Material Safety Data Sheet

Caustic Soda Flakes (RXSOL-20-2022-050)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	**RXSOL-20-2022-050**
Product Type	**CAUSTIC SODA FLAKES**

Company Details:

RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL
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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Chemical Name	**Concentration**	**% by weigh**
Sodiumhydroxide	1310-73-2	100
Toxicological Data on Ingredients	Sodium hydroxide LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.	

3. Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects	Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant, corrosive), of ingestion, of inhalation. The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Skin contact can produce inflammation and blistering. Inhalation of dust will produce irritation to gastro-intestinal or respiratory tract,characterized by burning, sneezing and coughing.Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking, unconsciousness or death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness,watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.Potential Chronic HealthEffects
Carcinogenic	Not available.
Mutagenic Effects	Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells.
Teratogenic Effects	Not available.
Developemental 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 exposure of the eyes to a low level of dust can produce eye irritation. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction,or dermatitis. Repeated inhalation of dust can produce varying degree of respiratory irritation or lung damage.

4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.
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. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate 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.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

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	metals
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available. Slightly explosive in presence of heat
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	Not available
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, ally alcohol, allyl chloride, benzene-1,4-diol, chlorine trifluoride, 1,2 dichlorethylene, 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 spontanously in air.sodium hydroxide and cinnamaldehyde + heat may cause ignition.Reaction with certain metals releases flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

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 aquesous sodium hydroxide, under vacuum distillation, residue darkened and exploded. Sodium Hydroxde + 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.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill	Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.
Large Spill	Corrosive solid.Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. 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.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions	Keep container dry. Do not breathe dust. 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 oxidizing agents, reducing agents, metals, acids, alkalis, moisture.
Storage	Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Hygroscopic. Deliquescent.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Engineering Controls	Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.
Personal Protection	Splash goggles.Synthetic apron. Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.
Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill	Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor and dust 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	STEL: 2 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 2 CEIL: 2 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] CEIL: 2 (mg/m3) from NIOSHConsult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state and appearance	Solid. (Deliquescent solid.)

Odor	Odorless.
Taste	Not available.
Molecular Weight	40 g/mole
Color	White.
pH (1% soln/water)	
Boiling Point	1388°C (2530.4°F)
Melting Point	323°C (613.4°F)
Critical Temperature	Not available.
Specific Gravity	2.13 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor Density	Not available.
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.

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	The product is stable.
Instability Temperature	Not available.
Conditions of Instability	Incompatible materials, moisture, moist air
Incompatibility with various substances	Highly reactive with metals.Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis, moisture.
Corrosivity	Not available

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.Sodium hydroxide solution and octanol + diborane during a work-up of a reaction mixture of oxime and diborane in tetrahyrofuran is very exothermic, a mild explosion being noted on one occassion.

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 cid, benzoic acid, formic acid, methanoic acid, oxalic acid), aldehydes (e.g. acetaldehyde, acrolein, chloral hydrate, foraldehyde), carbamates (e.g. carbanolate, carbofuran), esters (e.g. butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, propylormate), 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. berylium, lead acetate, nickel carbonyl, tetraethyl lead), mitrides (e.g. potassium nitride, sodium nitride), nitriles (e.g. acetonitrile, methyl cyanide), nitro compounds (organic e.g. nitrobenzene,nitromethane), acetic anhydride, chlorohydrin, chlorosulfonic acid, ethylene cyanohydrin, glyoxal, hydrosulfuric acid, oleum, propiolactone, acylonitrile, phorosous pentoxide, chloroethanol, chloroform-methanol,tetrahydroborate, cyanogen azide, 1,2,4,5 tetrachlorobenzene, cinnamaldehyde.
Reacts with formaldehyde hydroxide to yield formic acid, and hydrogen.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Very caustic to aluminum and other metals in presence of moisture.
Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Routes of Entry	Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	
LD50	Not available.
LC50	
Chronic Effects on Humans	
Mutagenic Effects	Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells.
May cause damage to the following organs	mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.
Other Toxic Effects on Humans	Extremely hazardous in case of inhalation (lung corrosive). Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of ingestion, .
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	
Lowest Published Lethal Dose	
LDL [Rabbit] - Route	Oral; Dose: 500 mg/kg
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	May affect genetic material. Investigation as a mutagen (cytogenetic analysis)
Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans	

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.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

14. Transport information

DOT Classification	Class 8: Corrosive material
Identification	Sodium hydroxide, solid UNNA: 1823 PG: II
Special Provisions for Transport	Not available.

15. 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
California Director's List of Hazardous Substances	Sodium hydroxide
TSCA 8(b) inventory	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).
EINECS	This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
Other Classifications	
WHMIS (Canada)	CLASS E: Corrosive solid.
DSCL(EEC)	R35- Causes severe burns.S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.S37/39- Wear suitable 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: 2
Personal Protection	Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 1
Specific hazard	
Protective Equipment	Gloves.Synthetic apron.Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

16. Other information

References	Not available.
Other Special Considerations	Not available.

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