

MSDS Number: **S4037** * * * * * *Effective Date: 08/02/01* * * * * * *Supersedes: 08/20/98*

SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTIONS (MORE THAN 10% NaOH)

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: Caustic soda solution; lye solution; sodium hydroxide liquid; sodium hydrate solution, Sodium Hydroxide Concentrate Solution StandARd®, Sodium Hydroxide, DILUT-IT® Analytical Concentrates, sodium hydroxide volumetric solutions

CAS No.: 1310-73-2

Molecular Weight: 40.00

Chemical Formula: NaOH in water

Product Codes:

J.T. Baker: 0337, 3719, 3725, 3727, 3729, 4689, 4690, 5000, 5661, 5666, 5668, 5669, 5671, 5672, 5674, 5676

Mallinckrodt: 6290, 7701, 7702, 7703, 7705, 7706, 7775, H369, H382, H385, V038, V039, V679

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	10 - 60%	Yes
Water	7732-18-5	40 - 90%	No

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. CAUSES BURNS TO ANY AREA OF CONTACT. REACTS WITH WATER, ACIDS AND OTHER MATERIALS. M2

J.T. Baker SAF-T-DATA^(tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 3 - Severe (Poison)

Flammability Rating: 0 - None

Reactivity Rating: 2 - Moderate

Contact Rating: 4 - Extreme (Corrosive)

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Storage Color Code: White Stripe (Store Separately)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Severe irritant. Effects from inhalation of mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

Ingestion:

Corrosive! Swallowing may cause severe burns of mouth, throat, and stomach. Severe scarring of tissue and death may result. Symptoms may include bleeding, vomiting, diarrhea, fall in blood pressure. Damage may appear days after exposure.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive! Contact with skin can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive! Causes irritation of eyes, and with greater exposures it can cause burns that may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged contact with dilute solutions or dust has a destructive effect upon tissue.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

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

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

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

Ingestion:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Give large quantities of water or milk if available. 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 plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician:

Perform endoscopy in all cases of suspected sodium hydroxide ingestion. In cases of severe esophageal

corrosion, the use of therapeutic doses of steroids should be considered. General supportive measures with continual monitoring of gas exchange, acid-base balance, electrolytes, and fluid intake are also required.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Not considered to be a fire hazard. Hot or molten material can react violently with water.

Can react with certain metals, such as aluminum, to generate flammable hydrogen gas.

Explosion:

May cause fire and explosions when in contact with incompatible materials.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Adding water to caustic solution generates large amounts of heat.

Special Information:

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.

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.

J. T. Baker NEUTRACIT®-2 or BuCAIM® caustic neutralizers are recommended for spills of this product.

7. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container. Protect from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatibilities. Store above 16C (60F) to prevent freezing. Always add the caustic to water while stirring; never the reverse. 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. Do not store with aluminum or magnesium. Do not mix with acids or organic materials.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

2 mg/m³ Ceiling

- ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

2 mg/m³ Ceiling

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 half facepiece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N100 filters) 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. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. 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.

Eye Protection:

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

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical data is displayed for 10%, 30% and 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide solutions. (Merck Index).

Appearance:

Clear, colorless solution.

Odor:

Odorless.

Solubility:

Completely miscible with water.

Density:

10% solution - 1.11; 30% solution - 1.33; 50% solution - 1.53

pH:

14.0 (10%, 30% and 50% solutions)

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

No information found.

Boiling Point:

For 10% solution = 105C (221F); for 30% solution = 115C (239F); for 50% solution = 140C (284F).

Melting Point:

For 10% solution = -10C (14 F); for 30% solution = 1C (34F); for 50% solution = 12C (53.6F).

Vapor Density (Air=1):

No information found.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

13 @ 60C (140F) (50% solution)

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):

No information found.

10. Stability and Reactivity

SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTIONS (MORE THAN 10% NaOH)

Ingredient	RQ	TPQ	List	Chemical Catg.
Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)	No	No	No	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	No

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----

Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA- 261.33	-TSCA- 8(d)
Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)	1000	No	No

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