

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072



IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
Crest Dry Drainite

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name Crest/Good Mfg. Co., Inc.	Emergency Telephone Number 1-800-535-5053
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) 325 Underhill Blvd. Syosset, NY 11791	Telephone Number for Information (516-921-7260)
	Date Prepared 4/23/93
	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II — Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
Sodium Hydroxide CAS#1310-73-2 (caustic)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	

Section III — Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	1390°	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	2.13
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	N/A	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N/A
Solubility in Water	appreciable 347g/100 mfg. water @100°C		
Appearance and Odor	white	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME	NA

Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	none	Flammable Limits	N/A	LEL	UEL
Extinguishing Media	none				
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	none				

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
Contact with some metals particularly magnesium, aluminum and zinc (galvanized) can rapidly generate hydrogen which is explosive.

SECTION 5 • EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

This section covers effects of overexposure for inhalation, eye/skin contact, ingestion and other types of overexposure information in the order of the most hazardous and the most likely route of overexposure.

Permissible Exposure Limits:

OSHA - 2 mg/m³ - 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average), 29CFR 1910.1000

PPG Internal Permissible Exposure Limit (IPEL) - 2 mg/m³ ceiling

ACUTE

Eye Contact - Causes severe burns; small quantities can result in permanent damage and/or loss of vision.

Skin Contact - Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration with subsequent scarring. Prolonged contact destroys tissue. Dust or mist from solutions can cause irritant dermatitis.

Ingestion - Ingestion either in solid or liquid form can cause very serious damage to the mucous membranes or other tissues with which contact is made, and may be fatal.

Inhalation - Inhalation of dusts or mists can cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and to the lung tissue depending on severity of exposure. Effects can range from mild irritation of mucous membranes, severe pneumonitis and destruction of lung tissues.

CHRONIC

The effects of long-term, low-level exposures to this product have not been determined. Safe handling of this material on a long-term basis should emphasize the avoidance of all of all effects from repetitive acute exposures.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Contact a physician.

Eye or Skin Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open during this flushing with water. Call a physician. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and boots. Call a physician. If skin feels slippery, caustic may still be present in sufficient quantities to cause rash burn. Continue washing until slick skin feeling is gone. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing and boots before reuse or discard.

Ingestion: If conscious, drink large quantities of water or acidic beverages (tomato or orange juice, carbonated soft drinks). **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Take immediately to a hospital or physician. If vomiting occurs, administer additional water. If unconscious, or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital. **DO NOT** attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION 6 . REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable	Conditions to Avoid: Contact with materials listed below
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.	Conditions to Avoid: None
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Organic materials and concentrated acids--may cause violent reactions; caustic soda reacts with magnesium, aluminum, zinc (galvanized), tin, chromium, brass and bronze generating hydrogen which is explosive. Also, caustic soda may react with various food sugars to generate carbon monoxide (see comments, page 4).	
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Reaction with various food sugars may form carbon monoxide.	

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken if Material is Spilled or Released: Only trained personnel equipped with NIOSH/MSHA-approved, full facepiece combination dust/mist and acid gas respirators should be permitted in area. For dry material, use appropriate methods, shovels, brooms, and vacuums to clean up the spill. If mixed with water, or likely to become mixed with water or any liquid, dike area to contain spill. Reclaim if possible. Or, dilute spill with large amounts of water then neutralize with dilute acid. Use vacuum truck to pick up neutralized material for proper disposal. Properly neutralized liquid residues (pH 6 to 9) may be disposed of in waste water treatment facilities which allow the discharge of neutral salt solutions. After all visible traces have been removed, flush area with large amounts of water.

Waste Disposal Method: EPA recommends disposal of dry residues in an approved hazardous waste management facility. Care must be taken when using or disposing of chemical materials and/or their containers to prevent environmental contamination. It is your duty to dispose of the chemical materials and/or their containers in accordance with the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as well as any other relevant federal, state, or local laws/regulations regarding disposal.

SECTION 8 - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust/mist filter respirator for routine work purposes when exposure to mists exceed the permissible exposure limits. The respirator use limitations made by NIOSH/MSHA or the manufacturer must be observed. Respiratory protection programs must be in accordance with 29CFR 1910.134.

Ventilation (Type): Local Exhaust - sufficient to maintain dust levels below permissible exposure limit.

Eye Protection: Close fitting chemical safety goggles

Gloves: Nitrile, neoprene, natural rubber

Other Protective Equipment: Rubber boots with safety toes, rubber aprons, PVC clothing, plastic hard hat should be used when necessary to prevent skin contact. Personnel protective clothing and use of equipment must be in accordance with 29CFR 1910.133 and 29CFR 1910.132.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be Taken During Handling and Storing:

- When handling wear close-fitting chemical safety goggles, rubber gloves, rubber boots, rubber apron, polyvinyl chloride clothing and plastic hard hat.
 - Wear NIOSH/MSHA-approved, dust-type respirator, where dusts or mists may be generated.
 - Store in a dry place indoors.
 - Never touch eyes or face with hands or gloves that may be contaminated with Pels[®] caustic soda beads.
 - Never enter a Pels[®] caustic soda storage tank or container (truck or rail car) even if it appears empty.
 - Avoid contact with organic materials and concentrated acids--may cause violent reaction; caustic soda reacts with magnesium, aluminum, zinc (galvanized), tin, chromium, brass and bronze, generating hydrogen which is explosive. Also, caustic soda may react with various sugars to generate carbon monoxide.
 - When making solutions, add Pels[®] caustic soda slowly to surface of cold water while stirring, to avoid violent spattering.
 - Keep containers closed when not in use.
- Other Precautions:**
- Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Can cause severe injury or blindness.
 - Do not breathe mist.
 - Do not take internally.
 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
 - Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work areas.

References:

1. Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, N. Irving Sax, Fifth Edition, 1979
2. Occupational Exposure to Sodium Hydroxide, NIOSH, 1975

COMMENTS: Hazardous carbon monoxide gas can form upon contact with food and beverage products in enclosed vessels and can cause death. Follow appropriate tank entry procedures (see ANSI Z177.1 - 1977).