SAFETY DATA SHEET

Potassium Hydroxide Solution (44–48 %) — Laboratory Reagent, Analytical Reagent, PV Pure and Ultrapure PPB grades

Prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 2024 amendment / GHS Rev. 7), UN GHS, US DOT 49 CFR Parts 171–180 and Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17)

SDS number	**HP-SDS-27900-US-01**
Version / Revision	Version 1.0
Issue date	01 November 2026
Supersedes	Not applicable (first issue)
Review due	01 November 2029, or earlier if new hazard information becomes available
Companion sheet	A GB/EU sheet for supply by Highpuris Ltd will be issued separately. Do not substitute one sheet for the other — the classification is the same but the exposure limits, supply restrictions and legal references are not.

1 SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	**Potassium Hydroxide Solution (44–48 %)**
Product description	Aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide, nominal 45 % w/w. Assay by grade: Laboratory Reagent and Ultrapure PPB 44.0 – 46.0 % w/w; Analytical Reagent 44.5 – 45.5 % w/w; PV Pure 45.0 – 48.0 % w/w. All grades carry the same hazard classification and transport description.
Synonyms	Caustic potash solution; Potassium hydrate; Potash lye; Hydroxyde de potassium
CAS number	1310-58-3
EC (EINECS) number	215-181-3
EU Index number	019-002-00-8
REACH registration number	Not applicable to supply in the United States. A REACH registration (or coverage under a registrant's supply chain) is required before placement in the EU/EEA or Northern Ireland; UK REACH applies to Great Britain.
Molecular formula	KOH (aq)
Molecular weight	56.11 g/mol (KOH)
Highpuris product code	**27900** — the 9-digit catalogue SKUs below are built as product code · grade · pack
Pack sizes covered	250 mL, 500 mL, 1 L and 2.5 L HDPE bottles (never glass — alkali attacks glass), 25 L HDPE containers, 200 L HDPE drums and 1000 L IBCs, in UN-certified packagings (bottles in multi-unit shipping cases)

Catalogue SKUs covered by this SDS

Grade	KOH assay	Pack size and SKU
Laboratory Reagent	44.0–46.0 %	500 mL **279000123** · 2.5 L **279000142** · 25 L **279000162** · 200 L **279000164** · 1000 L **279000181**
Analytical Reagent	44.5–45.5 %	500 mL **279000223** · 1 L **279000241** · 2.5 L **279000242** · 25 L **279000262** · 200 L **279000264** · 1000 L **279000281**
PV Pure	45.0–48.0 %	25 L **279000362** · 200 L **279000364** · 1000 L **279000381**
Ultrapure PPB	44.0–46.0 %	250 mL **279000422** · 500 mL **279000423** · 1 L **279000441**

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance and uses advised against

- **Identified uses:** laboratory analytical reagent; preparation of standard alkaline solutions, titration, pH adjustment, saponification and digestion; alkaline etching, texturing and cleaning in semiconductor and photovoltaic processing (PV Pure and Ultrapure PPB grades); trace-metal (ppb) applications in ICP-MS and other ultra-trace laboratories; further formulation and repackaging by professional users.
- **Uses advised against:** not for food, drug, cosmetic, medicinal, pesticide, biocidal, household or consumer use. Not intended for use by the general public. Not to be used in any application resulting in human ingestion or direct dermal application.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	**Highpuris LLC** 9920 Pacific Heights Blvd, Suite 150 San Diego, CA 92121-4361 United States of America
Telephone	+1 (401) 288-1196
E-mail (SDS contact)	admin@highpuris.com · noreply@highpuris.com
Website	www.highpuris.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

24-hour emergency (USA / Canada)	**CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**
24-hour emergency (international)	**CHEMTREC +1 703-527-3887** (collect calls accepted)
CHEMTREC contract number	**CCN 1024800** — Highpuris LLC, registered August 2026. Quote this number when calling; it must appear with the emergency telephone number on shipping papers under 49 CFR 172.604
Non-emergency (business hours)	+1 (401) 288-1196, 09:00 – 17:00 Pacific Time, Monday to Friday

2 SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA HCS 2024), UN GHS Rev. 7, EU CLP (EC) No 1272/2008 and Canada HPR:

Hazard class	Category	Hazard statement
Corrosive to metals	Category 1	H290 — May be corrosive to metals
Acute toxicity — oral	Category 4	H302 — Harmful if swallowed
Skin corrosion / irritation	Category 1A	H314 — Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Category 1	H318 — Causes serious eye damage
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (respiratory tract irritation)	Category 3	H335 — May cause respiratory irritation

H318 is not required on the label where H314 is assigned (GHS labelling precedence rules). The harmonised EU classification for potassium hydroxide (Index No. 019-002-00-8) is Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Met. Corr. 1, H290, with specific concentration limits: Skin Corr. 1A at C ≥ 5 %; Skin Corr. 1B at 2 % ≤ C < 5 %; Skin Irrit. 2 / Eye Irrit. 2 at 0.5 % ≤ C < 2 %. The respiratory-irritation classification (STOT SE 3, H335) is taken from the manufacturer's OSHA classification and relates to inhalation of mist; it is not part of the EU harmonised entry. GHS07 is retained on the label because of Acute Toxicity Category 4 (oral) and STOT SE 3.

2.2 GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms — required on the label and on every shipped container:



GHS05 — Corrosion



GHS07 — Exclamation mark

Pictograms must be a square set on a point, with a black symbol on a white ground and a red border wide enough to be clearly visible. Minimum size is one-fifteenth of the label surface area and never smaller than 10 mm × 10 mm (16 mm × 16 mm where the package holds more than 3 L). Where the corresponding DOT transport label is displayed on the outer packaging, the duplicate GHS pictogram may be omitted from that outer packaging under 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(5); all pictograms remain required on the inner container label.

Signal word	**DANGER**
Hazard statements	H290 — May be corrosive to metals. H302 — Harmful if swallowed. H314 — Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H335 — May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements — Prevention

- P234 — Keep only in original packaging.
- P260 — Do not breathe mist, vapours or spray.
- P264 — Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 — Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 — Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 — Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statements — Response

- 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 or shower.
- 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.
- P310 — Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- P363 — Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P390 — Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statements — Storage and disposal

- P402 — Store in a dry place.
- P403 + P233 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 — Store locked up.
- P406 — Store in a corrosive-resistant polypropylene or HDPE container with a resistant inner liner.
- P501 — Dispose of contents and container in accordance with federal, state, provincial and local regulations.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

- Dilution with water is strongly exothermic and can cause boiling and violent spattering. Always add the solution slowly to water with stirring and cooling — never add water to the concentrated solution.
- Attacks aluminium, zinc, tin and galvanised metal, liberating flammable hydrogen gas, which can form explosive mixtures with air in closed containers, tanks and headspaces.
- Absorbs carbon dioxide from the air, forming potassium carbonate (a white crust around closures and threads). Keep containers tightly closed; crystalline deposits can make closures difficult to open.
- Protect from freezing. Strong solutions can crystallise at low temperatures; thaw gently at room temperature and mix before use — never with direct heat.
- Spills are extremely slippery and difficult to detect on smooth surfaces; the liquid causes deep, painful burns that may not be felt immediately.
- The substance does not meet PBT or vPvB criteria under REACH Annex XIII and is not an identified endocrine disruptor.

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity

Not applicable. Acute toxicity data are available for the substance; no component of unknown acute toxicity is present.

3 SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture — aqueous solution.

Chemical name	CAS No.	EC No.	Conc. (% w/w)	GHS classification of the ingredient
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	215-181-3	44 – 48	Met. Corr. 1, H290; Acute Tox. 4 (oral), H302; Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	52 – 56	Not classified

EU Index number for potassium hydroxide: 019-002-00-8. Specific concentration limits in EU CLP Annex VI: Skin Corr. 1A / H314 at C ≥ 5 %; Skin Corr. 1B / H314 at 2 % ≤ C < 5 %; Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 and Eye Irrit. 2 / H319 at 0.5 % ≤ C < 2 %. The product as a whole is additionally classified STOT SE 3 / H335 (mist) on the manufacturer's OSHA classification.

Impurities and stabilising additives: none deliberately added. Trace impurities (carbonate, chloride, sulfate and trace metals) are controlled to the grade specification and are not present at levels that alter the classification.

4 SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General. Move the casualty out of the danger area. Rescuers must protect themselves — wear eye/face protection, chemical-resistant gloves and, where mist is present, respiratory protection. Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear immediately while flushing. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the attending physician. Immediate medical attention is required for all exposures.

Inhalation. Move the casualty to fresh air at once, keep at rest and in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration — do not use mouth-to-mouth; use a pocket mask with one-way valve, a bag-valve mask or other mechanical device. Call a physician immediately. Pulmonary oedema may be delayed; keep the casualty under medical observation even if initially asymptomatic.

Skin contact. Immediately flush the affected area with copious quantities of lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 15 minutes — and for longer (up to 30 minutes) for large-area or prolonged contact, because alkali penetrates tissue deeply and burns continue to progress — removing contaminated clothing, shoes and jewellery while flushing. Do not attempt to neutralise the alkali with acids. Call a physician immediately. Wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use; discard heavily contaminated leather articles.

Eye contact. Immediately flush the eyes, including under the eyelids, with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 15 minutes (longer if possible — alkali burns of the eye are extremely serious), holding the eyelids wide open. Remove contact lenses if present and if it can be done without delay; do not interrupt flushing to do so. Obtain immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist. Continue irrigation en route to medical care.

Ingestion. Do NOT induce vomiting — re-exposure of the oesophagus and the risk of aspiration make vomiting dangerous, and gastric lavage is contraindicated. If the casualty is conscious and alert, clean the mouth with water. Do not give acids, vinegar or other neutralising agents. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Skin: causes burns by all exposure routes — soapy, slippery feel, pain that may be delayed, redness, blistering and deep, penetrating chemical burns with tissue destruction and scarring.
- Eyes: severe pain, lacrimation, corneal burns and opacification, with risk of permanent damage including blindness.
- Inhalation: mist irritates and burns the nose, throat and lungs — cough, hoarseness, chest tightness and dyspnoea; high concentrations may cause chemical pneumonitis and delayed pulmonary oedema.
- Ingestion: harmful if swallowed; severe swelling and damage to the delicate tissue of the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach, with danger of perforation, vomiting (possibly with blood), circulatory collapse and oesophageal stricture as a late sequela.
- Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treat as a severe alkali burn. Symptomatic and supportive treatment.
- Monitor the airway closely after inhalation; laryngeal oedema and bronchospasm may require early intubation. Observe for delayed-onset pulmonary oedema.
- Following ingestion, possible perforation of the stomach or oesophagus should be investigated; endoscopy within 12 – 24 hours may be indicated to assess the extent of injury. Activated charcoal is of no value and obscures the endoscopic view.
- Do not use chemical neutralising agents on burns or in the gastrointestinal tract. Eye irrigation should continue until the conjunctival pH has returned to neutral (check with pH paper).

5 SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable: the product is not combustible. Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire — carbon dioxide, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray/fog. Water spray may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.
- Unsuitable: no restriction is specified by the manufacturer. Avoid a hard solid water jet directed into the product, which may spread the corrosive liquid.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Non-combustible aqueous solution: no flash point, autoignition temperature or explosion limits apply to the liquid.
- Contact with metals (aluminium, zinc, tin, galvanised surfaces) produces hydrogen gas, which is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air (4 – 75 vol %). Hydrogen may accumulate in the headspace of damaged or closed containers and tanks.
- Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapours; hazardous combustion products include hydrogen. Boiling or evaporation of the solution gives a caustic mist.
- Containers may rupture violently under fire conditions owing to internal pressure.
- The product causes severe burns of the eyes, skin and mucous membranes; fire-fighting water run-off is strongly alkaline and corrosive.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

- Wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (MSHA/NIOSH-approved or equivalent) and full alkali-resistant protective clothing. Structural fire-fighting turnout gear alone provides only limited protection against this material.
- Evacuate and isolate the area. Approach from upwind. Stay out of low areas where corrosive mist may collect.
- Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers; withdraw immediately if a rising sound from a venting safety device or discolouration of a tank occurs.
- Prevent run-off water from entering drains and watercourses; collect contaminated fire-fighting water separately for disposal.
- Refer to ERG 2024 Guide 154 (Substances — Toxic and/or Corrosive, non-combustible).

6 SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas and keep people away from, and upwind of, the spill or leak. Ensure adequate ventilation. Restrict access. Do not walk through spilled material — the liquid is extremely slippery. Avoid all contact with liquid and mist. Alert the site emergency response team.

For emergency responders. Do not attempt response without suitable PPE: chemical splash goggles with full face shield, alkali-resistant suit and boots, heavy-duty butyl rubber, neoprene or nitrile gloves, and a NIOSH-approved respirator with Type B (inorganic gas) filter and P100 particulate filter, or SCBA where mist concentrations are unknown or exceed exposure limits. Ventilate confined spaces before entry. Initial isolation of at least 50 m (150 ft) in all directions for a small liquid spill is recommended; increase the distance for large spills and consult ERG Guide 154.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- Should not be released into the environment. Do not flush into surface water or the sanitary sewer system. Dyke or bund the spill and prevent entry into drains, sewers, groundwater and soil.
- The strongly alkaline solution harms aquatic life through pH elevation and will damage soil and drainage infrastructure.
- Report releases as required by law. Under CERCLA, a release of 1,000 lb (454 kg) or more of potassium hydroxide in a 24-hour period must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802); for this product, 1,000 lb of KOH corresponds to approximately 2,200 lb (about 1,000 kg) of the 45 % solution.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Upright leaking containers and transfer the contents to a sound, labelled, alkali-resistant (HDPE or PP) container.
- Soak up with inert, non-combustible absorbent — dry sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth or a proprietary caustic absorbent. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Do NOT use combustible absorbents such as sawdust, paper or cloth, and do not use aluminium or galvanised tools or containers.
- Small residues may be carefully neutralised with a dilute weak acid (for example citric acid or dilute acetic acid) added slowly from a distance by trained personnel; neutralisation is exothermic and generates heat and spray — never confine the reaction and never neutralise with strong acid.
- Collect the absorbed material with suitable tools into a labelled, sealed, corrosion-resistant container for disposal (keep in suitable, closed containers).
- Flush the residual area with large volumes of water only after the bulk has been removed, collecting the wash water for pH adjustment and disposal. Restore non-slip conditions on the floor before releasing the area.
- Ventilate the area thoroughly and, where metals were contacted, monitor for hydrogen before releasing the area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection, and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

7 SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Use only under a chemical fume hood or local exhaust ventilation. Do not breathe mist, vapours or spray. Open and dispense with the sash lowered.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear the personal protective equipment and face protection specified in Section 8 at all times when handling.
- When diluting or dissolving, ALWAYS add the potassium hydroxide solution slowly to water, with stirring and cooling — never add water to the concentrated solution. Use cold water and allow for heat of dilution.
- Use only alkali-resistant transfer equipment (HDPE, PP, PTFE, PVDF, 316 stainless steel or nickel). Do not use aluminium, zinc, tin, galvanised or brass fittings, and do not use glass for storage or for ground-glass joints, which seize.

- Open containers slowly to relieve any internal pressure; point the opening away from the face and body. Clean the threads and closure of carbonate crust before reclosing.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the handling area. Do not ingest — if swallowed, seek immediate medical assistance. Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- Keep the container tightly closed when not in use. Do not return unused material to the original container.
- Ensure an emergency eyewash station and safety shower are within 10 seconds' unobstructed travel of the work area and are tested regularly.
- Empty containers retain product residue and remain corrosive — do not cut, weld, drill or reuse.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions	Corrosives area. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep locked up or in an area accessible only to authorised, trained personnel. Do not store in metal containers.
Recommended temperature	15 – 25 °C (59 – 77 °F). Protect from freezing; strong solutions can crystallise at low temperatures.
Containment	Store on an alkali-resistant, bunded or kerbed floor with secondary containment of at least 110 % of the largest container. Segregate from other chemical classes.
Suitable materials	Original supplier packaging: HDPE and polypropylene containers with resistant inner liners and closures. Also PTFE, PVDF, polypropylene-lined or rubber-lined steel, nickel and 316 stainless steel for fixed storage and transfer systems.
Unsuitable materials	Glass (etched and slowly attacked by hot or strong alkali; closures seize), aluminium, zinc, tin, galvanised surfaces, lead, brass and bronze; do not store in metal containers. Concrete may be slowly attacked.
Incompatible storage	Segregate from acids (violent, exothermic reaction), halogens, acid anhydrides and metals. Keep away from nitro-compounds, chlorinated solvents, phenols and reactive organics, and from oxidising agents and ammonium salts.
Shelf life	Indefinite when stored as specified in unopened original packaging. After opening, the solution absorbs carbon dioxide from the air and its assay and carbonate content drift; ultrapure and PV grades should be opened only in a clean environment, after which trace-metal levels can no longer be guaranteed against the released specification.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Laboratory reagent and industrial process chemical. No further specific guidance beyond the identified uses in Section 1.2.

8 SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits — potassium hydroxide (CAS 1310-58-3)

Source	Type	Value
OSHA PEL (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1)	—	None established (the vacated 1989 ceiling of 2 mg/m³ is not enforceable)
NIOSH REL	Ceiling	2 mg/m³
ACGIH TLV	Ceiling	2 mg/m³
Cal/OSHA PEL (8 CCR 5155)	Ceiling	2 mg/m³
Mexico OEL (NOM-010-STPS)	Ceiling	2 mg/m³
EU IOELV	—	No EU indicative occupational exposure limit value established (UK WEL: STEL 2 mg/m³)

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

- Use only under a chemical fume hood (minimum face velocity 0.5 m/s / 100 ft/min), or under equivalent local exhaust ventilation captured at the point of generation, so that the ceiling limit is never exceeded.
- Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Exhaust ducting and fans must be of corrosion-resistant construction; where large quantities are heated or sprayed, provide mist capture.
- Safety shower and eyewash station must be close to the workstation and immediately available (ANSI/ISEA Z358.1).

Eye and face protection

- Chemical splash goggles conforming to ANSI/ISEA Z87.1 or EN 166 (29 CFR 1910.133), worn together with a full face shield whenever there is any risk of splashing, pouring or pressurised release. Ordinary safety spectacles are not adequate. Do not wear contact lenses when handling.

Skin and body protection

- Gloves: wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure — heavy-duty butyl rubber, neoprene or nitrile rubber are suitable for caustic solutions; PVC is acceptable for splash contact. Natural rubber latex and thin disposable examination gloves are not suitable for more than incidental splash. Confirm material, thickness and breakthrough time with the glove manufacturer for the specific task and change gloves immediately on contact.
- Body: alkali-resistant apron or coveralls over a laboratory coat for small-scale work; a full chemically resistant suit (Type 3/4, EN 14605) with hood for bulk transfer, drumming and spill response.
- Feet: closed, chemically resistant boots or overboots with non-slip soles. Trouser legs worn outside the boots.

Respiratory protection

- Not normally required where work is carried out in an effective fume hood. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.
- Recommended filter: inorganic gases and vapours filter, Type B (grey), or a particulate filter conforming to EN 143 (P100/P3) for mist.
- For unknown concentrations, oxygen-deficient atmospheres or emergency response, use a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a supplied-air respirator with escape bottle. Respirator use requires a written programme under 29 CFR 1910.134, including medical evaluation, fit testing and training.

Environmental exposure controls

- Do not discharge to the environment; do not flush into surface water or the sanitary sewer system. Route vent gases and mist through a scrubber where necessary. Neutralise aqueous effluent to the pH range permitted by the receiving authority before discharge. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9 SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value
Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Odourless
Odour threshold	No information available
Melting point / freezing point	No data available from the manufacturer. Indicatively approximately −25 to −30 °C for 45 % w/w; a 48 % solution may crystallise below about −10 °C — protect from freezing
Boiling point / initial boiling point	No data available (the solution boils above 100 °C; the boiling point rises with concentration)
Flammability	Not flammable (non-combustible aqueous solution). Contact with metals liberates flammable hydrogen gas
Lower / upper explosion limit	Not applicable to the liquid. Hydrogen evolved on contact with metals: 4 – 75 vol % in air
Flash point	Not applicable (non-combustible aqueous solution)
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	No data available
pH	14
Kinematic / dynamic viscosity	No data available
Solubility (water)	Soluble — miscible with water in all proportions, with strong evolution of heat
Solubility (other)	No information available (potassium hydroxide is soluble in ethanol and glycerol)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow)	0.83 (value reported by the manufacturer for potassium hydroxide; the substance is inorganic and fully ionised in water)
Vapour pressure	No data available
Density / relative density	1.326 as reported in the manufacturer's data for its 30 – 50 % product (temperature not stated). Approximately 1.45 – 1.50 g/cm³ is typical for 44 – 48 % at 20 °C; confirm against the batch certificate of analysis

Property	Value
Relative vapour density	No data available (air = 1)
Particle characteristics	Not applicable (liquid)
Molecular weight	56.11 g/mol (KOH)
Evaporation rate	No data available
Oxidising properties	None
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Surface tension	No data available
Concentration	44.0 – 46.0 % w/w KOH (Laboratory Reagent, Ultrapure PPB); 44.5 – 45.5 % w/w (Analytical Reagent); 45.0 – 48.0 % w/w (PV Pure)

9.2 Other information

No additional physical or chemical hazard information. Flash point, boiling point and viscosity relate to the aqueous solution; test data above are those reported by the manufacturer for potassium hydroxide solution unless otherwise stated.

10 SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

A strong inorganic base. Reacts violently and exothermically with acids and, in the presence of moisture, with a number of metals. Reactive hazard: none known under normal conditions of use, based on information available.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. Not sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge. Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. Absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to form potassium carbonate.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Violent, heat-generating reaction with acids, acid anhydrides and acid chlorides; can cause boiling and spattering of corrosive liquid.
- Reaction with aluminium, zinc, tin and galvanised metals (and with other metals under some conditions) releases flammable hydrogen gas, which may form an explosive atmosphere in enclosed spaces or container headspace.
- Violent reaction with halogens; contact with chlorine or hypochlorite bleach releases heat and may release toxic gas when acids are also present.
- Contact with ammonium salts liberates ammonia gas; contact with nitro-compounds, chlorinated solvents (for example trichloroethylene) and phenols can lead to violent or explosive reaction.
- Dissolution or dilution in water is strongly exothermic; adding water to the concentrated solution can cause violent spattering.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Incompatible products; contact with metals; heat and fire exposure; freezing and crystallisation; exposure to air (carbon dioxide absorption); uncontrolled mixing with water or acids; confinement of evolved hydrogen in closed systems.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Class	Examples
Acids and acid anhydrides	Mineral and organic acids (hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric, acetic and others), acid anhydrides and acid chlorides — violent exothermic reaction
Halogens	Chlorine, bromine, iodine and halogen-releasing oxidisers such as hypochlorites
Metals and alloys	Aluminium, zinc, tin, galvanised surfaces, lead, brass, bronze (hydrogen evolution)
Reactive organics	Nitro-compounds, chlorinated solvents (trichloroethylene), phenols, aldehydes and reactive monomers
Ammonium salts	Ammonium salts and ammonium compounds (ammonia gas evolution)
Construction materials	Glass (slowly attacked), ground-glass joints (seizure), natural rubber, aluminium and galvanised fittings

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrogen on contact with metals; irritating gases and vapours, and caustic mist, on heating or in a fire.

11 SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200(c) / GHS

Likely routes of exposure: skin and eye contact, inhalation of mist, and accidental ingestion. The manufacturer notes inhalation is not an expected route of exposure under normal conditions; ingestion may be harmful.

Endpoint	Data and conclusion
Acute toxicity — oral	LD_{50} (rat): 333 – 384 mg/kg bw for potassium hydroxide (manufacturer's component data). Classified Acute Tox. 4 (oral), H302, on the basis of the harmonised EU entry for potassium hydroxide and the manufacturer's classification; local corrosion of the gastrointestinal tract dominates the clinical picture.
Acute toxicity — dermal	No data available. Not classified for systemic dermal toxicity; local corrosion governs.
Acute toxicity — inhalation	No data available. Not an expected route of exposure; mist is corrosive and irritating to the respiratory tract. Not classified for acute inhalation toxicity; respiratory irritation and corrosivity govern.
Skin corrosion / irritation	Corrosive. Causes severe burns, which may be delayed in onset. Classified Skin Corrosion Category 1A on the basis of the harmonised EU classification of potassium hydroxide (corrosive at C ≥ 5 %) and human experience.
Serious eye damage / irritation	Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Classified Eye Damage Category 1.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	No data available. Not a known skin or respiratory sensitiser. Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available. Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, OSHA or Mexico as a carcinogen. Not classified.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available. Not classified.
STOT — single exposure	Category 3 — may cause respiratory irritation (manufacturer's OSHA classification; target organ: respiratory system). Mist is irritating and corrosive to the respiratory tract.
STOT — repeated exposure	No data available; target organs: no information available. Not classified.
Aspiration hazard	No data available. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

11.2 Other information

Target organs: eyes, skin, mucous membranes, respiratory system and gastrointestinal tract. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye disease or chronic respiratory disease may be at increased risk from exposure. Endocrine disrupting properties: this product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors.

The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated in all endpoints; the assessment above is based on the manufacturer's data for potassium hydroxide, its corrosivity and the pH of its solutions, which is the determining factor for local effects.

12 SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Endpoint	Value
Fish — acute	LC_{50} (96 h): 50 – 165 mg/L (manufacturer's data for potassium hydroxide; species not stated). The effect is attributable to the high pH of the solution.
Aquatic invertebrates — acute	No data available (water flea: not listed).
Algae	No data available (freshwater algae: not listed).
Microorganisms	No data available (Microtox: not listed). Activated sludge may be inhibited at pH values outside the tolerance range of the biomass.

Do not allow material to contaminate the ground-water system. The manufacturer describes the substance as harmful to aquatic organisms; the ecotoxicity of potassium hydroxide is governed almost entirely by the pH elevation it causes in the receiving water. In waters of adequate buffering capacity the hydroxide is rapidly neutralised.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Soluble in water. Persistence is unlikely based on information available; as an inorganic base the substance is neutralised in the environment and biodegradation is not applicable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information available. Not expected to bioaccumulate: the substance is fully ionised in water (log Pow 0.83 reported by the manufacturer for potassium hydroxide).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility; reaction with soil acidity and atmospheric carbon dioxide limits transport of the alkalinity.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB under REACH Annex XIII.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Germany water hazard class WGK 1 (slightly hazardous to water). Not an ozone-depleting substance; global warming potential not applicable.

13 SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261 and must consult federal, state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.
- Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable material via a licensed hazardous-waste contractor. Do not discharge to sewers, drains or watercourses; do not flush into surface water or the sanitary sewer system.
- Small laboratory quantities may be diluted with a large excess of water and neutralised with dilute acid (for example dilute hydrochloric, sulfuric or acetic acid) by trained personnel before disposal in accordance with the receiving authority's permit; neutralisation is strongly exothermic — add alkali to water first, neutralise slowly with cooling and never carry it out in a closed container.
- Empty containers retain product residue and remain corrosive. Do not cut, weld, braze, drill, grind or reuse them for other purposes.
- Triple-rinse containers with water, collecting the rinsate for neutralisation and permitted disposal, before offering for recycling or reconditioning; otherwise dispose of the container as unused product. Deface or remove the label from a properly cleaned container.
- Dispose of the container in accordance with local regulations. RCRA "empty" criteria are set out in 40 CFR 261.7.

13.2 Waste codes

RCRA (40 CFR 261): discarded unused product exhibits the corrosivity characteristic (aqueous solutions of pH ≥ 12.5) — EPA hazardous waste number D002. Not a P- or U-listed commercial chemical product. European waste catalogue: EWC code 06 02 04* (sodium and potassium hydroxide) from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of bases. Final code allocation is the responsibility of the waste producer.

14 SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is a regulated dangerous good in all modes of transport.

14.1 Common transport classification (all modes)

UN number / UN ID number	UN 1814
UN proper shipping name	Potassium hydroxide solution
Transport hazard class	Class 8 — Corrosive substances
Subsidiary hazard	None
Packing group	II
Label(s) required	Class 8 "Corrosive" (white upper half / black lower half) on every package
Environmental hazards	Not classified as a marine pollutant under the IMDG Code and not an environmentally hazardous substance under ADR/RID.
Special precautions for user	Transport upright, secured against movement, away from foodstuffs. Segregate from acids, oxidisers and light metals (aluminium, zinc). Protect from freezing. Vehicles and containers must be of, or lined with, alkali-resistant material; do not use glass packagings.
Transport in bulk (MARPOL Annex II / IBC Code)	Potassium hydroxide solution is listed in Chapter 17 of the IBC Code (pollution category Y or Z according to concentration). Not applicable to packaged goods; consult the ship's Certificate of Fitness and the current IBC Code for bulk carriage.

Transport hazard label(s) required on the package:



Class 8 — Corrosive

Minimum 100 mm × 100 mm on each side, set on a point, with a solid inner line 5 mm inside the edge (49 CFR 172.407). Reduced-size labels are permitted only where the package is too small to bear a full-size label. Where a subsidiary hazard label is required, it is displayed next to the primary label.

14.2 US DOT — 49 CFR (road, rail and domestic transport)

Hazardous materials table entry	Potassium hydroxide, solution — 8, UN1814, PG II
Label codes	8
Special provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	B2, IB2, T7, TP2
Packaging — exceptions	49 CFR 173.154
Packaging — non-bulk	49 CFR 173.202
Packaging — bulk	49 CFR 173.242
Quantity limitation — passenger aircraft/rail	1 L
Quantity limitation — cargo aircraft only	30 L
Vessel stowage	Location A
Limited quantity	Authorised under 49 CFR 173.154(b): inner packagings not exceeding 1.0 L, package gross mass not exceeding 30 kg. Limited quantity marking required in place of labels.
Reportable quantity (RQ)	1,000 lb (454 kg) of potassium hydroxide — approximately 2,200 lb (1,000 kg) of 45 % product. Where a single package contains an RQ or more, the letters "RQ" must appear on the shipping paper and package marking.
ERG 2024 guide number	154 — Substances — Toxic and/or Corrosive (non-combustible)
Emergency response telephone	Required on the shipping paper under 49 CFR 172.604 — see Section 1.4
Placarding	CORROSIVE placard required for bulk packagings and for non-bulk shipments where the aggregate gross weight of Table 2 materials is 454 kg (1,001 lb) or more.

14.3 IMDG Code (sea)

UN number / class / PG	UN 1814, Class 8, PG II
Proper shipping name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
EmS (emergency schedules)	F-A (fire) and S-B (spillage)
Segregation group	Group 18 — Alkalis
Marine pollutant	No
Limited quantity	1 L
Excepted quantity	E2
Stowage and segregation	Stowage category A. Segregate from acids (Class 8 acids and acidic substances) and from other incompatible classes per the segregation table; "away from" sources of heat. Refer to the IMDG Code edition in force for the stowage category and segregation table.

14.4 IATA DGR / ICAO Technical Instructions (air)

UN number / class / PG	UN 1814, Class 8, PG II
Proper shipping name	Potassium hydroxide solution
Passenger and cargo aircraft	Packing Instruction 851 — maximum net quantity 1 L per package
Cargo aircraft only	Packing Instruction 855 — maximum net quantity 30 L per package

Limited quantity (passenger aircraft)	Packing Instruction Y840 — maximum net quantity 0.5 L per package
Excepted quantity code	E2
ERG code (ICAO)	8L
Note	Packing instruction numbers change between editions of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations. Verify against the edition in force on the date of shipment before completing the Shipper's Declaration.

14.5 ADR / RID / ADN (European road, rail and inland waterway)

UN number / class / PG	UN 1814, Class 8, PG II
Classification code	C5 — corrosive substances, basic, inorganic, liquid
Labels	8
Tunnel restriction code	(E)
Hazard identification number (Kemler)	80
Transport category / limited quantity	Transport category 2; limited quantity 1 L
Packing instructions	P001, IBC02
Note	Verify against the ADR/RID edition in force before shipment.

14.6 Shipping documentation example

UN1814, Potassium hydroxide, solution, 8, PG II — followed by the number and type of packages, total quantity, packaging authorisation, emergency response telephone number and, where applicable, the "RQ" designation and limited-quantity marking.

The shipper is responsible for confirming that packaging is UN-performance tested and marked to the required standard, that all personnel involved are trained and certified under 49 CFR 172 Subpart H (and IATA/IMDG equivalents), and that the classification remains valid under the regulatory edition in force on the date of shipment.

15 SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 United States federal regulations

Regulation	Status
TSCA (15 U.S.C. §2601 et seq.)	Potassium hydroxide, CAS 1310-58-3, and water, CAS 7732-18-5, are listed on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory with an "active" designation. No TSCA section 12(b) export notification requirement applies. Not subject to a section 5(a)(2) significant new use rule and not a TSCA 6(h) PBT substance.
OSHA Hazard Communication (29 CFR 1910.1200)	Classified as a hazardous chemical. This SDS is prepared to the HCS 2024 amendment (GHS Rev. 7), for which the compliance date for substances was 19 May 2026.
OSHA flammable liquids (29 CFR 1910.106)	Not applicable — non-flammable aqueous solution (no flash point).
OSHA PSM (29 CFR 1910.119, App. A)	Not a listed highly hazardous chemical.
CERCLA section 103 (40 CFR 302.4)	Hazardous substance. Reportable quantity 1,000 lb (454 kg) of potassium hydroxide, equivalent to approximately 2,200 lb (1,000 kg) of 45 % solution. Releases at or above the RQ in any 24-hour period must be reported immediately to the National Response Center, 1-800-424-8802.
EPCRA section 302 (40 CFR 355, App. A)	Not an extremely hazardous substance; section 302 emergency planning notification is not triggered by this product.
EPCRA sections 311 / 312 (40 CFR 370)	Reportable. Applicable hazard classes: acute toxicity, skin corrosion or irritation (Category 1A), serious eye damage or eye irritation (Category 1), corrosive to metals, and specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (respiratory irritation). Reporting threshold 10,000 lb on site at any one time.
EPCRA section 313 (TRI, 40 CFR 372)	Not listed. No Toxics Release Inventory reporting requirement.
Clean Air Act section 112 / 112(r)	Not a listed hazardous air pollutant and not a regulated substance under 40 CFR 68.130.
Clean Water Act section 311 (40 CFR 116/117)	Designated hazardous substance; reportable quantity 1,000 lb. Not a section 307 priority pollutant or toxic pollutant.

Regulation	Status
RCRA (40 CFR 261)	Discarded unused product exhibits the corrosivity characteristic (D002; pH ≥ 12.5). Not P- or U-listed.
DEA / Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act (21 CFR 1310)	Not a List I or List II regulated chemical.
FDA / USDA	Not supplied as a food-grade, USP, FCC or NF material. Not for use in food, drug or cosmetic applications.
US Department of Homeland Security (6 CFR 27, App. A)	Not a chemical of interest.

15.2 United States state regulations

State list	Status
California Proposition 65	Potassium hydroxide is not listed under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986. No Proposition 65 warning is required for this product.
California — other	Cal/OSHA PEL: ceiling 2 mg/m³. Not a CARB Toxic Air Contaminant.
Massachusetts Right-to-Know	Listed (Substance List, 105 CMR 670).
New Jersey Right-to-Know	Listed (Hazardous Substance List; substance list). Special Health Hazard Substance — corrosive.
Pennsylvania Right-to-Know	Listed (Hazardous Substance List).
Rhode Island, Minnesota, Illinois	Listed on the Rhode Island and Minnesota hazardous substance / right-to-know lists. Not listed: Illinois.

15.3 International regulations

Jurisdiction	Status
Canada	Classified under the Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17) consistently with Section 2. Listed on the Domestic Substances List (DSL). Not subject to NPRI reporting.
European Union — CLP	Harmonised classification, Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, Index No. 019-002-00-8: Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Met. Corr. 1, H290, with the specific concentration limits given in Section 3.
European Union — REACH	Registered substance. Not on the Candidate List of substances of very high concern and not subject to authorisation (Annex XIV). Annex XVII restriction entry 75 (tattoo inks) applies to the use of the substance in tattoo inks only. Supplier REACH registration number to be inserted before EU/EEA placement.
Seveso III (Directive 2012/18/EU)	Not named individually and not captured under any Seveso hazard category (corrosive only — no qualifying quantity applies).
Rotterdam / Stockholm / Montreal Conventions	Not listed under the PIC procedure, not a persistent organic pollutant and not an ozone-depleting substance.
Basel Convention	Annex I — Y35 (basic solutions or bases in solid form) when exported as waste.
Chemical Weapons Convention	Not a scheduled chemical.
Chemical inventories	Listed on TSCA (USA), DSL (Canada), EC Inventory / REACH (EU, EINECS 215-181-3), AICS/AIIC (Australia), IECSC (China), ENCS and ISHL (Japan), KECI (Korea, KE-29139), PICCS (Philippines), NZIoC (New Zealand), TCSI (Taiwan) and the Indian Chemical Inventory.
Mexico	OEL (NOM-010-STPS): ceiling 2 mg/m³. Hazard grade: no information available.
Germany	Water Hazard Class WGK 1 (slightly hazardous to water).

15.4 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for potassium hydroxide under REACH by the registrant(s). No exposure scenarios are annexed to this SDS; users placing the substance on the EU/EEA market should obtain the extended SDS from the registrant.

16 SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Hazard rating systems

System	Rating	Notes
NFPA 704	Health 3 · Flammability 0 · Instability 0 · Special: none	Corrosive; commonly also marked ALK or COR
HMIS® III	Health 3 · Flammability 0 · Physical hazard 0 · PPE: X	PPE code to be assigned by the employer based on the task



Rating scale 0 = minimal, 4 = severe. These ratings are supplementary and are not a substitute for the GHS classification in Section 2.

16.2 Full text of hazard statements referred to in this SDS

- H290 — May be corrosive to metals.
- H302 — Harmful if swallowed.
- H314 — Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H315 — Causes skin irritation.
- H318 — Causes serious eye damage.
- H319 — Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335 — May cause respiratory irritation.

16.3 Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR / RID / ADN	European agreements concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road / rail / inland waterway
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging
DNEL / PNEC	Derived no-effect level / predicted no-effect concentration
EmS	Emergency schedule (IMDG Code)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guidebook (PHMSA / Transport Canada / SCT)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA DGR	International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations
IDLH	Immediately dangerous to life or health
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC_{50} / LD_{50} / EC_{50}	Concentration / dose / effective concentration lethal or effective to 50 % of a test population
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT / vPvB	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic / very persistent and very bioaccumulative
PEL / REL / TLV	Permissible exposure limit / recommended exposure limit / threshold limit value
PG	Packing group
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ / TPQ / TQ	Reportable quantity / threshold planning quantity / threshold quantity
SCBA	Self-contained breathing apparatus
STOT SE / RE	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure / repeated exposure

Abbreviation	Meaning
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA / STEL	Time-weighted average / short-term exposure limit
WGK	Wassergefährdungsklasse (German water hazard class)

16.4 Key references

- 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, as amended by the final rule of 19 July 2024 (89 FR 44144), aligning with GHS Revision 7.
- 49 CFR Parts 171–180, US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations; Hazardous Materials Table, 49 CFR 172.101.
- 2024 Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide 154.
- IMDG Code and IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, editions in force.
- 40 CFR 302.4, 40 CFR 355 Appendix A, 40 CFR 370, 40 CFR 372, 40 CFR 68.130 and 40 CFR 261.
- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Annex VI, Index No. 019-002-00-8; Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II.
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, potassium hydroxide; ACGIH TLVs and BEIs, current edition.
- Manufacturer safety data sheet for potassium hydroxide, 45 % solution in water (US OSHA HCS 2024 format, revision 7, 18 December 2025) — source of the physical, toxicological and ecotoxicological test values reproduced here.
- ECHA registered substance dossier and PubChem CID 14797, potassium hydroxide.

16.5 Revision information

Version	1.0
Date of issue	01 November 2026
Reason for revision	First issue under Highpuris LLC. Content prepared in the 16-section format of 29 CFR 1910.1200, Appendix D, with full US DOT 49 CFR transport detail, IMDG / IATA / ADR classification, and the complete Highpuris catalogue SKU list for this potassium hydroxide solution product.
Sections revised	All — first issue
Prepared by	Regulatory Affairs, Highpuris LLC

16.6 Disclaimer

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is provided in good faith and is believed to be accurate as at the date of issue. It has been compiled from data on potassium hydroxide solution (44–48 %) published by regulatory authorities, manufacturers and recognised technical sources, and relates only to the specific material identified in Section 1. It does not constitute a warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or of any other kind, and Highpuris LLC accepts no liability for loss or damage arising from the handling or use of the product. The material may present hazards in combination with other substances or in processes not described here. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the suitability of this information for their own particular purpose, to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and to ensure that the material is handled only by adequately trained personnel. Transport classifications, exposure limits and regulatory listings change. This document must be reviewed against the regulatory editions in force at the date of each shipment.

— END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET —

Highpuris LLC · 9920 Pacific Heights Blvd, Suite 150, San Diego, CA 92121-4361, USA · +1 (401) 288-1196 · admin@highpuris.com · noreply@highpuris.com · www.highpuris.com