SAFETY DATA SHEET

HDC 750F (#3701)
Product ID: FP3200
Revised: 01-10-2019
Replaces: 08-22-2013

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier:	HDC 750F (#3701)
Other Identifiers:	R11476/R39268
CAS Number:	MIXTURE
Recommended Use:	No data available.
Restrictions on Use:	No data available.

Hydrite Chemical Co.
300 N. Patrick Blvd.
Brookfield, WI 53008-0948
(262) 792-1450

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:
24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification(s):
Substance or mixture corrosive to metals Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
Acute Toxicity - Dermal Category 4
Acute Toxicity - Oral Category 4

GHS Label Elements:

GHS Hazard Symbols:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:
May be corrosive to metals.
Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:
Keep only in original container.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Specific treatment (see First Aid on SDS or on this label).
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage: Store in a secure manner.

Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with local, regional and international regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Reacts with most metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. May react violently with water. May react with various food sugars to form carbon monoxide.

Percentage of Components with Unknown Acute Toxicity:
Dermal: 16.4 %
Inhalation Vapor: 88.7 %
Inhalation Dust/Mist: 100 %

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances/Mixtures:

Chemical or Common Name/Synonyms	CAS Number	% by Wt.
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	< 85 %
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	< 20 %
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl derivatives, sodium salt	68081-81-2	< 8 %

Note: Any chemical identity and/or exact percentage not expressly stated is being withheld as a trade secret or is due to batch variation.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of Necessary Measures:

Eye Contact: If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lens if easy to do.

Skin Contact: If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. If skin feels slippery, caustic may still be present in sufficient quantities to cause rash or burn. Continue washing skin until slick feeling is gone. Do not apply oils or ointments unless ordered by the physician. Discard footwear which cannot be decontaminated. Discard contaminated leather articles such as shoes and belt.

Inhalation: If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Ingestion: If swallowed: If fully conscious, drink a quart of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. If unconscious or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital or a physician. NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed:

Eye Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Small amounts may cause: permanent eye damage. corneal damage. blindness.

Skin Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration with ultimate scarring. Prolonged contact may cause: tissue destruction. Dust or mist from solutions can cause irritant dermatitis. Repeated exposure may cause: dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).

Skin Absorption: No absorption hazard expected under normal use.

Inhalation: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Dusts or mists may irritate: nose. mouth. throat. respiratory tract. Dusts or mists may cause damage to the: upper respiratory tract. lungs. May cause: coughing. chest pain. difficulty breathing. pulmonary edema. Effects can range from mild irritation of mucous membranes, severe pneumonitis and destruction of lung tissue.

Ingestion: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Ingestion can cause very serious damage to the mouth, esophogus, stomach, and other tissues with which contact is made, and may be fatal. Ingestion can

cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and stomach. May cause: nausea. vomiting. diarrhea. severe pain. shock.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed: The absence of visible signs or symptoms of burns does not reliably exclude the presence of actual tissue damage. There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Not combustible. For fires in area use appropriate media. For example: Water spray. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide. Foam.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Product may react with some metals (ex.: Aluminum, Zinc, Tin, etc.) to release flammable hydrogen gas.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Halogenated compounds. Metal oxides. Carbon oxides.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters: Evacuate area of unprotected personnel. Wear protective clothing including NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Remain upwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, but avoid getting water into containers. Product generates heat upon addition of water, with possible spattering. Run-off from fire control may cause pollution.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, Emergency Procedures: CORROSIVE MATERIAL. Evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Maintain adequate ventilation. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Contain spill, place into drums for proper disposal. Neutralize remaining residue with dilute Hydrochloric Acid solution and dispose of properly. Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs. CAUTION: This product may react violently with acids and water.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly after handling. CORROSIVE MATERIAL. Avoid dust or mist formation. Add product very slowly while stirring constantly. If product is added too rapidly or without stirring and becomes concentrated at the bottom of the mixing vessel, excessive heat may be generated resulting in dangerous boiling and spattering and possible immediate violent irruption of highly caustic solution.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities: CORROSIVE MATERIAL. Store in a cool, well ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry location away from heat. Keep away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. HYGROSCOPIC MATERIAL. Avoid contact with moisture. Store in closed containers. Highly corrosive to most metals with evolution of hydrogen gas. Deadly carbon monoxide gas can form in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas or tanks when alkaline products contact food, beverage, or dairy products. Do not enter such areas until they have been well ventilated and carbon monoxide and oxygen levels have been determined to be within OSHA acceptable limits. If carbon monoxide and oxygen levels cannot be measured, wear NIOSH-approved, self-contained breathing apparatus.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA Exposure Guidelines:

Component	Limits

Sodium Hydroxide	2 mg/m3 TWA

ACGIH Exposure Guidelines:

Component	**Limits**
Sodium Hydroxide	2 mg/m3 Ceiling

Note:
* Recommend exposure limits for Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated/Particulates (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: 15 mg/m3 (Total Dust), 5 mg/m3 (Respirable Fraction)(OSHA); 3 mg/m3 (Respirable particles), 10 mg/m3 (Inhalable particles)(ACGIH).

Engineering Controls: General room ventilation and local exhaust are required. To keep exposure below established limits, local exhaust may be necessary. Avoid creating dust or mist. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly. NOTE: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required.

Individual Protection Measures:

Eye/Face Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Do not wear contact lenses.

Skin Protection: Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Protective gloves: Impervious. Neoprene. Nitrile.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved respirator for dusts and mists. NIOSH-Approved Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye-wash station. Safety shower. Rubber apron. Chemical safety shoes. Rubber boots. Protective clothing.

General Hygiene Conditions: Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use. Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Powder.
Color: Pink.
Odor: Bland.
Odor Threshold: N.D.
pH: > 12 (1%)
Freezing Point (deg. F): N.D.
Melting Point (deg. F): N.D.
Initial Boiling Point or Boiling Range: N.D.
Flash Point: N.A.
Flash Point Method: N.A.
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc = 1): N.D.
Flammability (solid, gas): N.D.
Lower Explosion Limit: N.A.
Upper Explosion Limit: N.A.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N.D.
Vapor Density (air=1): N.D.
Specific Gravity or Relative Density: N.A.
Solubility in Water: Appreciable

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water): N.D.
Autoignition Temperature: No Data
Decomposition Temperature: N.D.
Viscosity: N.D.
% Volatile (wt%): N.D.
VOC (wt%): N.D.
VOC (lbs/gal): N.D.
Fire Point: N.D.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions. Sodium hydroxide can induce hazardous polymerization of acetaldehyde, acrolein, and acrylonitrile. Contact with water may cause violent reaction with evolution of heat. To dilute: Add product slowly to lukewarm water; not water to product. Contact with acid or incompatible materials may cause a violent reaction with evolution of heat. May react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with acids, halogenated organics, organic nitro compounds, glycols, or sodium tetrahydroborate may produce flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with 1,2-dichloroethylene, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethane, or phosphorous can form spontaneously flammable chemicals. Reactions with various food sugars may form carbon monoxide.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with water or moisture. Keep away from incompatibles.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizing agents. Food sugars. Acids. Fluorine. Lithium. Aluminum. Magnesium. Steel. Phosphorous pentoxide. 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene. Sulfuric acid. Metals such as aluminum, zinc, tin, etc. Chromium. Brass. Bronze. Copper. Lead. Other alkali sensitive metals or alloys. Organic materials. Organic nitro compounds. Chlorinated hydrocarbons. Fluorinated hydrocarbons. Acetaldehyde. Chlorine trifluoride. Hydroquinone. Maleic anhydride. Tetrahydrofuran. Acrolein. Phosphorous. Trichloroethylene. Leather. Wool. Halogenated compounds. Glycols. Explosives. Acrylonitrile. 1,2-Dichloroethylene. Tetrachloroethane. Organic peroxides. Sodium tetrahydroborate.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen gas. Carbon monoxide. Flammable dichloroacetylene. Phosphine. Thermal decomposition may release: Sodium oxides. Carbon dioxide. Sodium oxide. Carbon oxides. Irritating gases. Irritating vapors.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Exposure: Eyes. Skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Symptoms/Effects: Acute, Delayed and Chronic:

Eye Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Small amounts may cause: permanent eye damage. corneal damage. blindness.

Skin Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration with ultimate scarring. Prolonged contact may cause: tissue destruction. Dust or mist from solutions can cause irritant dermatitis. Repeated exposure may cause: dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).

Skin Absorption: No absorption hazard expected under normal use.

Inhalation: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Dusts or mists may irritate: nose. mouth. throat. respiratory tract. Dusts or mists may cause damage to the: upper respiratory tract. lungs. May cause: coughing. chest pain. difficulty breathing. pulmonary edema. Effects can range from mild irritation of mucous membranes, severe pneumonitis and destruction of lung tissue.

Ingestion: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Ingestion can cause very serious damage to the mouth, esophogus, stomach, and other tissues with which contact is made, and may be fatal. Ingestion can

cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and stomach. May cause: nausea. vomiting. diarrhea. severe pain. shock.

Numerical Measures of Toxicity:

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sodium Hydroxide	Rat: 240 mg/kg	Rabbit: 1350 mg/kg	No Data
Sodium Carbonate	Rat: 4090 mg/kg	No Data	No Data
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl derivatives, sodium salt	Rat: 1080 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	No Data

Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE):

Oral: 320 mg/kg
Dermal: 1519 mg/kg

Cancer Information:
This product does not contain 0.1% or more of the known or potential carcinogens listed in NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure to Product: Skin disorders. Lung disorders. Cardiovascular disorders. Eye disorders. Respiratory system disorders.

Other: None known.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information: No data available.

Chemical Fate Information: No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazardous Waste Number: D002 (as solution)

Disposal Method: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. Disposal methods identified are for the product as sold. For proper disposal of used material, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permitted under applicable rules, regulations and/or laws governing your location. Clean-up material may be a RCRA Hazardous Waste on disposal. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number:	UN3262
Proper Shipping Name:	CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SODIUM HYDROXIDE)
Hazard Class:	8
Packing Group:	II
Label Required:	CORROSIVE
Reportable Quantity (RQ):	1000# (Sodium Hydroxide).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements.

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Category Hazards: Please see Section 2 of this SDS.

Regulated Components: Component	CAS Number	CERCLA RQ	SARA EHS	SARA 313	U.S. HAP	WI HAP	Prop 65
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 1
* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Rating System
Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 1
Special Hazard: None

SDS Abbreviations
N.A. = Not Applicable
N.D. = Not Determined
HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
C = Ceiling Limit
N.E./Not Estab. = Not Established

SDS Prepared by: JAK

Reason for Revision: Changes made throughout the SDS. SDS reactivated.

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