

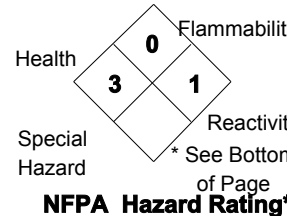
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Manufactured by:



**Anderson
Chemical Company**
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LITCHFIELD, MINNESOTA 55355
(320) 693-2477

Health 3
Flammability 0
Reactivity 1
Personal Protection X
HMIS Rating System*



Product Name: SC-1240

24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE #: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Revised: 11/24/2008 Imt
Supersedes: 6/8/2006

I. IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name And Synonyms:

Not applicable

DOT Shipping Name

Sodium Hydroxide Solution

Chemical Family:

Alkali

DOT Hazard Class & I.D. Number

Corrosive Material UN1824

PG

8 II

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS NO.	%	TLV	PEL	Toxic	Hazard
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	25	2 mg/M3	2 mg/M3	NA	Corrosive to skin and eyes

**Toxic chemical subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR §372).

NA: Not applicable
NE: Not established

III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: Not established
Specific Gravity: 1.311
Appearance: Dark brown

Form: Liquid
Solubility In Water: Complete
Odor: Slight lignin

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flashpoint: Not Applicable

Extinguishing Media: Use media appropriate to surrounding fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Although this product is not combustible, if a fire occurs in the near vicinity, good firefighting practice dictates the use of self-contained breathing apparatus and other protective gear. Cool fire-exposed containers with water. Move fire exposed containers if it can be done without risk.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: If the stock solution container breaks, the solution should be handled with care as it is corrosive. Direct contact with water can cause a violent exothermic reaction.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Carcinogenic: The raw materials used in this product are not considered to be a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, and OSHA

Effects Of Over-exposure: Corrosive. Causes irritation (possibly severe), burns to the eyes. May cause permanent eye damage. Causes irritation (possibly severe), burns to the skin. Causes irritation (possibly severe), burns, pulmonary edema to the respiratory tract. Causes irritation (possibly severe), burns, nausea, vomiting to the gastrointestinal tract. The severity of effects depend on concentration and how soon after exposure the area is washed.

Emergency And First Aid Procedures: EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes, raise eyelids for complete rinsing. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Get immediate medical attention. Discard contaminated leather goods.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

INHALATION: Move person to fresh air. If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, have a trained person administer oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Page 2; Product Name: **SC-1240**

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability - Unstable:

Stable: x

Conditions To Avoid:

Mixing with water, acid or incompatible materials may cause splattering and release of large amounts of heat. Will react with some metals forming flammable hydrogen gas. Carbon monoxide gas may form upon contact with reducing sugars or food and beverage products in enclosed spaces (see Special Precautions section for more information).

Incompatibility:
(Materials to Avoid)

Acids, halogenated compounds, prolonged contact with aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, tin, zinc or other alkali sensitive metals or alloys. Avoid contact with leather, wool, organic nitro compounds.

Hazardous

Toxic fumes of sodium oxide.

Decomposition Products:

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:

Evacuate nonessential personnel. Wear appropriate personal protection equipment. Completely contain spilled material with dikes or sandbags, etc., and prevent run-off into ground or surface waters or sewers. Recover as much material as possible into containers for disposal or reuse. Liquid may be removed with a vacuum truck. Remaining material may be diluted with water and neutralized with dilute acid. Flush spill area with water followed by a liberal covering of sodium bicarbonate. Neutralization products, both solid and liquid, must be recovered for disposal.

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of in accordance with federal, state or local disposal authorities.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:

Respiratory protection is not required for normal use. If mist level is high, wear NIOSH approved respirator. If eye irritation occurs, full face style mask should be used. When an air purifying respirator is not adequate or concentrations are above 10 ppm, use an SCBA.

Ventilation:

Should be adequate to keep mist level below the TLV. Local exhaust where mist may be generated.

Protective Gloves:

Natural rubber, neoprene or nitrile gloves should be worn.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles, face shield if appropriate.

Protective Clothing:

Wear chemical resistant clothing and rubber boots when potential for contact with the material exists. Contaminated clothing should be removed, then discarded or laundered. Suggested materials are natural rubber, neoprene or nitrile.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling And Storing:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective clothing/equipment. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labeled. NEVER add water to product. ALWAYS add product, with constant stirring, slowly to surface of water to minimize heat generation and splattering. Safety shower and eyewash stations should be provided in the areas where this product is handled. Containers that have been emptied will retain product residue and should be handled as if they were full. Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as flammable hydrogen gas can be generated.

Other Precautions

Sodium hydroxide reacts with reducing sugars such as fructose, lactose, maltose, galactose, levulose, and arabinose to form carbon monoxide. While the potential for worker exposure to carbon monoxide may be small, a potential does exist during cleaning of certain dairy and possibly other industry equipment. Carbon monoxide gas can form upon contact with food and beverage products in enclosed spaces. Follow appropriate tank entry procedures.

X. REVISED INFORMATION

MSDS Status: Supplier update

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within *ANDERSON* Chemical Company. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and these opinions and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of *ANDERSON* Chemical Company, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.