



Material Safety Data Sheet

NFPA 	HMIS <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="background-color: #00FFFF;">Health Hazard</td><td style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: #FFCCCC;">Fire Hazard</td><td style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: #FFFF00;">Reactivity</td><td style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">2</td></tr> </table>	Health Hazard	3	Fire Hazard	0	Reactivity	2	Personal Protective Equipment
Health Hazard	3							
Fire Hazard	0							
Reactivity	2							
See Section 15.								

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification		Page Number: 1
Common Name/Trade Name	Sodium hydroxide, Pellets, Reagent ACS	Catalog Number(s). S1295 CAS# 1310-73-2 RTECS WB4900000 TSCA TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium hydroxide CI# Not available.
Manufacturer	SPECTRUM LABORATORY PRODUCTS INC. 14422 S. SAN PEDRO STREET GARDENA, CA 90248	IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CHEMTREC (24hr) 800-424-9300 CALL (310) 516-8000
Commercial Name(s)	Not available.	
Synonym	Caustic Soda	
Chemical Name	Sodium Hydroxide	
Chemical Family	Not available.	
Chemical Formula	NaOH	
Supplier	SPECTRUM LABORATORY PRODUCTS INC. 14422 S. SAN PEDRO STREET GARDENA, CA 90248	

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients					
Name	CAS #	Exposure Limits			% by Weight
		TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)	CEIL (mg/m ³)	
1) Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2			2	100
Toxicological Data on Ingredients	Sodium hydroxide LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.				

Section 3. Hazards Identification	
Potential Acute Health Effects	Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant, corrosive), of ingestion, of inhalation. The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Skin contact can produce inflammation and blistering. Inhalation of dust will produce irritation to gastro-intestinal or respiratory tract, characterized by burning, sneezing and coughing. Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking, unconsciousness or death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Continued on Next Page

Potential Chronic Health Effects	<p>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.</p> <p>The substance is toxic to lungs. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated exposure of the eyes to a low level of dust can produce eye irritation. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction, or dermatitis. Repeated inhalation of dust can produce varying degree of respiratory irritation or lung damage.</p>
---	--

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
Serious Skin Contact	Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
Serious Inhalation	Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Serious Ingestion	Not available.

Section 5. Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product	Non-flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable.
Flash Points	Not applicable.
Flammable Limits	Not applicable.
Products of Combustion	Not available.
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	of metals
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available. Slightly explosive in presence of heat.
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	Not applicable.
Special Remarks on Fire Hazards	<p>sodium hydroxide + zinc metal dust causes ignition of the latter.</p> <p>Under proper conditions of temperature, pressure and state of division, it can ignite or react violently with acetaldehyde, allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, benzene-1,4-diol, chlorine trifluoride, 1,2 dichlorethylene, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins, nitropropane, cinnamaldehyde, 2,2-dichloro-3,3-dimethylbutane.</p> <p>Sodium hydroxide in contact with water may generate enough heat to ignite adjacent combustible materials.</p> <p>Phosphorous boiled with NaOH yields mixed phosphines which may ignite spontaneously in air.</p> <p>sodium hydroxide and cinnamaldehyde + heat may cause ignition.</p> <p>Reaction with certain metals releases flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.</p>

Continued on Next Page

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards Sodium hydroxide reacts to form explosive products with ammonia + silver nitrate. Benzene extract of allyl benzenesulfonate prepared from allyl alcohol, and benzene sulfonyl chloride in presence of aqueous sodium hydroxide, under vacuum distillation, residue darkened and exploded. Sodium Hydroxide + impure tetrahydrofuran, which can contain peroxides, can cause serious explosions. Dry mixtures of sodium hydroxide and sodium tetrahydroborate liberate hydrogen explosively at 230-270 deg. C. Sodium Hydroxide reacts with sodium salt of trichlorophenol + methyl alcohol + trichlorobenzene + heat to cause an explosion.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. If necessary: **Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.**

Large Spill Corrosive solid. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. **Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.** Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions Keep container dry. Do not breathe dust. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, metals, acids, alkalis, moisture.

Storage Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 23°C (73.4°F).

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Personal Protection Splash goggles. Synthetic apron. Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor and dust 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.

Exposure Limits CEIL: 2 from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1995]

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance	Solid.	Odor	Odorless.
Molecular Weight	40 g/mole	Taste	Not available.
pH (1% soln/water)	13.5 [Basic.]	Color	White.
Boiling Point	1388°C (2530.4°F)		
Melting Point	323°C (613.4°F)		
Critical Temperature	Not available.		
Specific Gravity	2.13 (Water = 1)		
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.		
Vapor Density	Not available.		
Volatility	Not available.		
Odor Threshold	Not available.		

Continued on Next Page

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.	Not available.
Ionicity (in Water)	Not available.
Dispersion Properties	See solubility in water.
Solubility	Easily soluble in cold water.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability	The product is stable.
Instability Temperature	Not available.
Conditions of Instability	Not available.
Incompatibility with various substances	Highly reactive with metals. Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis, moisture.
Corrosivity	Not available.
Special Remarks on Reactivity	Hygroscopic. Much heat is evolved when solid material is dissolved in water. Therefore cold water and caution must be used for this process. Sodium hydroxide solution and octanol + diborane during a work-up of a reaction mixture of oxime and diborane in tetrahydrofuran is very exothermic, a mild explosion being noted on one occasion. Reactive with water, acids, acid chlorides, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, flammable liquids, organic halogens, metals (i.e aluminum, tin, zinc), nitromethane, glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acrolein, chlorohydrin, chlorosulfonic acid, ethylene cyanohydrin, glyoxal, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrosulfuric acid, nitric acid, oleum, propiolactone, acylonitrile, phosorous pentoxide, chloroethanol, chloroform-methanol, tetrahydroborate, cyanogen azide, 1,2,4,5 tetrachlorobenzene, cinnamaldehyde. Reacts with formaldehyde hydroxide to yield formic acid, and hydrogen.
Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Very caustic to aluminum and other metals in presence of moisture.
Polymerization	Will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry	Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.
Chronic Effects on Humans	Causes damage to the following organs: lungs.
Other Toxic Effects on Humans	Extremely hazardous in case of inhalation (lung corrosive). Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of ingestion, .
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	Lowest Published Lethal Dose: LDL [Rabbit] - Route: Oral; Dose: 500 mg/kg
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	May affect genetic material (mutagenic). Investigation as a mutagen (cytogenetic analysis), but no data available.
Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans	Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes severe skin irritation and burns. May cause deep penetrating ulcers of the skin. Eyes: Causes severe eye irritation and burns. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage. Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Causes severe irritation of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes with coughing, burns, breathing difficulty, and possible coma. Irritation may lead the chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed. May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes severe gastrointestinal tract irritation and burns. May cause perforation of the digestive tract. Causes severe pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and shock. May cause corrosion and permanent destruction of the esophagus and digestive tract.

Continued on Next Page


Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Not available.
BOD5 and COD	Not available.
Products of Biodegradation	Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.
Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation	The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.
Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation	Not available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.
-----------------------	--

Section 14. Transport Information

DOT Classification	Class 8: Corrosive material
Identification	: Sodium hydroxide, solid UNNA: 1823 PG: II
Special Provisions for Transport	Not available.
DOT (Pictograms)	

Section 15. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

Federal and State Regulations	Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Sodium hydroxide Illinois chemical safety act: Sodium hydroxide New York release reporting list: Sodium hydroxide Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Sodium hydroxide Pennsylvania RTK: Sodium hydroxide Minnesota: Sodium hydroxide Massachusetts RTK: Sodium hydroxide New Jersey: Sodium hydroxide Louisiana spill reporting: Sodium hydroxide California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Sodium hydroxide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium hydroxide CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Sodium hydroxide: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg)
California Proposition 65 Warnings	
Other Regulations	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
Other Classifications	WHMIS (Canada) CLASS E: Corrosive solid. DSCL (EEC)

Continued on Next Page

R35- Causes severe burns.

S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
 S28- After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of [***]
 S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
 S38- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
 S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

HMIS (U.S.A.)

Health Hazard	3
Fire Hazard	0
Reactivity	2
Personal Protection	j

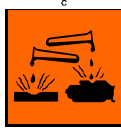
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Health  Flammability 
 Reactivity  Specific hazard

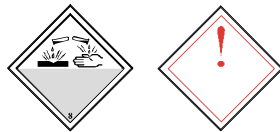
WHMIS (Canada) (Pictograms)



DSCL (Europe) (Pictograms)



TDG (Canada) (Pictograms)



ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)



Protective Equipment



Gloves.



Synthetic apron.



Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.



Splash goggles.

Section 16. Other Information**MSDS Code** S4101**References** Not available.**Other Special Considerations** Not available.

Validated by Sonia Owen on 11/4/2003.

Verified by Sonia Owen.

Printed 8/26/2004.

CALL (310) 516-8000

Notice to Reader

All chemicals may pose unknown hazards and should be used with caution. This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) applies only to the material as packaged. If this product is combined with other materials, deteriorates, or becomes contaminated, it may pose hazards not mentioned in this MSDS. It shall be the user's responsibility to develop proper methods of handling and personal protection based on the actual conditions of use. While this MSDS is based on technical data judged to be reliable, Spectrum Quality Products, Inc. assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the information contained herein.