

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 # 82
Hercules Liquid Glug™ Drain Opener
(for Kitchens)

Date Prepared: 4/1/1998 Last Reviewed: 5/1/2001



MATERIAL SAFETY INFORMATION SERVICE

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Meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200

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/M ³ (dust)	2mg/M ³ (dust)	N/A	--
Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	2mg/M ³ (dust)	2mg/M ³ (dust)	--	--

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

Section 3 - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point (°C):	Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):	Vapor Density (Air = 1):	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):
220° F to 230° F	1.15 to 1.25	N/A	N/A
Melting Point (° F)	Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Solubility in Water:	
N/A	N/A	Yes	
Appearance And Color:	Clear Liquid	Odor: None	

Section 4 - Fire And Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point:	Flammable Limits:	LEL:	UEL:
Non-Flammable	N/A	--	--

Extinguishing Media: As appropriate for surrounding fire.

Special Firefighting Procedures:

Does not burn or support combustion.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards:

The liquid will react with metals like magnesium, aluminum, zinc (galvanized) and generate ammonia gas.

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Section 5 - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable **Conditions To Avoid:** Can react with acids and many organic compounds.
Incompatibility (Materials To Avoid): Aluminum, tin, lead, zinc and their alloys, all acids, nitro-methane and nitro compounds.
Hazardous Decomposition: If reacted in large quantities with food sugars may generate carbon monoxide

Hazardous Polymerization: Can react with trichloroethylene to form flammable dichloroacetylene.

Section 6 - Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entry: **Inhalation** Yes/Primary **Skin** Yes/Primary **Ingestion** Yes/Secondary

Health Hazards:

Caustic Soda is a corrosive material. Sodium Hydroxide: Acute oral LD50=140-340mg/kg (Rat) Acute dermal LD50=1.35 gm/kg (Rabbit). AREAS OF EXPOSURE: INHALATION: Excessive inhalation of mist can cause mild irritation. Higher concentrations of mist may cause severe burns, tissue damage, and severe irritation of upper respiratory tract. SKIN CONTACT: Caustic soda is destructive to tissues contacted and produces severe burns. EYE CONTACT: Caustic soda is destructive to eye tissues on contact and can cause burns that result in damage to the eyes and even blindness. INGESTION: Caustic Soda, if swallowed, can cause severe burns and tissue perforation of mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. EFFECT OF OVEREXPOSURE - ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE - Corrosive to all body tissues with which it comes in contact. CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE: The chronic local effect may consist of multiple areas of superficial destruction of the skin or of primary irritant dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: NTP NO IARC NO OSHA Regulated NO

Signs And Symptoms of Exposure:

The mist from this product can cause respiratory sensitization.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure:

None known.

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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