

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS Version No.: 1.0  
Latest Revision: July 8, 2020  
Date Created: July 8, 2020

## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Identifier:** Emulsion Remover  
**General Use:** Emulsion Remover  
**Product Description:** Liquid

### SUPPLIER INFORMATION

NBC Meshtec Americas  
512 Kingsland Drive  
Batavia, IL 60510 U.S.A  
Phone: 1-800-235-5056  
[nbcmeshtec.com](http://nbcmeshtec.com)  
[connect@nbcmeshtec.com](mailto:connect@nbcmeshtec.com)

### 24 Hour Emergency Contact:

1-800-535-5053 Infotrac United States and Canada  
+1 (352) 323-3500 Infotrac International (Call Collect)

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### GHS CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE

<b>Flammable Liquid</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Aspiration Toxicity</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Skin Corrosion/ Irritation</b>	Category 1A - Corrosive
<b>Eye Irritation</b>	Category 1
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not Rated Under GHS
<b>Specific Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure</b>	Category 2 - thyroid
<b>Specific Organ Toxicity Single Exposure</b>	Not Rated Under GHS
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not Rated Under GHS
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	Not Rated Under GHS
<b>Germ Cell mutagenicity</b>	Not Rated Under GHS
<b>Corrosive to Metals</b>	Not Rated Under GHS; G31 Corrosion Test Completed.
<b>Hazardous to the aquatic environment</b>	Refer to 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.

Carcinogenicity - Not Rated Under GHS\* - means the product does not contain components that are known to be carcinogenic to humans.

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## GHS LABEL ELEMENTS



thyroid

### DANGER

#### Hazard Statements

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H373 - May cause damage to thyroid through prolonged or repeated ingestion of iodine containing ingredients

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

#### Precautionary Statements

##### General:

P101-If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P103-Read label before use.

##### Prevention:

P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

##### Response:

P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.

P310 - Immediately call a doctor, a POISON CENTER.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on the label or this SDS).

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

##### Storage/Disposal:

P405 - Store locked up.

P501-Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/federal regulations.

#### UN GHS

According to the Globally Harmonized Standard for Classification and Labeling (GHS), this product is considered hazardous based on its acidic pH and iodine content.

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component</u>	<u>wt%</u>	<u>CAS Registry #</u>
Sodium metaperiodate	1 - 6	7790-28-5
Periodic Acid	2 - 8	10450-60-9
1,1'-oxybisbenzene tetrapropylene derivatives, sulfonated, sodium salts	0.2 - 0.6	119345-04-9
Water	85 - 97	

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## 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. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention.

### SKIN CONTACT:

Wash skin with mild soap solution to remove material immediately after contact. Prolonged contact will increase the potential for skin irritation/corrosion.

### INGESTION:

Not a likely route of exposure based on use. If accidental ingestion does occur, rinse mouth immediately with water. Seek immediate medical attention and provide SDS to attending medical personnel. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless instructed to do so by trained medical personnel/Poison Control Center.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flashpoint and Method:** Not Applicable

**Flammable Limits:** Not Applicable

**Autoignition Temperature:** Not Applicable

### GENERAL HAZARD:

Product is water-based and not a significant fire hazard. Periodic Acid and Sodium metaperiodate are oxidizers and may contribute oxygen to a fire.

### 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. Do not enter an area having containers of this product without self-contained breathing apparatus.

### 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 dioxide and iodine salts.

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## 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 water-based 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 aquatically toxic based on pH and iodine content.

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## 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.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**STORAGE TEMPERATURE:** Ambient

**STORAGE PRESSURE:** Atmospheric

### GENERAL:

Keep the container tightly closed. Store in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated place away from incompatible materials such as caustics. Preferable storage is a restricted area designed for acids and oxidizers.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR 1910.1200 and other agencies)

Component	EXPOSURE LIMITS 8 hrs TWA (ppm)				
	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	AIHA WEEL	Other
Sodium metaperiodate	None Established	None Established	0.01 ppm*		
Periodic Acid	None Established	None Established	0.01 ppm*		
1,1'-oxybisbenzene					
tetrapropylene derivatives, sulfonated, sodium salts	None Established	None Established	None Established		

\* - TLV set for iodides in general measured as inhalable fraction and vapor and not specific for either sodium metaperiodate or Periodic Acid.

Components are not sufficiently volatile to produce a vapor inhalation hazard. The product does present an inhalation hazard as a mist. Periodic acid is a moderately strong oxidizing agent and is a weak acid. Inhalation of a mist should be viewed as producing similar hazards as inhaling dilute acid mists and oxidizers.

### 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. Spill control supplies should be available in a location known to the material user.

### 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 acids/oxidizer 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:

There are no established exposure limits for the ingredients of this product. ACGIH TLV for iodides can be used to evaluate exposure levels. Periodic acid and sodium metaperiodate both contain iodine and only a combined exposure for iodide compounds can be obtained for assessment against the ACGIH iodide TLV.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	unknown	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	Unknown
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.09	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Unknown
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	soluble	<b>Freezing Point:</b>	Unknown
<b>pH:</b>	1.5 - 2.75	<b>Odor:</b>	Mild
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	100 °C/212 °F	<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear to slightly hazy
<b>Viscosity:</b>	<10 cps	<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Flash Point:</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Flammable Range:</b>	Not Applicable
		<b>VOC content:</b>	None

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### GENERAL:

The periodic acid and sodium metaperiodate components are oxidizers and may intensify a fire by providing oxygen.

### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Combustible materials, reducing agents, organic materials, caustics

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

Concentration of active ingredients is low but heating will cause decomposition resulting in corrosive acid residues to metal surfaces that need to be removed to prevent shortened life span.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### TOXICITY TO ANIMALS:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Acute Test</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Species</u>
Periodic Acid	LD50 oral est.	1 ml/kg	Human
Periodic Acid	LD50 oral	132 mg/kg	Rat
Sodium metaperiodate	LD50 intraperitoneal	58 mg/kg	Mouse
Sodium metaperiodate	EPISKIN Human Skin Model Test	Corrosive Category 1C (exposures between 1 and 4 hrs with observations up to 14 days)	
Sodium metaperiodate	LD50 oral	264 mg/kg	Rat
1,1'-oxybisbenzene tetrapropylene derivatives, sulfonated, sodium salts	LD50 oral	>2000 mg/kg	Mouse

### ROUTES OF ENTRY:

Not sufficiently volatile for the vapor to produce an inhalation hazard. Inhalation is as a mist. Product is corrosive an oxidizer and is a skin and eye exposure hazard.

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## CHRONIC EFFECTS ON HUMANS:

Long-term or repeated exposure to periodic acid and/or sodium metaperiodate can result in cumulative effects from exposure to the iodine component. Iodine is essential to the thyroid but over supply causes goiter and changes in the activity of the thyroid gland. Ingredients are not identified as suspect carcinogens, sensitizers, and germ cell mutagens. Reproductive hazard exists with excessive iodine exposure via the oral route but this is unlikely based on prescribed product use.

## Eyes:

Periodic acid component is strongly corrosive to eyes. The solution in dilute form makes the hazard correspondingly less hazardous, however, splashes in the eyes require immediate attention as there is potential for eye damage if the eyes are not immediately washed.

## Skin:

Periodic acid component is strongly corrosive to skin. The solution dilute form makes the hazard correspondingly less hazardous, however, product should be washed promptly from skin if contact occurs

## Ingestion:

Not a likely route of exposure based on product use, however, both the corrosive potential and the iodine component needs to be addressed by medical personnel.

## Inhalation:

Not a likely route of exposure based on low volatility of the concentrated material. Aerosolizing the product to produce a mist will create an inhalation hazard. Personal protection, including respiratory protection, needs to be utilized if using the product in an aerosol/mist. Respiratory protection should protect against both acids and oxidizers.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<u>Species</u>	<u>Test Information</u>	<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Component</u>
Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	semi-static LC50	>0.17 mg/l-96hr	Sodium periodate
Daphnia magna (Water flea)	static test LC50	>0.18 mg/l-48hr	Sodium periodate

There is very little data available on ecological toxicity of product ingredients, however, it likely to reduce to iodides in the environment, is acidic, and is likely to be harmful to aquatic life when introduced in volume.

## PRODUCTS OF BIODEGRADATION:

Product active components are likely to reduce to iodides in the environment. Depending on the quantity, these could be hazardous to aquatic life.

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## 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.

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## 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	Dynamesh Emulsion 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	UN3264
Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Periodic Acid, aqueous solution with not more than 7% Periodic acid)
Hazard Class	8
Packing Group	III
Label Codes	8
Special Provisions (172.102)	IB3,T7,TP1,TP28
Packaging - Exceptions	Consult 49 CFR 173.154
Packaging - Nonbulk	Consult 49 CFR 173.202
Packaging - bulk	Consult 49 CFR 173.241
Quantity Limitations - Passenger aircraft/rail	5 L
Quantity Limitations - Cargo aircraft only	60 L
Vessel stowage - Location	A-means the material may be stowed on deck or under deck on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel
Vessel stowage - Other	40 - stow clear of living quarters

### INTERNATIONAL AIR TRADE ASSOCIATION (IATA)

IATA 58th Edition Information	Dynamesh Emulsion Remover
UN Number	UN3264
Proper Shipping Name Description	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Periodic Acid, aqueous solution with not more than 7% Periodic acid)
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 - substances must be compatible with their packagings as required by 5.0.2.6; metal packagings must be corrosion resistant or with protection agains corrosion; closures must meet the requirements of 5.0.2.7. inner packaging construction/net quantity per inner packaing - glass - 0.5L, metal - 0.5L; plastic - 0.5L; total net quantity per package - 1L
Passenger Aircraft - Limited Quantity Max net Qty/Pkg	1 L

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Passenger Aircraft - Packing Instructions	852 - substances must be compatible with their packagings as required by 5.0.2.6; metal packagings must be corrosion resistant or with protection against corrosion; closures must meet the requirements of 5.0.2.7; packagings must meet Packing Group II performance standards. inner packaging construction/net quantity per inner packaging - glass - 2.5 L; metal - 5L; Plastic - 2.5 L. total net quantity per package - 5L.
Passenger Aircraft - Quantity Max Net Qty/Pkging	5 L
Cargo Aircraft only - Packing Instructions	856 - substances must be compatible with their packagings as required by 5.0.2.6; metal packagings must be corrosion resistant or with protection against corrosion; closures must meet the requirements of 5.0.2.7; packagings must meet Packing Group II performance standards. construction/net quantity per inner packaging - glass - 5L; metal - 10 L; plastic - 5 L; total per package - 60L
Cargo Aircraft only - Max Net Qty/Pkging	60 L
Special Provisions 4.4	None
ERG Code	8L

### INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS CODE (IMDG CODE)

IMDG 2016 EDITION	Dynamesh Emulsion Remover
UN Number	UN3264
Proper Shipping Name Description	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Periodic Acid, aqueous solution with not more than 7% Periodic acid)
Class or Division	8
Subsidiary Risks	Blank
Packing Group	III
Special Provisions	223,274
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
Tank Instructions	T7
Tank Provisions	TP1, TP28
EmS 5.4.3.2 7.8	F-A, S-B
Stowage and Handling	Category A, SW2
Segregation	Blank
Properties and observations	Causes burns to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes
UN Number	3264



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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Chemical Inventory Status

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

SARA Section 302 - Emergency Planning Notification - None

SARA Section 304 - Emergency Release Notification - None

SARA 311/312 - Hazard categories for SARA Section 311/312 Reporting -

Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

CERCLA - Hazardous Substance -

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification - None

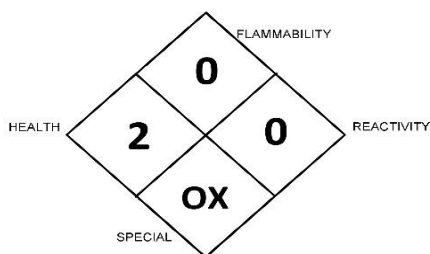
### California Proposition 65:

No components listed on current CA Prop 65 list.

## 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.



### NFPA rating explanation as applied to Dynamesh Emulsion Remover

**FLAMMABILITY 0** - Will not burn

**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** - Oxidizer, allows chemicals to burn without an air supply.

The Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) is a numerical hazard rating that incorporates the use of labels with color developed by the American Coatings Association as a compliance aid for the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Dynamesh Emulsion Remover	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

HEALTH -

2 - Temporary or minor injury may occur.

FLAMMABILITY-

0 - Materials that will not burn.

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:

8-Jul-20

THE INFORMATION RELATES TO THIS SPECIFIC INFORMATION. IT MAY NOT BE VALID FOR THIS MATERIAL IF USED IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER MATERIALS OR IN ANY PROCESS. IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SATISFY ONESELF AS TO THE SUITABILITY AND COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION FOR HIS OWN PARTICULAR USE. ALL MATERIALS MAY PRESENT UNKNOWN HAZARDS AND SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION. ALTHOUGH CERTAIN HAZARDS ARE DESCRIBED HEREIN, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT THESE ARE THE ONLY HAZARDS THAT EXIST.