SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS No.:	2
Revision:	April 25, 2025
Date Created:	June 20, 2023

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: **EasiSolv 400 Low VOC Haze Remover**
General Use: **Haze Remover**
Product Description: **Light Yellow Opaque Liquid**

MANUFACTURER
Easiway Systems, Inc.
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Easiway Systems Contract Number **MIS3609005**

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

GHS CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE

Flammable Liquid	Category 4 - Combustible
Aspiration Toxicity	Not Rated Under GHS
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1
Carcinogenicity	Not Rated Under GHS
Specific Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure	Not Rated Under GHS
Specific Organ Toxicity Single Exposure	Not Rated Under GHS
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 1B
Acute Toxicity	Not Rated Under GHS
Germ Cell mutagenicity	Not Rated Under GHS
Corrosive to Metals	Not Determined
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	See Section 12

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

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS



eye reproductive skin

DANGER

Hazard Statements
H360 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H227 - Combustible liquid

Precautionary Statements
General:
P101-If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P103-Read label before use.
Prevention:
P260 - Do not breathe fume, mist, vapors
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling
P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Response:
P305+P354+P338 - IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water until satisified all of the product is removed from the skin.
P370+P378 - In case of a fire: Use fire extinguishing media appropriate for solvent fires.
Storage/Disposal:
P403+235+404-Store in well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store in closed container.
P501-Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/federal regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	wt%	CAS Registry #
Cellulose	<11	9004-34-6
Potassium hydroxide	3 - 4	1310-58-3
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	4 - 6	97-99-4
Dipropylene Glycol n-Butyl Ether	1 - 2	29911-28-2
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	1 - 2	84133-50-6
1,2-propanediol	1 - 2	57-55-6
Water	balance	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

EYE CONTACT:
Remove contact lens (if present). Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes.

If necessary, gently hold the eyelid open during the flush. Seek medical attention following initial eye washing. Product is caustic and irreversible eye damage can occur if material is not successfully removed from the eyes.

SKIN CONTACT:
Immediately wash skin with mild soap solution to remove material from skin. Remove affected clothing and launder prior to re-use. If skin damage occurs other than redness, seek medical attention and provide this SDS to attending medical personnel.

INGESTION:
Ingestion is not a likely route of exposure based on commercial product use. If ingestion occurs, seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting or give anything but water by mouth without being directed to do so by POISON CONTROL or attending medical personnel.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint and Method:	Unknown but anticipated to be above 73 C/165 F
Flammable Limits:	Unknown
Autoignition Temperature:	Unknown

GENERAL HAZARD:
Product contains water but also organic components that could fuel an existing fire creating noxious gases.

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

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:
In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

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

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and organics such as aldehydes depending on the heat of the fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

WATER SPILL:
Material is miscible with water and is expected to mix immediately with the water body. Collection will be difficult but restrict transfer to the localized spill area in the case of a large spill (many gallons) by diking or other means as this product is acutely aquatically toxic but rapidly degrades in water.

BUILDING SPILL:
Product is caustic and water based and is most similar to a concentrated cleaning product if spilled onto a building surface. Immediately rinse with water avoiding drains. Containerize waste in a non-aluminum container until disposal can be determined.

Removal is complete when surface is at a neutral pH. Do not use acidic products in the clean up as heat may be produced. Use chemically resistant gloves and eye protection. Respiratory protection suitable for organic and caustics is most appropriate if area cannot be ventilated to the outside or ventilation is limited.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE TEMPERATURE: Ambient **STORAGE PRESSURE:** Atmospheric

GENERAL:
Store in the original container or a container with known compatibility to the product.
Keep the container tightly closed. Store in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated place away from incompatible materials such as oxidizing agents and acids. Preferable storage is in a location designed for liquids with secondary spill containment. Remaining residue in empty containers may present a fire hazard. Avoid breathing mist or vapor.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR 1910.1200 and other agencies)

	EXPOSURE LIMITS 8 hrs TWA (ppm)				
Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	AIHA WEEL	Other
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol				0.5 ppm	
Potassium hydroxide		2 mg/m^3 Ceiling	2 mg/m3 Ceiling		
Propylene glycol				10 mg/m^3	

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below established exposure limits. Provide eyewash stations and safety showers in locations available to material users. Provide hand washing facilities for routine use by personnel using the material.

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

EXPOSURE EVALUATION:
Exposures depend on activities being performed and the ventilation in the area. Most of the solvents in the mixture are not sufficiently volatile to create significant airborne exposure unless material is aerosolized in some manner. Personal exposure monitoring can be performed by the employer to determine his/her employee exposures to the product during routine use at the facility. It is beyond the responsibility of the product supplier to estimate/determine airborne exposure in a user's facility.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor Pressure:	No Data Available	**Vapor Density:**	Heavier than air
Specific Gravity:	1.034	**Evaporation Rate:**	Not Determined
Solubility in Water:	Miscible	**Freezing Point:**	Not Determined
		Odor:	Mild
pH:	13 - 14	**Appearance:**	Light yellow opaque
Boiling Point:	Not Determined	**Physical State:**	Liquid
Viscosity:	Not Determined	**Flammable Range:**	Not Determined
Flash Point:	Not Determined	**VOC content:**	98 g/L

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

GENERAL:
No dangerous reactions known under normal use conditions.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Strong acids and strong oxidizers

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:
carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, short chained organics.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY TO ANIMALS:

Component	Acute Test	Value	Species
Propane, 1,2-diol	LD50 dermal	2000 mg/kg bw	Rabbit
Propane, 1,2-diol	LC50 (4 hr)	44.9 mg/L air	Rat
Propane, 1,2-diol	LD50 oral	22 000 mg/kg bw	Rat
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary ethoxylated	LD50 oral	>412 mg/kg	Rat
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary ethoxylated	LC50 (4 hr)	1.06 mg/L - dust/mist	Rat
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary ethoxylated	LD50 dermal	>14,000 mg/kg	Rat
Dipropylene Glycol n-Butyl ether	LC0 4 hr inhalation	2.04 - 5.4 mg/L	Rat
Dipropylene Glycol n-Butyl ether	LD0 dermal	2000 mg/kg bw	Rat
Dipropylene Glycol n-Butyl ether	LD50 oral	2 610 - 4 400 mg/kg bw	Rat
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	LD50 oral	2 000 mg/kg bw	Rat
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	LD50 dermal	5 000 mg/kg bw	Rat
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	LC50 vapor	>20 mg/L	Rat
Potassium hydroxide	LD50 oral	368 mg/kg bw	Rat

ROUTES OF ENTRY:
Eyes, skin, respiratory tract

CHRONIC EFFECTS ON HUMANS:
The product has a strongly alkaline pH and will be corrosive to the eye causing long lasting effects if not immediately washed out of the eye. The surfactant component may enhance impact to the eye if first aide is not immediate. Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol was screen as a reproductive and developmental toxicant in male and female rats over a 42 to 52 day period beginning 14 days prior to mating to day 4 of lactation throughout the mating and gestation period. Changes in locomotor activity, inhibition of body weight gain, and/or histopathological changes in the thymus, spleen, testes were observed in males and females at 150 mg/kg and above. At 500 mg/kg no females delivered any puts. At 150 mg/kg, gestation length was prolonged, and the total number of pups born and the number of live pups on post natal days 0 and 4 was markedly decreased. No effects of THFA were found on the sex ratio and body weight of live pups, or the incidence of pups with malformations or variations. Based on these findings, the NOAELs for parental and reproductive/developmental toxicity of THFA were concluded to be 50 mg/kg/day in rats.
The product is alkaline and can result in irritation to skin if left on skin for prolonged periods.

Eyes:
Components can be corrosive to the eye with long lasting or permanent effects if first aide is not immediately administered

Skin:
Components are alkaline and will cause skin irritation if left in place and not washed off.

Ingestion:
Not considered a significant route of exposure based on commercial use. Expected to cause gastrointestinal stress and possible corrosive injury if a large volume is swallowed at once.

Inhalation:
Solvent components may not be sufficiently volatile nor in sufficient concentration to make this a vapor inhalation hazard. Aerosolizing the product could result in an inhalation hazard that would be strongly irritating to the lungs and upper respiratory tract.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Species	Test Information	Concentration	Component
Aquatic invertebrates	LC50 (4 days)	18.8 mg/L	Propane-1,2-diol
Aquatic invertebrates	LC50 (48 hr)	18.34 g/L	Propane-1,2-diol
Aquatic algae and cyanobacteria	EC50 (4 days)	19 - 19.1 g/L	Propane-1,2-diol
Aquatic algae and cyanobacteria	EC50 (48 hr)	19 - 34.1 mg/L	Propane-1,2-diol
fish	LC50 (4 days)	40.613 g/L	Propane-1,2-diol
fish	LC50 - 96 hr static	3.2 - 3.6 mg/L	Alcohols, C12-14-secondary ethoxylated
Aquatic Invertebrates	EC50 - 48 hr static	7.3 mg/L	Alcohols, C12-14-secondary ethoxylated
Bacteria	EC50 - 16 hr	>1,000 mg/L	Alcohols, C12-14-secondary ethoxylated
Aquatic Invertebrates	EC50 - 48 hr	100 mg/L	Dipropylene Glycol n-Butyl ether
Aquatic algae and cyanobacteria	EC50 - 4 days	519 mg/L	Dipropylene Glycol n-Butyl ether
Aquatic microorganisms	EC50 (30 min)	1 g/L	Dipropylene Glycol n-Butyl ether
Fish	LC50 (4 days)	101 mg/L	Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol
Aquatic Invertebrates	EC50 (48 hr)	91.7 mg/L	Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol
Algae and cyanobacteria	EC50 (72 hr)	98.9 mg/L	Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol
Fish	LC50 (96 hrs)	80 mg/L	Potassium hydroxide

PRODUCTS OF BIODEGRADATION:

Components readily biodegrade and products of biodegradation are less toxic than the chemicals, themselves.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

49 CFR Shipping Information	EasiSolv 400 Low VOC Haze Remover
Symbols	"G" - identifies proper shipping names for which one or more technical names of the hazardous material must be entered in parantheses, in association with the basic description. See 172.203(k).
UN Number	UN1814
Proper Shipping Name	Potassium Hydroxide, <5% Solution
Hazard Class	8
Packing Group	III
Label Codes	8
Special Provisions (172.102)	IB3,T4,TP1
Packaging - Exceptions	173.154
Packaging - Nonbulk	173.203
Packaging - bulk	173.241
Quantity Limitations - Passenger aircraft/rail	5L
Quantity Limitations - Cargo aircraft only	60L
Vessel stowage - Location	A
Vessel stowage - Other	52

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRADE ASSOCIATION (IATA)

IATA 58th Edition Information	EasiSolv 400 Low VOC Haze Remover
UN Number	UN1814
Proper Shipping Name Description	Potassium Hydroxide <5% solution
Class or Division	8
Hazard Label(s)	Corrosive
Packing Group	III
EQ - 2.6 Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities	E1
Passenger Aircraft - Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841
Passenger Aircraft - Limited Quantity Max net Qty/Pkg	1L
Passenger Aircraft - Packing Instructions	852
Passenger Aircraft - Quantity Max Net Qty/Pkging	5L
Cargo Aircraft only - Packing Instructions	856
Cargo Aircraft only - Max Net Qty/Pkging	60L
Special Provisions 4.4	A803

ERG Code	*8L*

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS CODE (IMDG CODE)

IMDG 2016 EDITION	EasiSolv 400 Low VOC Haze Remover
UN Number	UN1814
Proper Shipping Name Description	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE <5% SOLUTION
Class or Division	8
Subsidiary Risks	none
Packing Group	III
Special Provisions	223
Limited Quantities	5L
Excepted Quantities	E1
Packing Instructions	P001,LP01
Packing Provisions	blank
IBC Instructions 4.1.4	IBC03
IBC Provisions 4.1.4	blank
Portable tanks and bulk containers - tank instructions	T4
Portable tanks and bulk containers - provisions	TP1
EmS	F-A, S-B
Stowage and Handling	Category A
Segregation	SGG18, SG35
Properties and observations	Colorless liquid. Reacts with ammonium salts, evolving ammonia gas. Corrosive to aluminum, zinc, and tin. Causes burns to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Reacts violently with acids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

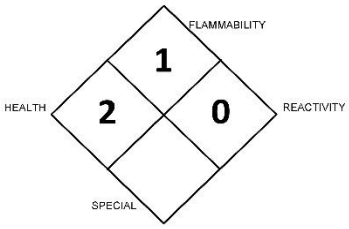
CERCLA - Hazardous Substance - Potassium hydroxide
RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification - Corrosive

California Proposition 65:
No components known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (U.S. NFPA)
NFPA 704 "fire diamond" is used by emergency personnel to quickly identify the risks posed by the material during response to a fire or a spill or other unusual event.

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NFPA rating explanation as applied to EasiSolv 400 Low VOC Haze Remover

FLAMMABILITY 1 - Materials that require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature before ignition can occur. Flash point at or above

HEALTH 2 - Intense or continued but not chronic exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury.

REACTIVITY 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water.

SPECIAL - contains special symbols applicable to the material. In this case there are no applicable special conditions.

EasiSolv 400	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

HEALTH -	2 - Temporary or minor injury may occur.
FLAMMABILITY-	1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition will occur. Includes liquids, solids and semi solids having a flash point above 200 F/93 C
REACTIVITY-	0-Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Nonexplosives.
PERSONAL PROTECTION-	Gloves. Protective goggles. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.

CREATION/REVISION SUMMARY:

Created on:
20-Jun-23

Revised on April 25, 2025 to change shipping packing group to III from II as KOH content is <5% also added guidance on a building spill.

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