



Material Safety Data Sheet

According to 91/155/EEC and ISO 11014-1

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Printing date : 4 Mar, 2019

G1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND OF THE PRODUCER

Trade name: Sealant H

Trade code: Sealant H

Physical State as Supplied: Liquid

Seller: Sino Gookii Tech Co.,Ltd, No. 1700, Tianfu Ave North Section, Gaoxin District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, China

Emergency telephone number of the company and/ or of an authorised advisory center:
008613551194090

G2. PRPDUCT IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms: Sodium hydroxide, 0.2 to 2.0 normal volumetric solutions;

DILUT-IT(R) analytical concentrates; Sodium Hydroxide Concentrate Solution StandARd(R)

CAS No.: 1310-73-2

Molecular Weight: 40.00

Chemical Formula: NaOH in water

G3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Sodium Hydroxid	1310-73-2	0.8 - 1%	Yes
Water	7732-18-5	99 – 99.2%	No

G4. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

DANGER! CORROSIVE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED.

CAUSES BURNS TO ANY AREA OF CONTACT. REACTS WITH WATER, ACIDS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

J.T. Baker SAF-T-DATA(tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 2 - Moderate

Flammability Rating: 0 - None

Reactivity Rating: 1 - Slight

Contact Rating: 3 - Severe (Corrosive)

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Storage Color Code: White Stripe (Store Separately)

Potential Health Effects

The health effects from exposure to diluted forms of this chemical are not well documented. They are expected to be less severe than those for concentrated forms which are referenced in the descriptions below.

Inhalation:

Severe irritant. Effects from inhalation of mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

Ingestion:

Corrosive! Swallowing may cause severe burns of mouth, throat, and stomach. Severe scarring of tissue and death may result. Symptoms may include bleeding, vomiting,

diarrhea, fall in blood pressure. Damage may appears days after exposure.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive! Contact with skin can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive! Causes irritation of eyes, and with greater exposures it can cause burns that may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged contact with dilute solutions or dust has a destructive effect upon tissue.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

G5. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention for any breathing difficulty.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician, immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician:

Perform endoscopy in all cases of suspected sodium hydroxide ingestion. In cases of severe esophageal corrosion, the use of therapeutic doses of steroids should be considered. General supportive measures with continual monitoring of gas exchange, acid-base balance, electrolytes, and fluid intake are also required.

G6. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire:

Not considered to be a fire hazard.

Explosion:

Not considered to be an explosion hazard.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Adding water to caustic solution generates large amounts of heat.

Special Information:

Use protective clothing and breathing equipment appropriate for the surrounding fire.

G7 . ACCIDENTAL REPEASE MEASURE

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Do not flush caustic residues to the sewer. Residues from spills can be diluted with water, neutralized with dilute acid such as acetic, hydrochloric or sulfuric. Absorb neutralized caustic residue on clay, vermiculite or other inert substance and package in a suitable container for disposal. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

J. T. Baker NEUTRACIT(R)-2 or BuCAIM(R) caustic neutralizers are recommended for spills of this product.

G8. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Keep in a tightly closed container. Protect from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatibilities. Protect from freezing. Always add

the caustic to water while stirring; never the reverse. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and

precautions listed for the product. Do not store with aluminum or magnesium. Do not mix with acids or organic materials.

Specific Gravity 1.3

G9. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Limits:

Sodium hydroxide:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

2 mg/m³ Ceiling

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

2 mg/m³ Ceiling

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a half-face dust/mist respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece dust/mist respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency, or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

WARNING:

Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

G10. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical data is displayed for a 5% solution of sodium hydroxide.

Appearance: Clear, colorless solution.

Odor: Odorless.

Solubility: Miscible in water.

Density: 5% solution: 1.05

PH: 14.0

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F): No information found.

Boiling Point: 102C (216F) (5% solution)

Melting Point: -4C (25F) (5% solution)

Vapor Density (Air=1): No information found.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): No information found.

G11. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

No hazardous decomposition products.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Sodium hydroxide in contact with acids and organic halogen compounds, especially trichloroethylene, may causes violent reactions. Contact with nitromethane and other similar nitro compounds causes formation of shock-sensitive salts. Contact with metals such as aluminum, magnesium, tin, and zinc cause formation of flammable hydrogen gas. Sodium hydroxide, even in fairly dilute solution, reacts readily with various sugars to produce carbon monoxide. Precautions should be taken including monitoring the tank atmosphere for carbon monoxide to ensure safety of personnel before vessel entry.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, moisture, incompatibles.

G12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Sodium hydroxide: irritation data: skin, rabbit: 500 mg/24H severe; eye rabbit: 50 ug/24H severe. Investigated as a mutagen.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----

Ingredient	-----NTP Carcinogen-----		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	
Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)	No	No	None
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	None

G13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate: No information found.

Environmental Toxicity: No information found.

G14. DISPOSAL CONDIDERATIONS

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste facility. Although not a listed RCRA hazardous waste, this material may exhibit one or more characteristics of a hazardous waste and require appropriate analysis to determine specific disposal requirements. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

G15. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN1824

Packing Group: II

Information reported for product/size: 208L

G16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Ratings: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0

Label Hazard Warning:

DANGER! CORROSIVE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. CAUSES BURNS TO ANY AREA OF CONTACT. REACTS WITH WATER, ACIDS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

Label First Aid:

If swallowed, give several glasses of water or milk to drink. Vomiting may occur spontaneously, but DO NOT INDUCE! Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In all cases get medical attention immediately.