

# **Material Safety Data Sheet**

HMIS

Health Hazard	3
Fire Hazard	0
Reactivity	(2)

**Personal Protective Equipment** 



See Section 15.

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification			Page Number: 1
Trade Name	Metal Analysis Test 5	Code	RE2048
		CAS#	1310-73-2
Manufacturer	HazTech Systems, Inc. P.O. Box 929	RTECS	WB4900000
	P.O. Box 929 Mariposa, CA 95338	TSCA	TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium hydroxide
Commercial Name(s)	Not available.	CI#	Not available.
Synonym	Caustic Soda		FMEDCENCY
Chemical Name	Sodium Hydroxide	<u>IN CASE OF EMERGENCY</u> <u>CHEMTREC (24hr) 800-424-9300</u>	
Chemical Family	Not available.	CALL (310)	516-8000
Chemical Formula	NaOH		
Supplier	SPECTRUM LABORATORY PRODUCTS INC. 14422 S. SAN PEDRO STREET GARDENA, CA 90248		

## Section 2.Composition and Information on Ingredients

			Exposure Limits		
Name	CAS #	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)	CEIL (mg/m³)	% by Weight
1) Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	2		2	100

Toxicological Data	Sodium hydroxide
on Ingredients	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.

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Potential Chronic Health Effects	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY Not available. The substance may be toxic to mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes. 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.
Section 4. First Aid	1 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	metals
Explosion Hazards in Presenc of Various Substances	e 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 metals.
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	Not available
Special Remarks on Fire Hazards	sodium hydroxide + zinc metal dust causes ignition of the latter. Under proper conditions of temperature, pressure and state of division, it can ignite or react violently with acetaldehyde, ally alcohol, allyl chloride, benzene-1,4-diol, chlorine trifluoride, 1,2 dichlorethylene, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins, nitropropane, cinnamaldehyde, 2,2-dichloro-3,3-dimethylbutane. Sodium hydroxide in contact with water may generate enough heat to ignite adjacent combustible materials. Phosphorous boiled with NaOH yields mixed phosphines which may ignite spontaneously in air. sodium hydroxide and cinnamaldehyde + heat may cause ignition. Reaction with certain metals releases flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

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Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards	<ul> <li>Sodium hydroxide reacts to form explosive products with ammonia + silver nitrate.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Sodium Hydroxide + impure tetrahydrofuran, which can contain peroxides, can cause serious explosions.</li> <li>Dry mixtures of sodium hydroxide and sodium tetrahydroborate liberate hydrogen explosively at 230-270 deg. C.</li> <li>Sodium Hydroxide reacts with sodium salt of trichlorophenol + methyl alcohol + trichlorobenzene + heat to cause an explosion.</li> </ul>	
Section 6. Accidenta	I Release Measures	
Small Spill	Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. If necessary: <b>Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.</b>	
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. <b>Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.</b> 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 locked up. 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	Hygroscopic. Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above $23 \propto C$ (73.4 $\approx$ F).	
Section 8. Exposure	Controls/Personal Protection	
Engineering Controls	Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels 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	f 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	STEL: 2 (mg/m²) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 2 CEIL: 2 (mg/m²) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] CEIL: 2 (mg/m²) from NIOSH	

## Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance	e Solid.	Odor	Odorless.
Molecular Weight	40 g/mole	Taste	Not available.
pH (1% soln/water)	13.5 [Basic.]	Color	White.
<b>Boiling Point</b>	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.		

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Odor Threshold	Not available.
Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.	Not available.
Ionicity (in Water)	Not available.
<b>Dispersion Properties</b>	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	Incompatible materials, moisture, moist air	
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 tetrahyrofuran is very exothermic, a mild explosion being noted on one occassion. Reactive with water, acids (mineral, non-oxidizing, e.g. hydrochloric, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, phosphoric), acids (mineral, oxidizing e.g. chromic acid, hypochlorous acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid), acids (organic e.g. acetic acid, benzoic acid, formic acid, methanoic acid, oxalic acid), aldehydes (e.g. acetaldehyde, acrolein, chloral hydrate, foraldehyde), carbamates (e.g. carbanolate, carbofuran), esters (e.g. butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, propyl formate), halogenated organics (dibromoethane, hexachlorobenzene, methyl chloride, trichloroethylene), isocyanates (e.g. methyl isocyanate), ketones (acetone, acetophenone, MEK, MIBK), acid chlorides, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, flammable liquids, powdered metals and metals (i.e aluminum, tin, zinc, hafnium, raney nickel), metals (alkali and alkaline e.g. cesium, potassium, sodium), metal compounds (toxic e.g. berylium, lead acetate, nickel carbonyl, tetraethyl lead), mitrides (e.g. notessium nitride, sodium nitride), nitriles (e.g. acetonitrile, methyl cyanide), nitro compounds (organic e.g. nitrobenzene, nitromethane), acetic anhydride, chlorohydrin, chlorosulfonic acid, ethylene cyanohydrin, glyoxal, hydrosulfuric acid, oleum, propiolactone, acylonitrile, phosphorous pentoxide, chloroethanol, chloroform-methano tetrahydroborate, cyanogen azide, 1,2,4,5 tetrachlorobenzene, cinnamaldehyde.	
Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Very caustic to aluminum and other metals in presence of moisture.	
Polymerization	Will not occur.	

Section 11. Toxicol	ogical 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	<b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS</b> Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. May cause damage to the following organs: mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.
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	Not available.
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	May affect genetic material. Investigation as a mutagen (cytogenetic analysis)
Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans	

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#### 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.

#### 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

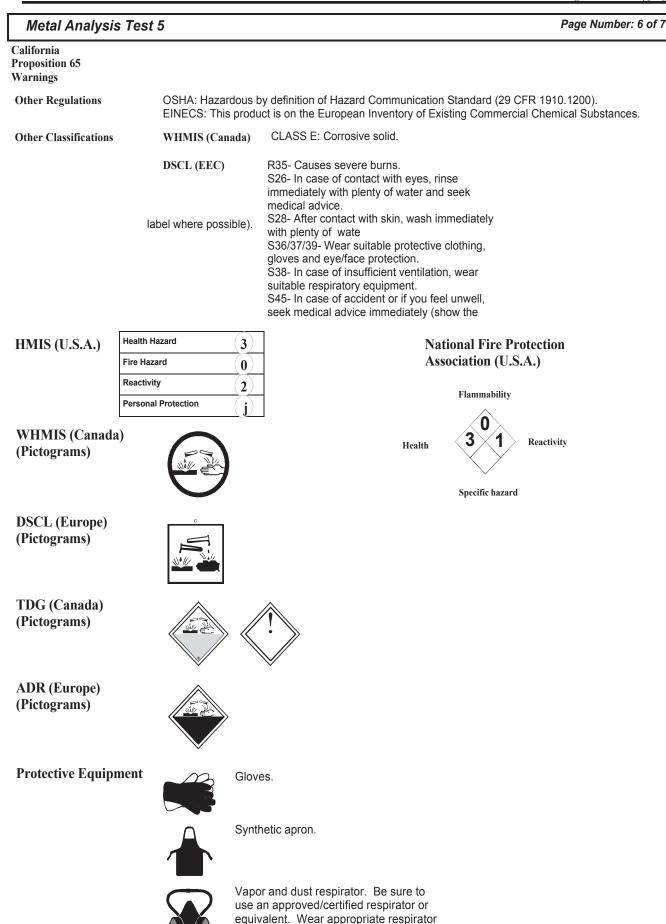
Waste Disposal

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)	CORROSIVE 8

## 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)



when ventilation is inadequat

## Metal Analysis Test 5



Splash goggles.

#### Section 16. Other Information

MSDS Code

References

Considerations

Not available.

S4100

Other Special Not available.

Validated by R. Turkington Verified by R. Turkington

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.

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