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DATE OF ISSUE 1/23/2003

SUPERSEDES 7/19/2002

### SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name & Synonyms

Trade Name & Synonyms

N/A

CHEMSEARCH 777

Chemical Family: ALKALINE MIXTURE

Manufacturer's Name:

CHEMSEARCH DIV. OF NOH CORP.

Address .

BOX 152170 IRVING.

TX 75015

Emergency Phone Numbe

Prepared By: L Boynton/Chemist Product Code Number 0182

600-424-9300

# SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

# THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Chemical Name (Ingredients)	Hazard	TLV	PEL		STEL	CAS #
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	CORROSIVE	2 MG/M3 C1	N/E	2	N/E	1310-73-2
SODIUM NITRITE	*	N/B 1	N/E	2	N/E	7532-00-0
SCDIUM METABORATE TETRAHYDRATE	IRRITANT	N/E 1	N/E	2	N/E	10555-76-7
PHENOLPHTHALEIN	IRR/CARC	N/E 1	N/E	2	N/E	77-09-8
* IRRITANT/TOXIC/CXIDIZER						
C CBILING LIMIT						

### SECTION IIa - NON-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

(NON-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT NAMES AND CAS NUMBERS ARE PROTECTED UNDER NJ TRADE)

Secret Registry #: 409363-5033P

## SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (F):	212°	Specific Gravity (H2O=1):	1.10
Vapor Pressure (MM HG):	17.5	Color:	DARK VIOLET
Vapor Density (Air=1):	0.6	Odor:	ODORLESS
PH @ 100% :	12-4	Clarity:	CPAQUE
% Volatile by Volume:	83	Evaporation Rate (BU A/C=1):	0.10
H20 Solubility:	COMPLETE	Viscosity:	NON-VISCOUS

# SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point >200°F / SETAFLASH	Flammable Limits HYDROGEN GAS	LEL 4%	UEL 75%
Extinguishing Media X <foam <alcohol="" <co2<="" foam="" td="" x=""><td>X <dry chemical<="" td=""><td>X <water <other<="" spray="" td="" y=""><td></td></water></td></dry></td></foam>	X <dry chemical<="" td=""><td>X <water <other<="" spray="" td="" y=""><td></td></water></td></dry>	X <water <other<="" spray="" td="" y=""><td></td></water>	
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPAI			3E

CHOSEN BASED ON THE NATURE OF THE SURROUNDING FIRE. USE WATER SPRAY TO COOL FIRE EXPOSED CONTAINERS.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

IF DRIED RESIDUES OF THIS PRODUCT ARE HEATED, THEY MAY RELEASE HYDROGEN GAS WHICH COULD CREATE AN EXPLOSION HAZARD.

Aerosol Level (NFPA 30B):

(O=Insignificant l=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme) NFPA 704 Hazard Rating

2.

2 <--Health 1 <--Flammability 0 <--Reactivity <--Special

# SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value:

2 MG/M3 AS SODIUM HYDROXIDE CEILING LIMIT

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: CHEMSEARCH 777

### SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA (Continued)

### Effects of Overexposure:

#### -Acute (Short Term Exposure)

EYE CONTACT: CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION SEEN AS STINGING, TEARING, REDNESS AND A BURNING SENSATION AND MAY CAUSE EYE DAMAGE.

SKIN CONTACT: CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION SEEN AS REDNESS, ITCHING AND A BURNING SENSATION. INHALATION: MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION SEEN AS COUGHING AND SNEEZING. INHALATION OF LARGE AMOUNTS MAY CAUSE SYSTEMIC EFFECTS DUE TO ABSORPTION OF NITRITE BY LUNG TISSUE, CAUSING EFFECTS SIMILAR TO THOSE FROM INGESTION.
INGESTION: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION SEEN AS NAUSEA, VOMITING AND DIARRHEA; MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS SUCH AS
EZADACHE, WBAKNESE, PAINTING, NAUSEA AND LOW BLOOD PRESSURE. INGESTION OF LARGE AMOUNTS MAY CAUSE EFFECTS SUCH AS METHEMOGLOBINEMIA, CYANOSIS, MARKED DECREASE IN BLOOD PRESSURE LEADING TO COLLAPSE, COMA AND POSSIBLE DEATH.

### -Chronic (Long Term Exposure)

OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE METHEMOGLOBINEMIA (REDUCED OXYGEN-CARRYING CAPACITY OF BLOOD) WITH CYANOSIS (BLUISH DISCOLDRATION OF SKIN) PROGRESSING TO DIZZINESS, INCOGRDINATION, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND INCREASED PULSE RATE, LONG-TERN INGESTION PRODUCED UNSPECIFIED PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE ADRENALS, BRAIN, HEART, KIDNEYS, LIVER, LUNGS AND SPLEEN, MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE ARE PRE-EXISTING RESPIRATORY AND SKIN CONDITIONS SUCH AS ASTHMA, EMPHYSEMA AND DERMATITIS. TARGET ORGANS: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, HEART, LIVER, LUNGS, KIDNEYS, SPLEEN AND BLOOD-PORMING ORGANS.

Primary Routes of Entry: X <--Inhalation <--Inquestion X <--Absorption

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

-Inhalation:

REMOVE FROM THE ARPA TO FRESH AIR. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF RESPIRATORY IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR IF BREATHING BECOMES DIFFICULT.

#### -Eve Contact:

IMMEDIATELY RINSE THE EYES WITH WATER, REMOVE ANY CONTACT LENSES AND CONTINUE PLUSHING FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES, HOLD THE EYELIDS APART TO ENSURE RINSING OF THE ENTIRE SURPACE OF THE EYES AND LIDS WITH WATER. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTRNTION.

#### -Skin Contact:

WASH APPECTED AREAS WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF SOAP AND WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. WASH CLOTHING AND CLEAN SHOES BEFORE REUSE.

GIVE 3 TO 4 GLASSES OF WATER, BUT DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IP VOMITING OCCURS, GIVE PLUIDS AGAIN. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON.

### -Notes to Physician:

ABSORPTION OF THIS PRODUCT MAY LEAD TO THE PORMATION OF METHEMOGLOBIN WHICH, IN SUFFICIENT CONCENTRATION, CAUSES CYANOSIS. SINCE REVERSION OF METHEMOGLOBIN TO HEMOGLOBIN OCCURS SPONTANEOUSLY AFTER TERMINATION OF EXPOSURE, MODERATE DEGREES OF CYANOSIS NEED TO BE TREATED ONLY BY SUPPORTIVE MEASURES SUCH AS BED REST AND CXYGEN INHALATION. THOROUGH CLEANSING OF THE ENTIRE CONTAMINATED AREA OF THE BODY INCLUDING SCALP AND NAILS IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE. IF CYANOSIS IS SEVERE, INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF METHYLENE BLUE, 1 MG/KG OF BODY WEIGHT, MAY BE OF VALUE. CYANOCOBALAMIN (VITAMIN B-12), 1 MG INTRAMUSCULARLY, WILL SPEED RECOVERY. INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS AND BLOOD TRANSPUSIONS MAY BE INDICATED IN VERY SEVERE EXPOSURES.

TREAT AS A MODERATELY STRONG ALKALI EXPOSURE. FOR INGESTICN OF LARGE AMOUNTS (GREATER THAN 8 GRAMS), MAINTAIN ADEQUATE KIDNEY FUNCTION AND FORCE PLUIDS. GASTRIC LAVAGE IS RECOMMENDED POR SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS ONLY. REMODIALYSIS SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR MASSIVE ACUTE INGESTION OR PATIENTS WITH RENAL FAILURE. BORON ANALYSIS OF URINE OR BLOCD ARE ONLY USEFUL FCR DOCUMENTING EXPOSURE AND SHOULD NOT BE USED TO EVAULATE SEVERITY OF POISONING OR TO GUIDE TREATMENT.

### SECTION VI - TOXICITY INFORMATION

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Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen By:
IARC--> Yes
                     NTP--> Yes
                                             OSHA--> NO
                                                                    ACGIH--> No
                                                                                            OTHER--> Yes
SODIUM HYDROXIDE
 SKN-RBT LD50: 1350 MG/KG
 ORL-RAT LD50: 300-500 MG/KG
 SKN-RBT: 500 MG/24H SEVERE
 EYB-RBT: 1 MG/24H SEVERE
SODIUM NITRITE
 ORL-HMN TDLO: 14 MG/KG
ORL-HMN LDLO: 71 MG/KG
 ORL-RAT LD50: 120 MG/KG
 IHL-RAT LC50: 1.45 MG/L/4HR
 EYE-RBT SDT: 500 MG/24H MILD
SCDIUM METABORATE TETRAHYDRATE
ORL-RAT LD50: 2330 MG/RG 4.

SKN LD50: >2000 MG/KG (ESTIMATED) 4.

ANIMAL FEEDING STUDIES IN RATS, MICE AND DGGS DEMONSTRATED EFFECTS ON FERTILITY AND TESTES. STUDIES WITH THE CHEMICALLY
RPLATED BORIC ACID IN THE RAT, MOUSE AND RABBIT DEMONSTRATED DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS ON THE PETUS, INCLUDING PETAL WEIGHT
LOSS AND MINOR SKELETAL VARIATIONS. 4.
PHENOLPHTHALEIN
ORL-HMN(MAN) TDLD: 29 MG/KG
ORL-RAT LD50: >1 G/KG
                                          3.
RECENT STUDIES PERFORMED BY NTP HAVE SHOWN THAT RATS FED EXTREMELY HIGH
DOSES DURING A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS HAVE DEVELOPED LIVER,
KIDNEY AND LYPMPH SYSTEM TUMORS. NTP CONCLUDED THAT PHENOLPHTHALZIN IS REASONABLY ANTICIPATED TO BE A HUMAN CARCINOGEN. GIVEN THE USE PATTERN OF THIS PRODUCT, THE RISK TO HUMANS IS INSIGNIFICANT IF STANDARD, WORK-HYGIENE PRACTICES ARE
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THERE IS INADEQUATE EVIDENCE IN HUMANS FOR THE CARCINOGENICITY OF PHENOLPHTHALEIN. THERE IS SUPPLICIENT SUIDENCE IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS FOR THE CARCINOGENICITY OF PHENOLPHTHALEIN. PHENOLPHTHALEIN IS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS (GROUP 2B).

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### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: CHEMSEARCH 777

### SECTION VI - TOXICITY INFORMATION (Continued)

## SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: X <--Stable

Conditions to Avoid:

<--Unstable

NONE KNOWN.

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Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):
STRONG REDUCERS SUCH AS METAL HYDRIDES OR ALKALI METALS, ACIDS, ACTIVATED CARBON, AMMONIUM SALTS, CYANIDES AND AMINES. UNDER CERTAIN CONCITIONS, NITRITES MAY REACT WITH SECONDARY AMINES TO FORM CARCINGGENIC MITROSAMINES.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

OXIDES OF CARBON AND NITROGEN.

<--May Occur

X <--Will Not Occur

Hazardous Polymerization:

Conditions to Avoid: N/A

SECTION VIII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:

WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. VENTILATE THE AREA. USE CARE AS SPILLS MAY BE SLIPPERY. DIKE AND CONTAIN SPILL. ABSORB WITH AN INERT MATERIAL AND TRANSPER ALL MATERIAL INTO A PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL. PREVENT PRODUCT FROM CONTAMINATING SOIL OR FROM ENTERING SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND BODIES OF WATER. PLUSH AREA WITH WATER.

Waste Disposal Method(s):

DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL PEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Neutralizing Agent:

USE DILUTE ACIDS SUCH AS HYDROCHLORIC ACID OR VINEGAR. ADD CAUTIOUSLY WHILE MIXING. WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

### SECTION IX - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Required Ventilation:

GENERAL VENTILATION IS NORMALLY ADROUATE.

Respiratory Protection:

A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATOR IN POORLY VENTILATED AREAS OR WHERE MISTING EXISTS.

Glove Protection:

NEOPRENE OR NITRILE RUBBER GLOVES WHEN HANDLING.

Eve Protection:

CHEMICAL GOGGLES SHOULD BE WORN.

Cther Protection:

WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING WHEN HANDLING.

# SECTION X - STORAGE AND HANDLING INFORMATION

Minimum Temperature: 35°P Maximum Temperature: 120°P

Outdoors--> Heated--> Refrigerated-->

Frecautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:

Indoors--> X

ALWAYS STORE MATERIAL IN ITS ORIGINAL CONTAINER. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. KEEP FROM PREEZING. IF

PRODUCT FREEZES ALLOW IT TO SLOWLY WARM TO ROOM TEMPERATURE AND STIR THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING.

Cther Precautions:

Storage Temperature:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. READ THE ENTIRE LABBL BEFORE USING THE PRODUCT. FOLLOW THE LABBL DIRECTIONS.

### SECTION XI - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Name SODIUM NITRITE CAS Number 7632-00-0

Upper % Limit

Those ingredients listed above are subject to the reporting requirements of 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CPR part 372.

Please call 1-800-527-9919 for additional information if you are a California customer. This MSDS is not intended for users in the state of California.

# SECTION XII - REFERENCES

- 1. THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES FOR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PHYSICAL AGENTS AND BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES, ACGIH, 2002.
- 2. OSHA PEL.
- 3. REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, CCINFODisc, 2001.
- 4. VENDOR'S MSDS. 5. NTF.
- 6. IARC.

ALL COMPONENTS IN THIS PRODUCT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CURRENT TSCA INVENTORY.

IRR:IRRITANT, PLAM/FLAMM:PLAMMABLE, COMB:COMBUSTIBLE, CORR:CORROSIVE CARC:CARCINOGENIC, TOX:TOXIC, N/A:NOT APPLICABLE, N/E:NOT ESTABLISHED, COC:CLEVELAND OPEN CUP, PMCC:PENSKY-MARTIN CLOSED CUP, TCC:TAGLIABUE CLOSED CUP, LEL:LONBR EXPLOSION LIMIT, UEL:UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT, NPPA:NATIONAL PIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, IARC:INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE RESEARCH ON CANCER, NTP:NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM, OSHA:OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, ACGIH:AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS, TLV:THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE, PEL:PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT, STEL:SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT, MLD:MILD, MOD:MODERATE, SEV:SEVERE, NUT:MUTAGENIC, ASPHYX:ASPHYXIANT, PNOS: PARTICULATES (INSOLUBLE) NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

MOD: MODERATE, SEV: SEVERE, MUT: MUTAGENIC, ASPHYX: ASPHYXIANT, PNOS: PARTICULATES (INSOLUBLE) NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED SDT: STANDARD DRAIZE TEST, ORL: ORAL, HMN: HUMAN, IHL: INHALATION

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