

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This MSDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200

SECTION I

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Dip Strip
Chemical Name – Caustic Soda
Formula – Sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrate, sodium chloride
DOT Classification: UN1759 Corrosive solids N.O.S.
DOT Label required: Corrosive
EPA Registration number – N/A
NA number – N/A
Packaging size-2lb & 1lb containers

SECTION II

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredients
Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2)
(OSHA PEL) 2mg/m³
Sodium nitrate (CAS 7631-99-4)
Sodium chloride (CAS 7647-14-5)

Contains alkali hydroxides and alkali nitrates. The exact chemical range of compounds in this product is classified as a trade secret. However all data and precautions presented represent a composite of all related chemical hazards.

SECTION III – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point – N/A
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) – Non-volatile
Vapor Density (Air=1) – N/A
Solubility in Water – 30% by weight
Specific Gravity – N/A
Melting Point – 500F/260C
Evaporation Rate – N/A
Appearance & Color – Dry material is a white granular solid. Molten material is a light amber-colored liquid.

SECTION IV – FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point – Non flammable
Flammable Limits – N/A
LFL & UFL – N/A
Extinguishing Media – N/A
Special Fire Fighting Procedures – Not Combustible
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards – Due to the high operating temperature of the molten material, and vessel, combustible materials may ignite if brought into contact with either of them. Do not use water as an extinguishing media if this should occur.

SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA

Stability – Stable
Conditions to Avoid:

Dry Material – Avoid high humidity and dampness, acids, ammonium compounds, reducing agents, certain combustibles and organics, aluminum, tin, zinc, and copper and their alloys.

Molten Material – Avoid contact with water or other liquids, as it will vaporize to steam and may cause violent eruptions of salt.

Incompatibility (Material to Avoid) – Acids, reducing agents, leather, wool, tin, zinc

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts – Toxic oxides of nitrogen

Hazardous Polymerization – Will not occur

SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA – (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

ACUTE:

Inhalation – Dusts, mists, or vapors of melts or solutions can cause burning of nasal passages and subsequently other tissues in the respiratory tract. Long or repeated inhalation should be avoided so as not to cause irreversible damage.

Ingestion – Can cause severe burns to mouth, throat, esophagus, entire digestive tract, and nausea, cyanosis, and blood pressure drop. Failure to take immediate action can result in serious injury and even death.

Skin – Dip Strip is a strong corrosive alkali and is dangerous when improperly handled. The dry material and solutions are destructive to tissues that they may contact, producing severe burns that may be irreversible on long or repeated contact. The molten material will cause severe burns to any exposed tissue.

Eyes – Contact with either the dry form or liquid can cause irreversible damage to eye tissue, resulting in vision impairment or even blindness unless promptly treated.

CHRONIC:

Skin irritation may develop from repeated long-term direct exposure to the solid or low concentrations of the liquid. Damage to the lungs, nose, eyes, throat, and mouth may occur if exposed to low levels for long periods of time. No other chronic health hazards known.

Carcinogenicity – No

NTP – N/A

IARC Monographs – N/A

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure – None known

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Inhalation – Not normally a hazard. However, if dust or solution vapors or mists are promulgated into the air, remove patient to fresh air and seek medical attention immediately in case of burning of the nasal passages, skin, or eye tissue.

Ingestion – Dilution of the material by giving large quantities of water or milk may be attempted. After this, diluted vinegar or citrus juice may be given to accomplish neutralization. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Gastric lavage should only be done by a physician. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin – Wash skin area with large quantities of water, until slippery feeling is removed. Continue washing until medical help arrives. No salves or ointments should be used on chemical burns for at least 24 hours. Clothing or shoes wetted with Dip Strip solution should be discarded, and not worn again.

Eyes – If even minute quantities of Dip Strip should contact eyes, they should be immediately flushed with copious quantities of water for 15-30 minutes. Eyelids should be held apart while patient rolls eyes in a circular motion during irrigation to ensure contact with all eye tissue and lid. Seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION VII-PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be taken in Case Material is released or Spilled – Dry Material – Small spills may be swept up and placed in closed dry containers. Flush area to sewage. Large spills can be handled similarly but area should be neutralized with Eraser's Dip Strip Neutralizer. DO NOT reuse empty container. Dispose of in locally approved manner. **Molten Material** – Allow material to cool to room temperature, then flush with cold water. DO NOT pour water on hot material – extreme spattering will occur.

Waste Disposal Method – Dry Method – Solutions of Dip Strip should be neutralized carefully with an acid such as Eraser's Dip Strip Neutralizer. This should always be done at room temperature or lower. Add neutralizer very carefully as spattering may occur. Dispose of resulting solution in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. **Molten Material** – Allow materials to cool to room temperature. They will re-solidify at room temperature. Only when cool, add water to help dissolve salts. Neutralizing of pH is required by some local regulations before disposal in sewer. Add acid very carefully and wear protective gear.

Precautions to be taken in Handling & Storage – Avoid handling conditions which may allow for leaks and spills of Dip Strip. Do not permit personnel to handle material without proper training or work without recommended safety equipment. Keep containers of dry material closed when not in use. Molten material presents an extreme burn hazard. Avoid spills or spattering of molten material. KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN OR PETS.

Other Precautions – Handle with care. This material is corrosive.

SECTION VIII-CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection – NIOSH approved respirator for dusts in absence of environmental controls. In use, NIOSH approved respirator for mists and/or nitrogen oxide gases may be required.

Ventilation – Normal industrial. Some type of mechanical exhaust with components coated with chemically impervious material. Due to fumes emitted during the wire stripping process when materials is in a molten state, suitable ventilation such as a fume hood should be employed during use.

Protective Gloves:

Dry material – Impervious gloves are recommended. **Molten Material** – Heat resistant gloves or gauntlets are recommended.

Eye Protection – Face shield and chemical splash goggles are recommended when handling or using Dip Strip in any form.

Other Protective Equipment – Long sleeve shirts, long trousers, work shoes, and aprons are recommended. Canvas shoes should NOT be worn.

SECTION IX-REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA Title III Section 313: Reporting quantity for this product is 14,000 lb. Based upon sodium hydroxide component.

*Chemtrec Emergency Numbers:

Within the U.S. - 1-800-424-9300

Outside the U.S. - 1-703-527-3887 (call collect)

*Note: The Chemtrec Emergency numbers listed are to be used only in the event of a chemical emergency involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving DipStrip.

Health Hazard Data

