

# Safety Data Sheet

## Gold Reducer – C2067

SDS Revision Date:

05/24/2017

### 1. Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

**Product Identity** Gold Reducer – Ready-To-Use – C2067  
**Alternate Names** Gold Reducer – Ready-To-Use – C2067

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

**Intended use** Commercial mirroring.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**Company Name** Angel Gilding  
1945 Gardner Road  
Broadview IL 60155 USA

#### Emergency

**24 hour Emergency Telephone No.** 708-383-3340

**Customer Service: Angel Gilding** 708-383-3340

### 2. Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin Sens. 1;H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Muta. 2;H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.  
Carc. 1B;H350 May cause cancer.

#### 2.2. Label elements



**Danger**

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

#### **[Prevention]:**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

**[Response]:**

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

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P308+313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

P321 Specific treatment (see information on this label).

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P333+313 If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**[Storage]:**

P405 Store locked up.

**[Disposal]:**

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

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

Ingredient/Chemical Designations	Weight %	GHS Classification	Notes
Formaldehyde CAS Number: 0000050-00-0	1 - 5	Carc. 1B;H350 Muta. 2;H341 Acute Tox. 3;H301 Acute Tox. 3;H311 Acute Tox. 3;H331 Skin Corr. 1B;H314 Skin Sens. 1;H317 >0.2 %	[1][2]

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

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

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.

[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance.

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

### 4. First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**General**

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

**Inhalation**

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

**Eyes**

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

**Skin**

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

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

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

#### Overview

Inhalation: The perception of formaldehyde by odor and eye irritation becomes less sensitive with time as one adapts to formaldehyde. This can lead to overexposure if a worker is relying on formaldehyde's warning properties to alert him or her to the potential for exposure. May cause sore throat, coughing, and shortness of breath. Causes irritation and sensitization of the respiratory tract. Concentrations of 25 to 30 ppm cause severe respiratory tract injury leading to pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May be fatal in high concentrations.

Ingestion: Can cause severe abdominal pain, violent vomiting, headache, and diarrhea. Larger doses may produce decreased body temperature, pain in the digestive tract, shallow respiration, weak irregular pulse, unconsciousness and death. Methanol component affects the optic nerve and may cause blindness.

Skin Contact: Toxic. May cause irritation to skin with redness, pain, and possibly burns. Skin absorption may occur with symptoms paralleling those from ingestion. Formaldehyde is a severe skin irritant and sensitizer. Contact causes white discoloration, smarting, cracking and scaling.

Eye Contact: Vapors cause irritation to the eyes with redness, pain, and blurred vision. Higher concentrations or splashes may cause irreversible eye damage.

Chronic Exposure: Frequent or prolonged exposure to formaldehyde may cause hypersensitivity leading to contact dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact with formaldehyde may cause an allergic reaction in some people. Vision impairment and enlargement of liver may occur from methanol component. Formaldehyde is a suspected carcinogen (positive animal inhalation studies).

Reproductive or genetic defect hazard. See section 2 for further details.

#### Skin

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition: May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and formaldehyde when heated to decomposition.

Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

### 5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Flammable liquid and vapor! Gas vaporizes readily from solution and is flammable in air.

Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Containers may explode when involved in a fire.

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. Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures.

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### 6. Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow spills to enter drains or waterways.

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

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use nonsparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures.

### 7. Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handle containers carefully to prevent damage and spillage.

Wear special protective equipment (Sec. 8) for maintenance break-in or where exposures may exceed established exposure levels. Wash hands, face, forearms and neck when exiting restricted areas. Shower, dispose of outer clothing, change to clean garments at the end of the day. Avoid cross-contamination of street clothes. Wash hands before eating and do not eat, drink, or smoke in workplace.

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

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a tightly closed container. Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Protect from freezing. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

Incompatible materials: Incompatible with oxidizing agents and alkalis. Reacts explosively with nitrogen dioxide at ca. 180C (356F). Reacts violently with perchloric acid, perchloric acid-aniline mixtures, and nitromethane. Reaction with hydrochloric acid may form bis-chloromethyl ether, an OSHA regulated carcinogen.

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

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No data available.

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### 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

CAS No.	Ingredient	Exposure	
		Source	Value
0000050-00-0	Formaldehyde	OSHA	TWA 0.75 ppm STEL 2 ppm
		ACGIH	STEL: 0.3 ppm Ceiling: 1 ppm S, A2, 1
		NIOSH	Ca TWA 0.016 ppm C 0.1 ppm [15-minute]
		Supplier	No Established Limit

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

##### Respiratory

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a full facepiece respirator with a formaldehyde cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen deficient atmospheres. Irritation also provides warning. For Methanol: If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, wear a supplied air, fullfacepiece respirator, airtight hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus. Breathing air quality must meet the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29CFR1910.134). Where respirators are required, you must have a written program covering the basic requirements in the OSHA respirator standard. These include training, fit testing, medical approval, cleaning, maintenance, cartridge change schedules, etc. See 29CFR1910.134 for details.

##### Eyes

Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

##### Skin

Protective gloves recommended.

##### Engineering Controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and any vapor below occupational exposure limits suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

##### Other Work Practices

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

See section 2 for further details.

### 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, Colorless Liquid
Odor	Pungent
Odor threshold	Not determined
pH	2.8
Melting point / freezing point	-15 °C

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Initial boiling point and boiling range	96°C
Flash Point	60°C(140 °F) CC
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1)	Not Measured
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	<b>Lower Explosive Limit: 7</b> <b>Upper Explosive Limit: 73</b>
Vapor pressure (Pa)	1.3 (mm Hg)
Vapor Density	1.04 (Air=1)
Specific Gravity	Not Measured
Solubility in Water	Complete
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not Measured
Auto-ignition temperature	300°C (572°F)
Decomposition temperature	Not Measured
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Measured
Density	1 (g cm-3)
Percent Volatile (by volume)	100 @ 21°C (70°F):

### 9.2. Other information

No other relevant information.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Trioxymethylene precipitate can be formed on long standing at very low temperatures. Nonhazardous polymerization may occur at low temperatures, forming paraformaldehyde, a white solid.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidizing agents and alkalis. Reacts explosively with nitrogen dioxide at ca. 180C (356F). Reacts violently with perchloric acid, perchloric acid-aniline mixtures, and nitromethane. Reaction with hydrochloric acid may form bis-chloromethyl ether, an OSHA regulated carcinogen.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and formaldehyde when heated to decomposition.

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### 11. Toxicological information

**Acute toxicity**

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

Ingredient	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Skin LD50, mg/kg	Inhalation Vapor LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Dust/Mist LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Gas LC50, ppm
Formaldehyde - (50-00-0)	260.00, Guinea Pig - Category: 3	270.00, Rabbit - Category: 3	No data available	No data available	No data available

**Carcinogen Data**

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0000050-00-0	Formaldehyde	OSHA	Regulated Carcinogen: Yes
		NTP	Known: Yes; Suspected: Yes
		IARC	Group 1: Yes; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

Classification	Category	Hazard Description
Acute toxicity (oral)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (dermal)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	---	Not Applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	---	Not Applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	---	Not Applicable
Respiratory sensitization	---	Not Applicable
Skin sensitization	1	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	2	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	1B	May cause cancer.
Reproductive toxicity	---	Not Applicable
STOT-single exposure	---	Not Applicable
STOT-repeated exposure	---	Not Applicable
Aspiration hazard	---	Not Applicable

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### 12. Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

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

#### Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	96 hr LC50 fish, mg/l	48 hr EC50 crustacea, mg/l	ErC50 algae, mg/l
Formaldehyde - (50-00-0)	1.41, Oncorhynchus mykiss	5.80, Daphnia pulex	---

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

There is no data available on the preparation itself.

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not Measured

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB chemicals.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Environmental Fate: The following statements refer to the environmental fate of formaldehyde. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into water, this material is not expected to evaporate significantly. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by photolysis. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily removed from the atmosphere by dry and wet deposition. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life of less than 1 day. The following statements refer to the environmental fate of methanol. When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition. When released into air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 10 and 30 days.

### 13. Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

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



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### 14. Transport information

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

### 15. Regulatory information

**Regulatory Overview**     The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.

**Toxic Substance Control Act ( TSCA)**     All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA Inventory.

**WHMIS 1988 Classification**     D2A

**US EPA Tier II Hazards**

**Fire:** No  
**Sudden Release of Pressure:** No  
**Reactive:** No  
**Immediate (Acute):** Yes  
**Delayed (Chronic):** Yes

**EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous:**  
Formaldehyde

**EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:**  
Formaldehyde

**Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):**  
Formaldehyde  
Methanol

**Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%):**  
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):**  
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%):**  
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

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### 16. Other information

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

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

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

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

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