BICI Chemicals

1200 N Peoria Tulsa, OK 74106 1-918-625-8811



Safety Data Sheet

1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name ASD-316 B

Synonyms sodium hydroxide solution
Material Use sewage treatment, pH adjuster

Emergency: 1-800-535-5053

2 HAZARD SUMMARY

GHS Class skin corrosive (Category) (1A)

Signal Words DANGER

Hazard Statements causes severe skin burns

& eye damage (H314)

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling

P262, P264 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear eye protection, and protective gloves of butyl, neoprene, nitrile, or PVC.

P303, P361, P353 If on skin or hair, take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P301, P330, P331 If swallowed, rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting

P313 & P333 If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

P305, P351, P338 If in eyes, rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

3 COMPONENTS	%	TLV ppm / mg/m³	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) ORAL	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) SKIN	LC₅₀ (ppm) INHALATION
Sodium Hydroxide	30-50%	2	over 500	1350	not known
Water	50-70%	not toxic	90.000	not toxic	not toxic

4 FIRST AID

SKIN: Wash Immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until laundered.

EYES: Wash eyes immediately with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly.

INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If breathing

stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

INGESTION: Immediately, rinse mouth several times. Then, give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting

(NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of

vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

NOTE: Corrosive Substance; apply first aid immediately! Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

PLEASE ENSURE THAT THIS MSDS IS GIVEN TO, AND EXPLAINED TO PEOPLE USING THIS PRODUCT.

5 FLAMMABILITY & FIREFIGHTING

Flash Point cannot burn
Autoignition Temperature cannot burn
Flammable Limits cannot burn
Combustion Products sodium oxide

Firefighting Precautions as for materials sustaining fire; compatible with water; firefighters must wear SCBA

Static Charge Accumulation cannot accumulate a static charge on agitation or pumping

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination

Handling Spill recover free liquid with suitable pumps; neutralise (cautiously, due to heat generation) with dilute acetic or

hydrochloric acids; absorb residue on an inert sorbent; sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for

disposal

7 STORAGE & HANDLING

Caustic soda reacts (gradually) with atmospheric carbon dioxide, partially neutralizing itself. Also, keep away from substances named in Part 10. *Ensure that containers are intact and tightly sealed.*

If diluting with water, add caustic soda *gradually* to the water, stirring continuously. *Dilution generates heat*. If using a plastic container, ensure the solution never becomes so hot that the container begins to soften!

Avoid *ALL* contact with skin & eyes and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath & safety shower must be available near the workplace. *Note that caustic soda destroys (dissolves) leather, wool and silk!*

8 EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

ACGIH TLV-C $2mg/m^3$ ACGIH STEL not listed OSHA PEL-C (T) $2mg/m^3$ OSHA STEL not listed

Ventilation no special mechanical ventilation required

Hands butyl, neoprene, nitrile, or PVC "gauntlet-style" gloves – always confirm suitability with supplier

Eyes safety glasses with side shields – always protect the eyes

Clothing wear appropriate (apron, boots, hat, face shield, etc) protective clothing (materials above) if there is any

possibility of splashing; never tuck cuffs of protective trousers into boots

9 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: for Flash Point, Autoignition Temperature & Flammable Limits see Part 5.

Odor & Appearance clear but opalescent, slightly syrupy, colorless, odorless liquid

Odor Threshold not known

Vapor Pressure 2mmHg / 0.27kPa (20°C / 68°F)

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) not known – deliquescent substance will not evaporate to dryness without heating

Vapor Density (air = 1) 0.6 - only water vapor present

Boiling Range 125-130°C / 257-266°F – boiling raises concentration, and boiling point rises as well

Freezing Point approx. 10°C / 50°F

Decomposition Temperature not known – this material is not susceptible to thermal decomposition

Specific Gravity 1.36-1.42 (20/20°C)

Water Solubility complete

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pH 14 (5% solution) – highly alkaline; aggressive alkali Molecular Weight 40grams/mole (NaOH), 18grams/mole (water)

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION:

Call CHEMTREC

(800) 424-9300

10 REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With strong acids, acid anhydrides, acid chlorides, ketones, glycols and organic peroxides;

Also Reactive With a wide range of chlorinated organic compounds; nitrated substances & ammonia react to produce

explosive compounds; aluminium, zinc, tin or sodium borohydride react releasing flammable

hydrogen; reaction with phosphorus creates toxic phosphine;

Chemical Stability stable; will not polymerize – however sodium hydroxide is a highly reactive substance

NOTE: It is prudent to check other substances in the workplace for compatibility with sodium hydroxide/caustic soda.

Decomposes in Presence of gradually neutralises with atmospheric CO₂

Decomposition Products sodium carbonate (also corrosive, but less so) forms after reaction with CO₂

Mechanical Impact not sensitive

11 TOXICITY

i. EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE

Skin Contact corrosive to skin causing severe burns, blisters, ulceration & permanent scarring; burns may be

painless, which may lead to greater damage through lack of awareness . . .

Skin Absorption slight; no toxic effects likely by this route

Eye Contact corrosive to eyes leading to severe damage & possible blindness

Inhalation does not produce vapor & dust is unlikely due to product's affinity for moisture; aerosols are

corrosive to respiratory tract, causing pulmonary oedema (fluid in lungs) & difficult breathing

Ingestion severely corrosive to mouth, throat & stomach – not a route of industrial exposure

Calculated LD₅₀ (oral) above 1430mg/kg (rabbit) Calculated LD₅₀ (skin) 3860mg/kg (rabbit)

LC₅₀ (inhalation) not known

ii. EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE

General severe initial effect makes prolonged or repeat exposure unlikely; prolonged or repeated exposure

to

dilute solutions may cause dermatitis due to saponification of skin oils & subsequent drying

Sensitising not a sensitiser in humans or animals

Carcinogen/Tumorigen not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals

Reproductive Effect no known effect in humans or animals

Mutagen no known effect on humans or animals

Synergistic With not known

12 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation not a bioaccumulator

Biodegradation inorganic product – cannot biodegrade

Abiotic Degradation neutralises with CO₂ in air to sodium carbonate; dilutes readily in surface water & reacts with

dissolved CO2 to sodium carbonate; if calcium is present, insoluble calcium carbonate precipitates

Mobility in soil, water water soluble & moves readily in soil and water

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish 96 hr) 125mg/litre (Gambusia affinis), 45mg/litre (Oncorhynchus mykiss) – mortality caused by alkalinity

LC₁₀₀ (Crustacea, 48hr) 100-150mg/litre (Daphnia magna); 125-1000mg/litre (freshwater insect larvae)

EC₅₀ (Algae) no information

EC₅₀ (Bacteria) 22mg/litre (Photobacterium phosphoreum)

NOTE: Much of the available aquatic toxicity data is either not reliable or of unknown reliability.

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13 DISPOSAL / CONTAINERS

Waste Disposal do not flush to sewer, neutralize waste caustic soda with an acidic waste material; neutralization with

hydrochloric acid or acetic acid yields harmless salts (sodium chloride or sodium acetate)

Containers **Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.

Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.

IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5 yrs). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 yrs.

Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.

14 TRANSPORTATION CLASSIFICATION

USA 49 CFR & Canada TDG

Canada TDG PIN UN3266, Corrosive Liquid, Basic, Inorganic, N.O.S (Caustic Soda Ash)

AND Shipping Name sodium hydroxide, solution

U.S.A. 49 CFR Class 8
Packing Group II

Marine Pollutant not a marine pollutant

Reportable Quantity (RQ) 2850lbs

15 REGULATIONS

Canada DSL on inventory
U.S.A. TSCA on inventory
Europe EINECS on inventory

This very common substance is present on most national chemicals inventories.

U.S.A. Regulations:

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health: 10 mg/cu m

Allowable Tolerances: Residues of sodium hydroxide are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest. Use: neutralizer. Limit: none. Residues of sodium hydroxide are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to animals. Use: neutralizer. Limit: none.

OSHA Standards: Permissible Exposure Limit: Table Z-1 8-hr Time Weighted Avg: 2 mg/cu m. Vacated 1989 OSHA PEL Ceiling limit 2 mg/cu m is still enforced in some states.

 $\textbf{NIOSH Recommendations:} \ Recommended \ Exposure \ Limit: 15 \ Minute \ Ceiling \ Value: 2 \ mg/cu \ m$

Threshold Limit Values: Ceiling Limit: 2 mg/cu m

Clean Water Act Requirements: Sodium hydroxide is designated as a hazardous substance under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 and 1978. These regulations apply to discharges of this substance. This designation includes any isomers and hydrates, as well as any solutions and mixtures containing this substance.

CERCLA Reportable Quantities: Persons in charge of vessels or facilities are required to notify the National Response Center (NRC) immediately, when there is a release of this designated hazardous substance, in an amount equal to or greater than its reportable quantity of 1000 lb or 454 kg. The toll free number of the NRC is (800) 424-8802. The rule for determining when notification is required is stated in 40 CFR 302.4 (section IV.D.3.b).

FIFRA Requirements: Residues of sodium hydroxide are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest. Use: neutralizer. Limit: none. Residues of sodium hydroxide are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to animals. Use: neutralizer. Limit: none. The Agency has completed its review of all available information, and has determined that the data are sufficient to support reregistration of products containing sodium hydroxide are eligible for registration. ... Although the Agency has found that certain products containing sodium hydroxide are registration, it should be understood that the Agency may take appropriate regulatory action, and/or require the submission of additional data to support the registration for products containing sodium hydroxide, as an active ingredient are eligible for registration, it should be understood that the Agency may take appropriate regulatory action, and/or require the submission of additional data to support the registration for products containing sodium hydroxide are religible for registration, and/or require the submission of additional data to support the registration for products containing sodium hydroxide are registration for the Agency as a found that certain products containing sodium hydroxide are registration for products containing sodium hydroxide are registration for the Agency as a factor of products containing sodium hydroxide are registration for products containing sodium hydroxide, attended to the Agency as a factor of products containing sodium hydroxide, attended to the Agency as a factor of products containing and the products of the Agency and the products containing and the products containing and the products of the pro

FDA Requirements: Substance added directly to human food affirmed as generally recognized as safe. Sodium hydroxide used as a general purpose food additive in animal drugs, feeds, and related products is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing or feeding practice.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation June 2015

Date of Revision -

Prepared for BICI Chemicals, by Peter Bursztyn

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PSOURCES: <u>CHEMINFO</u> (Canadian Center for Occupational Health & Superiors (Furgoson Union).		
ossiers (European Union), <u>ESIS European Chemical Substances Informa</u> <u>otabase</u> Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.	ation system (European Union), <u>OSH.</u>	A Database (US Dept. of Labor), and RIECS
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