FACTS faxed FAST!SM

OSHA-Required Health And Safety Information!

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) was requested moments ago from Hercules Automated Fax Information System. Please forward it immediately to the person in charge of MSDS's, or retain it at the machine until claimed.

Section 1

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET # 85

Hercules Glug

HERCULES® MATERIAL SAFETY INFORMATION SERVICE

Date Prepared: 12/3/1993 **Last Reviewed:** 10/18/2005

Meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200

Hercules Chemical Company Inc.
111 South Street
Passaic NJ 07055
Phone (800) 221-9330
Fax (800) 333-3456

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s), CAS Numbers)	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits	Upper Bound Limit if SARA Reportable
Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)	2mg/M³	2mg/M³ (dust)	N/A	- -

HMIS Hazard Rating: Health: 2 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 2 Personal Protection: E

Section 3 - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point (°F):	Specific Gravity	Vapor Density	Vapor Pressure
2535 F	2.130	N/A	N/A

Melting Point (° F	Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Solubility in Water:
604	N/A	Appreciable: 42g/100cc of water at 0° C

Appearance And Color: White to Off-White **Odor:** Odorless Flakes

Section 4 - Fire And Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point	Flammable Limit	LEL:	UEL:
None	N/A		

Extinguishing Media: Does not burn or support combustion.

Special Firefighting Procedures:
As appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards:
Hot or molten materials will react violently with water, liberating heat and causing splashing. Contact with metals, particularly magnesium, aluminum, and zinc (galvanized), can rapidly generate hydrogen gas which is explosive.

Continued on Next Page

Section 5 - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable **Conditions To Avoid:** Can react violently with acids and with many organic compounds.

Incompatability (Materials To Avoid): Aluminum, tin, lead, zinc, and their alloys and all acids.

Hazardous Decomposition: Reaction with various food sugars may form carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Caustic soda & trichloroethylene are especially hazardous since they react to form dichloracetylene which is spontaneously flammable.

Section 6 - Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entr **Inhalation** Yes/Primary **Skin** Yes/Primary **Ingestion** Yes/Secondary

Health Hazard

Caustic soda is a corrosive material. Sodium hydroxide: Acute Oral LD50=140-340 mg/kg (Rat) Acute Dermal LD50=1.35 gm/kg (Rabbit)

Carcinogenicit **NTP** NO **IARC** NO **OSHA Regulated** NO

Signs And Symptoms of Exposure:

INHALATION: Airborne concentrations of dust, mist, or spray of caustic soda may cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and even to the lung tissue proper which could produce chemical pneumonia, depending upon the severity of exposure. SKIN CONTACT: Caustic soda is destructive to tissues contacted and produces severe burns. EYE CONTACT: Caustic soda is destructive to eye tissues on contact. Will cause severe burns that result in damage to the eyes and even blindness. INGESTION: Caustic soda, if swallowed, can cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure:

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE -- ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE: Corrosive to all body tissues with which it comes in contact. CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE: Chronic local effect may consist of multiple areas of superficial destruction of the skin or of primary irritant dermatitis. Similarly, inhalation of dust, spray or mist may result in varying degrees of irritation or damage to the respiratory tract tissues and an increased susceptibility to respiratory illness.

Emergency And First Aid Procedures:

EYES: Object is to flush material out immediately, then seek medical attention. Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding lids apart to ensure flushing of the entire surface. Washing eyes within 1 minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. Seek medical attention. SKIN: Wash contaminated areas with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear and wash clothing before reuse. Discard footwear which cannot be decontaminated. Seek medical attention immediately. INHALATION: Get person out of contaminated area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, resuscitate and administer oxygen if readily available. Seek medical attention immediately. INGESTION: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. If available, give several glasses of milk. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airways clear. Seek medical attention immediately.

Continued on Next Page

Section 7 - Precautions For Safe Handling And Use:

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

Get complete protective equipment. Shovel spilled material into steel containers, flush with ample water, rinse with dilute acid, preferably acetic acid, and finally with water.

Waste Disposal Method:

Dissolve and/or flush to holding area for pH adjustment and dilute before discharging to sewer or stream. For large quantities follow state/local regulations.

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling And Storing:

Store in a cool, dry place. Keep separate from acids, metal, explosives, organic peroxides and easily ignitable materials.

Other Precautions:

Wear complete protective equipment when handling the product in large quantities.

Section 8 - Control Measures:

Respiratory Protection:

Filter or dust-type respirator.

Ventilation: **Local Exhaust** As required to control dust or mist. **Special** N/A
Mechanical N/A **Other :** N/A

Gloves Neoprene rubber or vinyl.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles plus face shield where appropriate.

Other Protective Clothing: Rubber safety toe shoes or boots, cotton overalls.

Work/Hygienic Practice Use good personal hygiene practices.

Additional Information: