

Section 1: Identification

MANUFACTURER: PACE Technologies
3601 E. 34th St.
Tucson, AZ 85713

INFORMATION PHONE: 520-882-6598

EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 (US) Day or night
Customer No. 16568

TRADE NAME: Titanium Attack Polish

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Colloidal silica, ammonia, hydrogen peroxide

HMIS RATING: HEALTH: 3 FLAMMABILITY: 1 REACTIVITY: 0

HAZARD RATING:

LEAST: 0 SLIGHT: 1 MODERATE: 2 HIGH: 3 EXTREME: 4

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)	Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302 Skin corrosion (Category 1), H314 Skin irritation (Category 2), H315 Serious eye damage (Category 1), H318 Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
PICTOGRAM(s):	
SIGNAL WORD:	Danger
HAZARD STATEMENTS:	Hazard Statement(s): H302- Harmful if swallowed H314- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H315- Causes skin irritation H318- Causes serious eye damage H400- Very toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	<p>Precautionary Statement(s):</p> <p>Preventions:</p> <p>P260- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264- Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P270- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P264- Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P273- Avoid release to the environment. P280- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>P301+312- IF SWALLOWED: call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician IF you feel unwell. P301+P330+P331- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P302+P352-IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of soap and water. 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 POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P321- Specific treatment (see Section 4 SDS). P330- Rinse mouth. P332+P313-IF SKIN irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362-Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P391- Collect spillage. Hazardous to the aquatic environment</p> <p>Storage:</p> <p>P405- Store locked up.</p> <p>Disposal:</p> <p>P501- Dispose of contents/container to Federal, State and Local Regulations.</p>
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Emergency Overview

CORROSIVE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. MIST AND VAPOR CAUSE BURNS TO EVERY AREA OF CONTACT.

Exposure Limits for Ammonia: Vapor

OSHA	50 ppm	35 mg / m ³	PEL	8 hour TWA
NIOSH	35 ppm	27 mg / m ³	STEL	15 minutes
	25 ppm	18 mg / m ³	REL	10 hour TWA
	300 ppm	IDLH		
ACGIH	25 ppm	18 mg / m ³	TLV	8 hour TWA
	35 ppm	27 mg / m ³	STEL	15 minutes

Toxicity: LD 50 (ammonia) (Oral / Rat) 350 mg / kg

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Ammonia vapors and mists cause irritation to the respiratory tract. Higher concentrations can cause burns, pulmonary edema and death. Brief exposure to 5000 ppm can be fatal.

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Ingestion:

May cause corrosion to the esophagus and stomach with perforation and peritonitis. Symptoms may include pain in the mouth, chest, and abdomen, with coughing, vomiting and collapse. Ingestion of as little as 3-4 mL may be fatal.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation and burns to the skin.

Eye Contact:

Vapors cause irritation. Splashes cause severe pain, eye damage, and permanent blindness.

Chronic Exposure:

Repeated exposure may cause damage to the tissues of the mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, eyes and skin.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

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

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Ammonium Hydroxide	1336-21-6	7 - 12%	Yes
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	0.1 - 1%	Yes
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9	30 - 50%	No
Water	7732-18-5	40 - 60%	No

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician, immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately. Immediate action is critical to minimize possibility of blindness.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Flashpoint: None

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Flammable Limits in Air: LEL/UEL 16% to 25% (listed in the *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards* 15% to 28%)

Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam if gas flow cannot be stopped

Auto Ignition Temperature: 1,204°F (If catalyzed), 1,570°F (If un-catalyzed)

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures

Must wear protective clothing and a positive pressure SCBA. Stop source if possible. If a portable container (such as a drum, Intermediate Bulk Container [IBC] or trailer) can be moved from the fire area without risk to the individual, do so to prevent the pressure relief valve from discharging or the container from failing. Fight fires using dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray. Stay upwind when containers are threatened. Use water spray to knock down vapor and dilute.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

- When heated, product will give off ammonia vapor, which is a strong irritant to the eye, skin and respiratory tract.
- Outdoors, ammonia is not generally a fire hazard. Indoors, in confined areas, ammonia vapors may be a fire hazard, especially if oil and other combustible materials are present. Combustion may form toxic nitrogen oxides.
- If relief valves are inoperative, heat-exposed storage containers may become explosion hazards due to over pressurization.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Do not flush caustic residues to the sewer. Residues from spills can be diluted with water, neutralized with dilute acid such as acetic, hydrochloric or sulfuric. Absorb neutralized caustic residue on clay, vermiculite or other inert substance and package in a suitable container for disposal.

US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Separate from incompatibilities. Store below 25C. Protect from direct sunlight. 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.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

50 ppm (NH₃)

1 ppm (H₂O₂)

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

25 ppm (NH₃) (TWA) 35 ppm (STEL)

1 ppm (H₂O₂) (TWA), A3: Animal carcinogen.

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a full facepiece respirator with an ammonia/methylamine 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.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Neoprene and nitrile rubber are recommended materials. Polyvinyl alcohol is not recommended.

Eye Protection:

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.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

White milky solution.

Odor:

Ammonia odor.

Solubility:

Soluble..

Specific Gravity: 1.2-1.3

pH:

10-12

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):

No information found.

Boiling Point:

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ca. 36C (ca. 97F)

Melting Point:

-72C (-98F)

Vapor Density (Air=1):

0.60 NH₃

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

115 @ 20C for 10% solution; 580 @ 20C for 28% solution.

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):

No information found.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Burning may produce ammonia, nitrogen oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Acids, acrolein, dimethyl sulfate, halogens, silver nitrate, propylene oxide, nitromethane, silver oxide, silver permanganate, oleum, beta-propiolactone, heat, reducing agents, organic materials, dirt, alkalis, rust, most common metals.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, sunlight, incompatibles, sources of ignition.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

For ammonium hydroxide:

oral rat LD₅₀: 350 mg/kg; eye, rabbit, standard Draize, 250 ug; severe, investigated as a mutagen.

For ammonia:

inhalation rat LC₅₀: 2000 ppm/4-hr; investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----			
Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	
Ammonium Hydroxide (1336-21-6)	No	No	None
Hydrogen Peroxide (7722-84-1)	No	No	3
Amorphous silica (7631-86-9)	No	No	None
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	None

Section 12: Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate.

Environmental Toxicity (ammonia):

24 Hr LC50 rainbow trout: 0.008 mg/L;
96 Hr LC50 fathead minnow: 8.2 mg/L;
48 Hr LC50 bluegill: 0.024 mg/L;
48 Hr EC50 water flea: 0.66 mg/L

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste facility. Although not a listed RCRA hazardous waste, this material may exhibit one or more characteristics of a hazardous waste and require appropriate analysis to determine specific disposal requirements. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

Section 14: Transportation Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S (Ammonium Hydroxide, Hydrogen Peroxide Mixture)

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN32662

Packing Group: III

Limited Quantity Shipments: < 5 L

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S (Ammonium Hydroxide, Hydrogen Peroxide Mixture)

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN32662

Packing Group: III

Section 15: Regulatory Information

WHMIS Classification: D1B, E

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----				
Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Ammonium Hydroxide (1336-21-6)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hydrogen Peroxide (7722-84-1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amorphous silica (7631-86-9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----				
Ingredient	Korea	DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Ammonium Hydroxide (1336-21-6)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Hydrogen Peroxide (7722-84-1)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Amorphous silica (7631-86-9)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----				
Ingredient	RQ	TPQ	List	SARA 313 Chemical Catg.
Ammonium Hydroxide (1336-21-6)	No	No	No	No
Hydrogen Peroxide (7722-84-1)	No	No	No	No
Amorphous silica (7631-86-9)	No	No	No	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	No
-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----				
Ingredient	CERCLA	261.33	8 (d)	-RCRA- -TSCA-
Ammonium Hydroxide (1336-21-6)	1000	No	No	
Hydrogen Peroxide (7722-84-1)	No	No	No	
Amorphous silica (7631-86-9)	No	No	No	
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: No Pressure: No
Reactivity: Yes (Mixture / Liquid)

WARNING:

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

Australian Hazchem Code: 2P

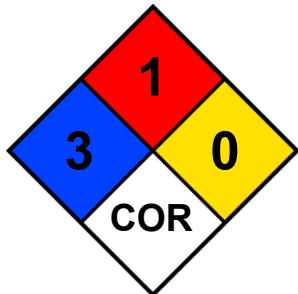
Poison Schedule: S5, S6

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

Section 16: Other Information

16.1 NFPA 704



Top, Flammability: 1 – Slight Hazard

Left, Health Hazard: 3 – Severe Hazard

Right, Reactivity: 0 – Minimal Hazard

Bottom, Special Notice: COR- Corrosive

Label First Aid:

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. IMMEDIATE ACTION IS ESSENTIAL FOR EYE EXPOSURES. In all cases call a physician immediately.

Product Use: Laboratory Reagent.

Disclaimer:

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