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Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	

## Material Safety Data Sheet

### Sodium Hydroxide, 6.0N MSDS

#### Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

**Product Name:** Sodium Hydroxide, 6.0N

**Catalog Codes:** SLS3301

**CAS#:** Mixture.

**RTECS:** Not applicable.

**TSCA:** TSCA 8(b) inventory: Water; Sodium hydroxide

**CI#:** Not applicable.

**Synonym:**

**Chemical Name:** Not applicable.

**Chemical Formula:** Not applicable.

**Contact Information:**

**Sciencelab.com, Inc.**

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US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**

International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: [ScienceLab.com](http://ScienceLab.com)

**CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:**

1-800-424-9300

**International CHEMTREC, call:** 1-703-527-3887

**For non-emergency assistance, call:** 1-281-441-4400

#### Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

**Composition:**

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Water	7732-18-5	76
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	24

**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 (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for lungs. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

**Potential Chronic Health Effects:**

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Sodium hydroxide]. 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 or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe

skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

## Section 4: First Aid Measures

### **Eye Contact:**

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately. Finish by rinsing thoroughly with running water to avoid a possible infection.

### **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. Seek 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:** Not applicable.

**Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** Non-explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks.

**Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:** Not applicable.

### **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, allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, benzene-1,4-diol, chlorine trifluoride, 1,2 dichloroethylene, 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. (Sodium Hydroxide)

### **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. (Sodium hydroxide)

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

### Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.

### Large Spill:

Corrosive liquid. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. 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:

Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. 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 metals.

**Storage:** Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

### Personal Protection:

Face shield. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves. Boots.

### Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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:

Sodium hydroxide STEL: 2 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 2 CEIL: 2 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] CEIL: 2 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from NIOSH Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

**Physical state and appearance:** Liquid.

**Odor:** Odorless.

**Taste:** Not available.

**Molecular Weight:** Not applicable.

**Color:** Clear Colorless.

**pH (1% soln/water):** Basic.

**Boiling Point:** The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water).

**Melting Point:** Not available.

**Critical Temperature:** Not available.

**Specific Gravity:** 1.265 (Water = 1)

**Vapor Pressure:** The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (@ 20°C) (Water).

**Vapor Density:** The highest known value is 0.62 (Air = 1) (Water).

**Volatility:** Not available.

**Odor Threshold:** Not available.

**Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.:** Not available.

**Ionicity (in Water):** Not available.

**Dispersion Properties:** See solubility in water.

**Solubility:** Easily soluble in cold water, hot water.

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

**Stability:** The product is stable.

**Instability Temperature:** Not available.

**Conditions of Instability:** Incompatible materials

**Incompatibility with various substances:**

Reactive with metals. Slightly reactive to reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis.

**Corrosivity:**

Extremely corrosive in presence of aluminum, of zinc. Slightly corrosive in presence of stainless steel(304), of stainless steel(316). Non-corrosive in presence of glass, of copper.

**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. Generates considerable heat when a sodium hydroxide solution is mixed with an acid 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 (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, formaldehyde), 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. beryllium, lead acetate, nickel carbonyl, tetraethyl lead), nitrides (e.g. potassium nitride, sodium nitride), nitriles (e.g. acetonitrile, methyl cyanide), nitro compounds (organic e.g. nitrobenzene, nitromethane), acetic anhydride, hydroquinone, chlorohydrin, chlorosulfonic acid, ethylene cyanohydrin, glyoxal, hydrosulfuric acid, oleum, propiolactone, acylonitrile, phosphorus pentoxide, chloroethanol, chloroform-methanol, tetrahydroborate, cyanogen azide, 1,2,4,5 tetrachlorobenzene, cinnamaldehyde. Reacts with formaldehyde hydroxide to yield formic acid, and hydrogen. (Sodium hydroxide)

**Special Remarks on Corrosivity:** Minor corrosive effect on bronze, and brass.

**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:**

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Sodium hydroxide]. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.

**Other Toxic Effects on Humans:**

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of inhalation (lung corrosive).

**Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:**

Lowest Published Lethal Dose: LDL [Rabbit] - Route: Oral; Dose: 500 mg/kg (Sodium hydroxide)

**Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:** May affect genetic material. Investigation as a mutagen (cytogenetic analysis) (Sodium hydroxide)

**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 to 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. (Sodium hydroxide)

## 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, solution (Sodium hydroxide) UNNA: 1824 PG: II

**Special Provisions for Transport:** Not available.

## Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

**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 TSCA 8(b) inventory: Water; Sodium hydroxide CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Sodium hydroxide: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg);

**Other Regulations:** OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Other Classifications:**

**WHMIS (Canada):** CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.

**DSCL (EEC):**

R34- Causes 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 water. S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. 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:** 0

**Personal Protection:**

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

**Health:** 3

**Flammability:** 0

**Reactivity:** 0

**Specific hazard:**

**Protective Equipment:**

Gloves. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Face shield.

## Section 16: Other Information

**References:** Not available.

**Other Special Considerations:** Not available.

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