PRODUCT INFORMATION

CAUSTIC SODA LIQUID 30%

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Caustic Soda Liquid 30% provides a lower crystallization point.

USES AND APPLICATIONS

Caustic Soda Liquid 30% provides a crystallization point of 25°F which makes the product easier to handle tan 50% which freezes at 55°F. The prediluted form also reduces heat generation as compare to 50% when added to water.

BENEFITS

- Provides a consistent concentration
- Lower crystallization point
- Eliminates in-plant dilution
- Reduces overuse

TYPICAL VALUES

Form:	Liquid
Color:	Clear, Colorless
Odor:	Mild
Specific Gravity @ 25°C:	1.332
Lbs/gal @ 25°C:	11.093
pH (1%):	> 12

PRECAUTIONS

Product safety information and handling precautions are contained on the product label and Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

READ AND UNDERSTAND LABEL AND SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE PRODUCT USE.

AL0030
3/1/16
REV. 11

CHEMICAL CO.
300 N. Patrick Blvd., Brookfield, WI 53045

www.hydrite.com
1-800-543-4560

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

CAUSTIC SODA LIQUID 30%
Product ID: AL0030
Revised: 04-13-2018
Replaces: 06-25-2014

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	CAUSTIC SODA LIQUID 30%
Synonyms:	Lye; Sodium Hydroxide Solution; Alkali; Caustic
CAS Number:	MIXTURE
Recommended Use:	No data available.
Restrictions on Use:	No data available.

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

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: Danger

GHS Classification:
Substance or mixture corrosive to metals Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure Category 1

Hazard Statements:
May be corrosive to metals.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Causes damage to organs (respiratory system by inhalation).

Precautionary Statements:

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

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.

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. sneezing. running nose. sore throat. shortness of breath. wheezing. tightness of the chest. chest pain. choking. impaired lung function. pneumonitis. pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed.

Ingestion: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. May cause damage to the: mouth. throat. stomach. esophagus. gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion can cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and stomach. May be fatal if swallowed. May cause: abdominal pain. nausea. vomiting. diarrhea. bleeding. fall in blood pressure. shock. collapse. gastrointestinal ulceration. Damage may appear days after exposure. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting resulting in mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Fire Fighting Methods: 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.

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

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Sodium oxides. Irritating and/or toxic gases.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Clean-Up 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. 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

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.

Storage: 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. Highly corrosive to most metals with evolution of hydrogen gas. Do not freeze. Do not expose sealed containers to temperatures above 104 Deg. F. 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials.

VOC (lbs/gal): 0
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 moisture. Avoid extreme temperatures. Keep away from incompatibles.

Incompatible Materials: Acids. Metals such as aluminum, zinc, tin, etc. Magnesium. 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. Phosphorous pentoxide. Halogenated compounds. Glycols. Explosives. Acrylonitrile. 1,2-Dichloroethylene. Tetrachloroethane. Organic peroxides. Sodium tetrahydroborate. Food sugars. Silver nitrate. Ammonia. Chloroform. Methanol. Zirconium.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen gas. Carbon monoxide. Flammable dichloroacetylene. Phosphine. Thermal decomposition may release: Sodium oxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sodium Hydroxide	No Data	Rabbit: 1350 mg/kg	No Data

Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE):
Dermal: 4,500 mg/kg

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

Eye Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Small amounts may cause: blistering. disintegration. scarring. clouding. ulcerations. permanent eye damage. blindness. corneal damage. Mist may cause: irritation. High mist concentrations may cause: tissue destruction. Glaucoma and cataracts are possible late developments. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration and first aid measures.

Skin Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration with ultimate scarring. Note that irritation may follow an initial latency. The latency may vary as much as hours for dilute solutions to minutes for more concentrated solutions. Prolonged contact, even with dilute concentrations, can cause tissue destruction and permanent skin damage. 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. sneezing. running nose. sore throat. shortness of breath. wheezing. tightness of the chest. chest pain. choking. impaired lung function. pneumonitis. pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed.

Ingestion: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. May cause damage to the: mouth. throat. stomach. esophagus. gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion can cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and stomach. May be fatal if swallowed. May cause: abdominal pain.

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

MSDS 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

MSDS Prepared by: csh

Reason for Revision: Changes made in section 9.

Revised: 04-13-2018
Replaces: 06-25-2014

The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it should not be taken as warranty or representation for which HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.