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 # 212

CloroClean

Date Prepared: 11/17/1999  Last Reviewed: 12/2/1999

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111 South Street
Passaic NJ 07055
Phone (800) 221-9330
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Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s), CAS Numbers)

Granular caustic and metal cleaning compound.

Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2)

OSHA PEL: 2mg/M³  ACGIH TLV: 2mg/M³

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

Section 3 - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point (°C):
NA

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):
1.20

Vapor Density (Air = 1):
N/A

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):
N/A

Melting Point (°F)
Not determ

Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1)
N/A

Solubility in Water:
Appreciable: 42g/100cc of water at 0°C.

Appearance And Color:
White to off white granular solid w/gray granules.  Odor: None.

Section 4 - Fire And Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point:
N/A

Flammable Limits:  LEL: N/A  UEL: N/A

Extinguishing Media:
Product is non-flammable. Use appropriated fire fighting methods for surrounding fire.

Special Firefighting Procedures:
As appropriate for surrounding fire. Carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers preferred if container are open and product is exposed. See Unusual Hazards.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards:
Hot or molten product will react violently with water, liberating heat and causing splashing. Contact with water can rapidly generate flammable/explosive hydrogen gas.

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Section 5 - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable  Conditions To Avoid: Can react violently with acids and many organic compounds.
Incompatibility (Materials To Avoid):  Not determined.
Hazardous Decomposition:  Not determined.

Hazardous Polymerization:  Caustic soda & trichloroethylene are especially hazardous since they react to form sponta

Section 6 - Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entry:  Inhalation  Yes  Skin  Yes  Ingestion  Yes

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

Carcinogenicity:  NTP  NO  IARC  NO  OSHA Regulated  NO

Signs And Symptoms of Exposure:
INHALATION: Airborne concentrations of dust 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 contracted 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.

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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 area 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. Do not allow water to enter container, heat and flammable hydrogen gas will evolve. Contact with some foods will release carbon monoxide gas.

Other Precautions:
Wear complete protective equipment when handling product in large quantities.

Section 8 - Control Measures:

Respiratory Protection:
Filter or dust type respirator.

Ventilation:

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<th>Local Exhaust</th>
<th>Special</th>
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Gloves:
Neoprene or vinyl.

Eye Protection:
Chemical safety goggles plus face shield when

Other Protective Clothing:

Work/Hygienic Practices
Use good personal hygiene practices.