

Safety Data Sheet

Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

Alternate Names Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

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

Intended use Commercial mirroring.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name Angel Gilding
619 Clarence Ave.
Oak Park IL 60604 USA

Emergency

24 hour Emergency Telephone No. 708-383-3340

Customer Service: Angel Gilding 708-383-3340

2. Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin Corr. 1B;H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Eye Dam. 1;H318 Causes serious eye damage.

2.2. Label elements



Danger

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

[Prevention]:

P260 Do not breathe dust / fume/ mist / vapors / spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

[Response]:

P301+310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

P303+361+353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.

Safety Data Sheet

Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

P304+340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.

P301+330+331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P337+313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

[Storage]:

P405 Store locked up.

[Disposal]:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

This product contains the following substances that present a hazard within the meaning of the relevant State and Federal Hazardous Substances regulations.

Ingredient/Chemical Designations	Weight %	GHS Classification	Notes
Sodium hydroxide CAS Number: 0001310-73-2	1 - 5	Met. Corr. 1;H290 Skin Corr. 1A;H314	[1][2]

In accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard.

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.

[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance.

*The full texts of the phrases are shown in Section 16.

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General

In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, give artificial respiration. If unconscious, place in the recovery position and obtain immediate medical attention. Give nothing by mouth.

Eyes

Irrigate copiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a recognized skin cleanser.

Ingestion

If swallowed obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Overview

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Ingestion

Corrosive! Swallowing may cause severe burns of mouth, throat, and stomach. Severe scarring of tissue and death may result. Symptoms may include bleeding, vomiting,

Safety Data Sheet

Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

	diarrhea, fall in blood pressure. Damage may appear days after exposure.
Eyes	Corrosive! Causes irritation of eyes, and with greater exposures it can cause burns that may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.
Skin	Corrosive! Contact with skin can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures.
Inhalation	Severe irritant. Effects from inhalation of mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Severe pneumonitis may occur.
Chronic	Prolonged contact with dilute solutions or dust has a destructive effect upon tissue.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Adding water to caustic solution generates large amounts of heat.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition: Sodium oxide. Decomposition by reaction with certain metals releases flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

Do not breathe dust / fume/ mist / vapors / spray.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Fire: Not considered to be a fire hazard. Hot or molten material can react violently with water. Can react with certain metals, such as aluminum, to generate flammable hydrogen gas.

Explosion: May cause fire and explosions when in contact with incompatible materials.

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.

ERG Guide No. ---

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow spills to enter drains or waterways.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in the Hazards Identification Section. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Do not flush caustic residues to the sewer. Residues from spills can be diluted with water, neutralized with dilute acid such as acetic, hydrochloric or sulfuric. Absorb neutralized caustic residue on clay, vermiculite or other inert substance and package in a suitable container for disposal. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

Safety Data Sheet

Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handle containers carefully to prevent damage and spillage.

Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not store with aluminum or magnesium. Do not mix with acids or organic materials.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in a tightly closed container. Protect from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatibilities. Store above 16C (60F) to prevent freezing. Always add the caustic to water while stirring; never the reverse.

Incompatible materials: Sodium hydroxide in contact with acids and organic halogen compounds, especially trichloroethylene, may causes violent reactions. Contact with nitromethane and other similar nitro compounds causes formation of shock-sensitive salts. Contact with metals such as aluminum, magnesium, tin, and zinc cause formation of flammable hydrogen gas. Sodium hydroxide, even in fairly dilute solution, reacts readily with various sugars to produce carbon monoxide. Precautions should be taken including monitoring the tank atmosphere for carbon monoxide to ensure safety of personnel before vessel entry.

See section 2 for further details. - [Storage]:

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No data available.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0001310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	OSHA	TWA 2 mg/m3
		ACGIH	Ceiling: 2 mg/m3
		NIOSH	C 2 mg/m3
		Supplier	No Established Limit

8.2. Exposure controls

Respiratory

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half facepiece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest.. A full-face piece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N100 filters) may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency, or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Safety Data Sheet

Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

- Eyes** Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.
- Skin** Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Wear PVC or rubber gloves to keep skin contact to a minimum. Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations regarding the suitability of any gloves used.
- Engineering Controls** Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and any vapor below occupational exposure limits suitable respiratory protection must be worn.
- Other Work Practices** Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

See section 2 for further details.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorless solution. Liquid
Odor	None
Odor threshold	Not determined
pH	10
Melting point / freezing point	0°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	100°C
Flash Point	Not Measured
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1)	Not Measured
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower Explosive Limit: Not Measured Upper Explosive Limit: Not Measured
Vapor pressure (Pa)	13 (mm Hg)
Vapor Density	Not Measured
Specific Gravity	Not Measured
Solubility in Water	Complete
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not Measured
Auto-ignition temperature	Not Measured
Decomposition temperature	Not Measured
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Measured
Density	1

9.2. Other information

No other relevant information.

Safety Data Sheet

Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, moisture, incompatibles.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Sodium hydroxide in contact with acids and organic halogen compounds, especially trichloroethylene, may causes violent reactions. Contact with nitromethane and other similar nitro compounds causes formation of shock-sensitive salts. Contact with metals such as aluminum, magnesium, tin, and zinc cause formation of flammable hydrogen gas. Sodium hydroxide, even in fairly dilute solution, reacts readily with various sugars to produce carbon monoxide. Precautions should be taken including monitoring the tank atmosphere for carbon monoxide to ensure safety of personnel before vessel entry.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Sodium oxide. Decomposition by reaction with certain metals releases flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Note: When no route specific LD50 data is available for an acute toxin, the converted acute toxicity point estimate was used in the calculation of the product's ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate).

Ingredient	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Skin LD50, mg/kg	Inhalation Vapor LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Dust/Mist LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Gas LC50, ppm
Sodium hydroxide - (1310-73-2)	No data available	>2,000.00, Mouse - Category: 5	No data available	No data available	No data available

Carcinogen Data

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0001310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	OSHA	Regulated Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

Classification	Category	Hazard Description
Acute toxicity (oral)	---	Not Applicable

Safety Data Sheet

Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

Acute toxicity (dermal)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	---	Not Applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	1B	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage/irritation	1	Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory sensitization	---	Not Applicable
Skin sensitization	---	Not Applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	---	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	---	Not Applicable
Reproductive toxicity	---	Not Applicable
STOT-single exposure	---	Not Applicable
STOT-repeated exposure	---	Not Applicable
Aspiration hazard	---	Not Applicable

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No additional information provided for this product. See Section 3 for chemical specific data.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	96 hr LC50 fish, mg/l	48 hr EC50 crustacea, mg/l	ErC50 algae, mg/l
Sodium hydroxide - (1310-73-2)	189.00, <i>Leuciscus idus</i>	40.40, <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	190.00 (72 hr), Algae

12.2. Persistence and degradability

There is no data available on the preparation itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not Measured

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB chemicals.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance.

Safety Data Sheet

Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

14. Transport information

	DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)	IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation)	ICAO/IATA
14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	DOT Hazard Class: Not Applicable	IMDG: Not Applicable Sub Class: Not Applicable	Air Class: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazards			
IMDG	Marine Pollutant: No;		
14.6. Special precautions for user			
	No further information		

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Overview	The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.		
Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA Inventory.		
WHMIS 1988 Classification	D2B		
US EPA Tier II Hazards	Fire: No		
	Sudden Release of Pressure: No		
	Reactive: No		
	Immediate (Acute): Yes		
	Delayed (Chronic): No		

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Safety Data Sheet
Pouring Silver Activator Ready-to-Use – C8017

SDS Revision Date:

05/04/2017

16. Other information

SDS Revision Date 05/04/2017

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to our products. Customers/users of this product must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.

The full text of the phrases appearing in section 3 is:

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

IMPORTANT NOTE: This information is furnished without warranty, expressed or implied, as to accuracy or completeness. The information is obtained from various sources including the manufacturer and other third party sources. The information may not be valid under all conditions nor if this material is used in combination with other materials or any process. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user.

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