available
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	None under recommended storage and handling conditions
10.2 Chemical stability	None under recommended storage and handling conditions
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Soluble in water; releases enough heat to ignite combustibles. Reacts with acids, producing heat.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Mixing with water, acid, or incompatible materials can cause splashing and the release of large amounts of heat. It will react with certain metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas. Carbon monoxide gas can form through contact with reducing sugars, food products, and beverages in enclosed spaces.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Flammable liquids, acids, halogenated compounds, water, prolonged contact with aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, tin, zinc, or other metals or alloys sensitive to alkali.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	None under recommended storage and handling conditions

SECTION 11.- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure	Skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.
Acute toxicity	This material can cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue it contacts. This material is a potent irritant and is corrosive to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes.
Skin corrosión/irritation	Skin exposure can cause redness, itching, irritation, swelling, burns (first, second, or third degree), skin liquefaction, and damage to underlying tissues (deep and painful wounds).
Serious eye damage/irritation	Severe damage to the eyes. Eye exposure can cause burns to the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, corneal burns, corneal perforation, damage to the contents of the eye, permanent visual defects, blindness, and/or loss of the eye.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	It can cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract, leading to coughing, choking, pain, and possibly burns of the mucous membranes. This material can be extremely destructive to the tissue of the mucous membranes and the respiratory system. Exposure to airborne material can cause irritation and redness of the lower airways, coughing,

	laryngospasm and edema, difficulty breathing, bronchoconstriction, and possibly pulmonary edema. Severe permanent scarring may occur. Aspiration of this material can cause similar conditions.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified.
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
Specific target toxicity (single exposure)	Irritation of the respiratory tract
Specific target toxicity (repeat exposure)	No data available
Aspiration hazard	No data available

Name	LD_{50} oral	LD_{50} dermal	LC_{50} inhalation
Potassium hydroxide	365 mg/kg (rat)	-	-

Other information. This substance can cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue it comes into contact with. The signs and symptoms of exposure vary and depend on the route, degree, and duration of exposure. Aspiration of this material can cause similar symptoms to those resulting from breathing or inhaling it. In solution, the product can affect all tissues it contacts. The severity of tissue damage depends on its concentration, exposure time, and the condition of the tissues. Irritation and other delayed effects can occur after exposure, as it is a strong irritant and is corrosive to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. This material can cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue it contacts. Immediate toxicity: In solution, the material will affect all tissues it contacts. The severity of tissue damage depends on its concentration, contact time, and local tissue conditions. After exposure, there may be a delay before irritation and other effects occur.

SECTION 12.- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Ecology – General	The material is alkaline and can increase the pH of surface water with low buffering capacity. This material has demonstrated moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. This material has shown mild toxicity to terrestrial organisms. The environmental risk of potassium hydroxide is essentially restricted to an increase in the pH of the aquatic compartment, which depends on the hardness of the water.
Ecology – Air	Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer.
Ecology – Water	No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

It is believed that this material exists in a dissociated state in the environment. This material is inorganic and does not biodegrade. It dissociates into an ionic form in the aquatic environment. The presence of carbon dioxide slowly neutralizes this product.

12.3 Bioacumulative potential

Potassium hydroxide is a strong alkaline substance that completely dissociates in water to form K+ and OH-. Considering its high solubility in water, potassium hydroxide is not expected to bioaccumulate in organisms. The partition coefficient is not applicable for an inorganic compound that dissociates.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

Other information

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

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods	It is important to avoid or minimize waste generation whenever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products through an authorized contractor for disposal. Avoid the dispersion of spilled material and its contact with soil, water bodies, drains, and sewers. The disposal of this product, its solutions, and any derivatives must always comply with environmental protection legislation and waste disposal requirements, as well as all requirements of local authorities.
Waste disposal recommendations	Dispose of product waste and containers with all possible precautions. Exercise caution when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed. Empty containers or liners may retain product residues. Waste should not be disposed of untreated into the sewer unless it is compatible with the requirements of all competent authorities.

SECTION 14.- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number	1814
14.2 UN proper shipping name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLUTION
14.3 Class of hazards in transportation	8
14.4 Packaging group	II
14.3 Additional information	
Other information	No supplementary information is available.
Overland transport	No additional information is available.
Transport by sea	No additional information is available.
Air transport	No additional information is available.

SECTION 15.- REGULATORY INFORMATION

International inventories

TSCA All components are listed or exempt.

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

Applicable National Standards. No data available

SECTION 16.- OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA	NFPA health Hazard	3	NFPA fire Hazard	0	NFPA instability Hazard	1	NFPA Special hazard	ALC
HMIS III	Health	3	Flammability	0	Physical	1	Personal protection	G

Safety glasses, gloves, and vapor respirator.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

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

End of Safety Data Sheet